INDEX

Abruzzi, the, 369
Acqui, 218, 239, 323
Acton, Irish minister in Naples, 411, 412, 430
Adda, R., 325, 326
Adelaide, daughter of Vittorio Amedeo II, marries the Duke of Burgundy, 314
Adige, R., 321
Adorno, Bott, Genoese in Austrian service, seizes Genoa, is driven out again, 376-77; Regent of Tuscany, 426-27
Adrian VI. See Popes
Adriatic, the, contest of Venice and Austria for control of, 208, 210, 211, 322
Aegina, the, in the Peace of Carlowitz, 140; conquered by Turks, 141
Africa, resort of pirates, 64; Venetian treaties with African States, 412
Agliè, Piedmontese minister, 235, 236; his fall, 238
Agnadello, Battle of (1509), 26
Aix-la-Chapelle, First Treaty of, 255, 256; Second Treaty of, 378-79, 381, 386
Aix-les-Bains, 118
Ajugari, Lucrezia, singer, 461
Alba, conquered by Carlo Emmanuele I, 321; promised by Treaty of Cherasco, 328, 329
Albani, Cardinal, 391, 308, 422
Albania, people fight for Venice, 127, 139; Venetian conquests in, 141
Albany, Countess of, 453
Alberoni, Parmesan minister in Spain, his plans, 342, 343; conquers Sardinia, 343, 344; attacks Sicily, 344; but is repulsed, 344-45; dismissed, end of his life, 345
Albigny, Piedmontese minister, 193, 195, 201; executed, 204
Aldobrandini, Cardinal, negotiates in France for Carlo Emmanuele I, 121; rules in Rome, conquers Ferrara, 149
Aldringhen, German general, 226
Alessandria, ceded to Vittorio Amedeo II (1703), 324; besieged by the French (1745), 370, 371, 374; relieved, 375
Alexander VI, VII, VIII. See Popes
Alfieri, life, character, 447, 452; type of drama, 452, 453
Alfieri, Piedmontese general, 258
Alfonso I of Naples, 13, 33
Alfonso II of Naples, 18, 33
Altieri, Cardinal, 153, 257, 266
Alva, in Italy, 57, 58; war against Paul IV, 60
Ameti, maker of violins, 461
America, War with England, 386
Amiens, Treaty of (1518), 43
Ammanato, sculptor, 292
Ancona, loses its liberty, 63; 17th century trade of, 155; 18th century trade of, 421
Index

Anne, Queen of England and Vittorio Amedeo II, 333, 335, 337, 338
Anne, Queen of France, 247, 250
Anne of Orleans, wife of Vittorio Amedeo II, 197, 263
Antwerp, rivals Venetian trade, 7
Aosta, Val d', held by Charles III of Savoy, 54; in the 17th century, 190; taken by the French (1704), 325
Appiani, lords of Piombino, 53
Apulia, ports of, pledged by Naples to Venice, 25; recovered, 26; offered to Venice by Osuna, 213
Aranjuez, League of (1745), 399, 386
"Arcadian" styles, 444, 448, 452, 455, 465
Arcetri, 303-4
Archinto, Cardinal, 395
Archipelago, Venetian fleet in, 134
Architecture, 74-75, 90-91, 281, 291-94, 466-67
Arcos, Viceroy of Naples (1646), 163
Aretino, satirist, 70, 279
Ariosto, poet, 73, 289
Astalli, nephew of Innocent X, 151
Asi, awarded to Savoy (1529), 45; kept by Spain at Cateau-Cambresis, 61; convention of (1615), 208, 209; besieged by Toledo, 210; taken by Leutrum (1746), 375
Athens, taken by Venice, 137
Augsburg, League of, 208
Austria, claims on Friaul, 7; interests in Italy, 35; Spanish jealousy of, 97; relations with Venice (16th century), 104; with Cosimo I, 107; attacked by Turks, 125; refuses to help Venice, 133; relations with Francesco de' Medici, 184; war with Venice, 208, 210; Peace of Neustadt, 210, 211; renewed strength in the Thirty Years' War, 214; attack on Grisons, 216; Turkish Wars and Peace of Carlowitz, 135, 137, 139; Spanish Succession in Italy, 268; Austrian rule in Italy, 333-40, 341-42; its early unpopularity, 341, 345, 344, 345, 350; preference of Milanese for, 355; Turkish War and Peace of Passarowitz, 141, 343, 344; War of Austrian Succession, 361-78; it is weaker in Italy, 379; influence renewed by marriages, 383; Austrian rule in Naples, 404-5; Austrian party in Naples, 406-7; Austrian rule in Milan, 412-19; Foscarini's history of, 457
Avigliana, 225, 226
Avignon, seized by Louis XIV, 253, 267; by Louis XV, 397; restored, 399
Bach, 461
Bagliani, Malatesta, 46
Balkan Peninsula, 124, 126
Bandello, novel-writer, 71, 87
Bank of St George, 171
Barbarossa, pirate raids of, 52, 64; in war of Corfu, 116
Barberini, Cardinal Francesco, 151, 154; mission to France, 217-18; relations with Galileo, 203; flight to France, 243; reinstated, 244
Barberini, Cardinal Antonio, 151, 154; defeated by Venice, 159; flight to France, 243; reinstated, 244
Barcellonette, 338
Barcelona, Treaty of (1529), 44
Baretti, Giuseppe, literary critic, 454-55
Baronius, Cardinal, 146, 288
"Baroque" styles, 288-89, 291-94, 444, 465
Bartolommeo, artist, 68
Bartolozzi, engraver, 466, 469
Bassi, Laura, 460
Bassignano, Battle of (1745), 370
Bassignier, French diplomat, 215
480

Index

Battoni, artist, 470
Bavaria, Electors of, 331, 324, 338, 356
Bavaria, Joseph, Electoral Prince of, 316
Bayonna, Viceroy of Sicily, 165
Beatrice of Portugal, 47
Beccaria, lawyer and economist, 418, 428; fails to rouse Lombards, 419, 447; his advice followed in Tuscany, 428; disregarded in Sardinia, 438; criticized by Baretti, 455
Bellarmine, Cardinal, 146
Belleisle, French commander, 377
Bembo, author, 72, 73
Benedict XIII, XIV. See Popes
Benevento, 397, 399
Berlin, Academy of, 461
Berne, allied with Savoy, 51, 116; quarrel with Carlo Emmanuele I, 117–18; Treaty with him, 210; relations with Carlo Emmanuele II, 236
Berni, poet, 39
Bernini, sculptor, 294
Bernis, Cardinal (French Ambassador), and Clement XIV, 398–99; and Pius VI, 400
Berri, Duke of, 334
Biella, 239
Biron, conspiracy of, 120, 201
Bitonto, Battle of (1734), 356
Blenheim, Battle of, 335
Bogino, Sardinian diplomat, 374; Governor of Sardinia, 435, 439
Bohemia, Carlo Emmanuele I covets, 213
Boileau, 299
Bojardo, poet, 72
Bologna, in 15th century, 12; meetings of Charles V and Clement VII at, 44, 48; council at, 55; in 17th century, 155; Cardano Professor at, 300; science at, 305, 306; Laura Bassi Professor at, 450; Galvani teaching at, 451
Borelli, physicist, 306–7
Borghese, Cardinal, 106
Borghese, Marco, collector, 466
Borgia, Cesare, scheme to found Italian State, 23–24; fall, 24
Borgia, Lucrezia, marriages of, 33, 72
Borgia, Stefano, 458
Borromeo, Cardinal Carlo, 148, 170, 275, 278; influence on Botero, 288; on Church Music, 296; relations with Cardano, 300
Borromeo, Archbishop Ferdinand, of Milan, 168, 287
Botero, economist, 288
Botticelli, 68
Boufflers, French general, 262
Bourbon, commander of Imperial army (1526), 41; killed at Rome, 42
Bragadin, defence of Cyprus and death, 128–29
Bramante, 74–75
Braschi, relations of Pius VI, 389
Breme, 233
Brescia, 203
Bresse and Bugey, 115; ceded by Carlo Emmanuele to France, 121; their value, 121–23, 193
Brezé, French commander, 243–44
Briherras, Count of, Piedmontese commander, 377
Brigandage, 86, 155–56, 163, 169, 185, 388, 417, 444, 448
Brossolo, Treaty of, 123, 205
Bruno, Giordano, philosopher, 81, 276, 281–82, 392
Bugey. See Bresse
Bulgarian, Mantuan minister, 175
Buononcini, musician, rival of Handel, 462–63
Burgundy, Louis, Duke of, marriages Adelaide of Savoy, 314; death, 337
Burlamacchi, Gonzalofier of Lucca, 63, 83
Burnet, Bishop, 282
Bussolino, Treaty of, 233, 237
Byng, Admiral, 344
Byrom, English verse-writer, 462–63
Index

Caccini, G., musician, 297
Cafarelli, singer, 462
"Caffé," journal, 418, 454
Cagliostro, magician, 447
Caisotti, Grand Chancellor of Sardinia, 425
Calabria, revolt in, 163; Vaudois in, 275
Caldani, scientist, 460
Calvin, 80
Cambray, League of, 25, 26; Peace of (1549), 44
Campanella, philosopher, 163, 284, 302
Camposanto, Battle of (1743), 365
Canaletto, painter, 467
Candia (Crete), siege of, 132-36
Canea (Crete), taken by Turks, 132; camp at, 134
Canova, sculptor, 470
Cape of Good Hope, discovery of, 90
Capello, Bianca, wife of Francesco de’ Medici, 184
Capodimonte, Palace of, 466
Caprera, Imperial commander, 311
Capua, 266
Caracci, Luigi, Annibale, Agostino, brothers, painters, 294
Caraccioli, Viceroy of Sicily, Minister of Naples, 401, 402, 411, 417
Caracena, Governor of Milan, 247
Caraffa, Imperial commander, 310-11
Caraffa, family of Paul IV, 148
Cardano, mathematician, 599, 500
Cardinals, College of, 101, 144-46, 254, 255, 276, 281, 309-91, 393-94
Carignano, Princess of, 194, 270
Carlo Emmanuele I, Duke of Savoy, character and policy, 116; early relations with Spain, 117-23; with France, 116-23; relations with Geneva, 116, 118, 119, 121; seizes Saluzzo, 117; attacks Lussanne, 117; peace with Berne, 118; invades Provence (1591), 118; attacked by Lediguieres V.

and the Swiss, 118; Treaty of Vervins, 119; visits France, 119; attacked by Henry IV, 120; Treaty of Lyons, 121-23; designs on Milan, 120; the Vaccherot plot, 172; hopes of Spanish Succession, 151, 201, 204; attacks Geneva, 202, 306; bad feeling with Spain, 203-4; Treaty of Brossolo, 204-5; forced to humble himself to Spain, 206; conquers most of Montferrat, 206; war with Spain (1614-16), 207-9; Treaty with Berne, 210; Peace of Madrid, 211; Alliance with Venice, 211; fanciful plans, 213; real influence, 213-14; Valletine question, 216-17; attack on Genoa, 217-18; Treaty of Monçon, anger against Richelieu, 219; agrees to divide Montferrat with Spain, 221; defeats French at Sampreye, 222; Treaty of Bussolino, 223; war with France, 225; loses Saluzzo, 226; dies (1630), 226; character, 192, 227; domestic policy, 193; relations with Tassoni, 290
Carlo Emmanuele II, Duke of Savoy, father’s death, 234; accession, 235; designs of Richelieu upon, 237; proposed French marriage, 249-50; Peace of the Pyrenees, 292; relations with France and Venice, marriage, 251; relations with France, designs on Geneva, 256; attack on Genoa, della Torre plot, 257-58; death, 258; character, 195; domestic rule, 195-96
Carlo Emmanuele III, King of Sardinia, etc., accession, treatment of his father, 437-33; character, 351, 437-33; rivalry with Elizabeth Farnese, 351; early relations with the Emperor, 351, 352; Treaty of Turin, 352; invades Lombardy, takes Milan, 353-54; Treaty of the Escurial, 353; will not attack Mantua, 355, 357; campaign of 1734, 356-57; terri-

© in this web service Cambridge University Press
tioral gains by the Peace of 1738, 388; his policy, 388-91; Austrian Succession War, negotiations, difficulties, the ‘Military Convention,’ 361-63; campaign of 1742, 364; Treaty of Worms, 366; campaigns of 1743 and 1744, 367-68; dismisses Ormea, 368; campaign of 1745, 369-70; negotiations with France, d’Argenson’s plans for, 371-75; campaigns of 1746 and 1747, 375-77; Treaty with Austria to divide Genoa, 377; Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle and Treaty of Italy, 378, 379; satisfactory position, 380; position changed by the Seven Years’ War, 380, 381; Piacenza difficulty, 381-83; negotiates a general peace (1762), 384; Piacenza question settled, 384; interference in Corsica, 386; Ecclesiastical policy, 394-96; 397, 401; army reform, 433; ministers, 434-35; moderate taxation, 436; reform in Sardinia, 439
Carlowitz, Peace of, 139
Carnesecchi, Protestant teacher, 275-76
Carpi, Battle of (1701), 321; Beatrice d’Este heiress of, 441
Carriera, Rosalba, painter, 466
Casale, 174; attacked by Carlo Emmanuele I, 206; by Cordova, 211, 212, 223; by Spinola, 225, 227; relieved, 228; attacked by Legnans, 237, 238, 240; Caracena takes it from the French, 247; its destruction suggested, 250, 255; France schemes for it, 260, 261; it is sold to France, 462; besieged, 311; France offers it to Savoy, 313; restored to Gonzaga, with fortifications razed, 314; ceded to Vittorio Amedeo II (1720), 334; taken by France (1745), 370
Casanova, magician, 447
Cassano, Battle of (1708), 326
Castiglione, Domenico, astronomer, 395
Castiglione, author, 73
Castiglione, author, 73
Castello, scientist, 304
Castel Nuovo (Dalmatia), 139
Castello Nuovo (Dalmatia), 139
Castiglione, author, 73
Castiglione, author, 73
Castro, annexed by Urban VIII, 150-51, 159, 240-41, 243; by Alexander VII, 160; Tuscany in the Castro war, 188; France and the Castro question, 250, 252-55; mentioned in the time of Clement XIII, 397
Cateau-Cambrésis, Peace of, 61, 95, 171
Caterina, Infanta of Spain, 117, 193
Catherine of Russia, 400, 404
Catinat, French general, 261, 271-73, 350, 311, 313, 315, 321
Cavalieri, scientist, 302
Cellini, Benvenuto, 86, 93; opinion of Cosimo I, 183
Ceresole, Battle of (1544), 53
Cervia, 43, 44
Cesalpino, scientist, 301
Chambéry, 196, 438
Champeaux, French diplomat, 373-74
Charles V, Emperor, birth, 20; King of Spain, 30; genealogy, 33; elected Emperor, 35; early policy, 35, 36; Treaty with Leo X, 37; relations with Adrian VI, 38; attitude to Clement VII, 38; depose Francesco Sforza, 40; effects of the sack of Rome, 43; Treaty of Barcelona, meets the Pope at Bologna, 44; settles Italy, 44-45; subdues Florence, crowned at Bologna, 45; alliances and marriages in Italy, 47; visits Italy (1533), 48; conquers Tunis, visits Italy (1536), 49; Milanese question, war with France, 51-53; Peace of Crépy, 53; Smalkalde War, 55; war with Henry II, 57; Venetian affairs, 59; settlement of Milan on Philip II, 59, 211, 361; settles Florence on the Medici, 49, 334; policy towards the Farnese, 55, 56; Neapolitan ‘Privilege of Charles V,’ 330; pirates, 64
Index

Charles VI, Archduke of Austria, afterwards Emperor, is invested with Milan, 338; relations with Cosimo III, 329; with Clement XI, 330, 332; loses ground in Spain, 334; becomes Emperor, 335; promises to satisfy Savoy, 333; wishes for world-power, 335; for Milan, 336; coronation, 337. Sicily question, neutrality of Italy, quarrel with Savoy, refuses to sign Treaty of Utrecht, 328; sells Finale to Genoa, peace of Rastatt, 339; influence in Italy, Imperial claims, difficulties in Italy, 340-42; desire to dominate Mediterranean, bad feeling against Savoy, 342; the "Holy League," War (1716-18), 343-44; loses Sardinia, joins Quadruple Alliance, 344; conquers Sicily, 345; succession to Tuscany and Parma, the "Pragmatic Sanction," first Treaty of Vienna, 346; arrangements with Spain, 347; breach with Spain, 348; occupies Parma, second Treaty of Vienna, 349; anger with Gian Gastone, the Polish Succession question, 350; relations with Sardinia, 351-52; loss of Milan, 353-54; and of Naples, 355-56; war continued, 356-57; negotiations with France, peace signed, recovers Milan, 357-60; Tuscan succession arranged, 358-60; interference in Corsica, 358; rule in Naples, 364-5; in Milan, 413-15; Foscarini's history of, 457; death, 361.

Charles VIII, King of France, character, 4; invited to Italy, progresses through Italy, 18; retreats from Italy, 19.

Charles II, King of Spain, policy towards Italy (1666-1690), 257, 258, 264, 265, 272, 271, 315; vital in favour of French Succession, 217, 318-19; death, 317.

Charles III, Infant of Spain, King of Naples, afterwards King of Spain, his mother's efforts to secure Parma and Tuscany for him, 344-49; gladly received in Parma and Tuscany, 350, 425; further schemes for him, 352, 353; conquest of Naples and Sicily, 355-56; they are settled on him by the Peace, 358-60; Medici allobardi question, 362; Papal investiture, 361; English fleet forces him to neutrality, 364-65; Austrian attack on Naples, 368; Veltellini campaign, 369; Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, he refuses to sign it, 378-79; his property guaranteed by Treaty of Italy, 379; rejects Pitt's offers, 381; the Piacenza question, 381, 383-85; succeeds to Spain (1759), Treaty with Austria for his son, 382; later influence of Elizabeth Farnese and Tanucci on, 383; the Family Compact of 1761, 383-84; peace negotiations of 1762, 384; quarrel with his son about Acton, 411; ecclesiastical policy (in Naples), 394-95; (in Spain), 397-98; character, pursuits, marriage, early rule at Naples, 405-6; early influence of Tanucci, fear of Austria, 406-7; administration of Naples, 407-9; military policy, 411; result of his rule, 412; art collections, 442; popularity of his Court, 446; architectural work, 452, 466; excavations at Pompei, etc., 468.


Charles IX, King of France, and Cosimo I, 108.

Charles III, Duke of Savoy, his dominions conquered by France, 51; death, 58.

Charles Edward, the "Young Pretender," 422.

Chaulnes, French ambassador, 254, 257.

31-2
Index

Chauvelin, French minister, 351, 358
Chelotti, Tuscan minister, 431
Cherasco, Treaty of, 228–29, 232, 250, 316
Chiana, Val di, 186
Chiari, Battle of (1701), 221
Chiavenna, 217
Chieri and Chivasso, kept by France at Peace of Cateau-Cambrésis, 61
Chigi, Agostino, 73
Chigi, relations of Alexander VII, 153, 354
Chioggia, 211
Choiseul, French minister, 382
Goli, Tuscan minister, 186–87
Claude, 295
Clement VII, VIII, IX, X, XI, XII, XIII, XIV. See Popes
Cœurèves, French general, 217, 218
Cognac, League of, 40
Colbert, French minister, 264, 395
Col d’Argentière, 368
Coligny and Cosimo de’ Medici, 108
Collalto, Imperial general, invades Italy, 274; takes Mantua, 275, 276; marches to help Savoy, 276
Colonna, in the 15th century, 11, 12; ousted by Paul IV, 60
Colonna, Vittoria, 80
Colonna, Marco Carcanchio, commands the League of 1571, 129, 130
Colorno, Battle of (1734), 356
Comacchio, disputed between Modena and the Papacy, 138, 258, 254, 399; occupied by Imperial troops, 331; restored to the Papacy, 332
Commerce, burghers abandon it, 89–90, 182, 278–79; in Savoy (16th and 17th centuries), 191, 193, 196; in Savoy (18th century), 335; in Milan (17th century), 169–170, (18th century), 416; in Tuscany (17th century), 182–86, 188, (18th century), 416, 419; in Venice, 16, 177–78, 421–22; in Naples (18th century), 408
Concordats with the Papacy, 390, 391, 393, 394, 395, 396, 398, 402, 434
Constantinople, taken by the Turks, 174
Contarini, Cardinal, 79
Conti, Prince of, 367
Convients, etc., 274, 492, 431
Cordova, Governor of Milan, besieges Casale, 221, 222, 223; is recalled, 274
Corelli, musician, 297
Coffin, 136, 137, 141
Corinth, taken by Turks, 141
Corner, G., Venetian commander, 138, 139
Correggio, Beatrice d’Este heiress of, 441
Correggio, artist, 90, 470
Corsica, rebels against Genoa, 63, 107, 113, 171; helped by England, Austria and Savoy, 369; mentioned in League of Aranjuez, 370, but not in Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, 379; condition in the 18th century, revolts, government of Theodore of Neufhof, 385; condition after 1740, government of Paoli, French interference, it is sold to France, Paoli in England, 386; Paoli returns there in the French Revolution, 387
Corsican Guard, the, 253, 254
Corsini, relations of Clement XII, 389–90
Corso, Sampiero, Corsican leader, 63, 107, 113, 171
Cortona, Cardinal of, 45
Coscia, Cardinal, 390, 393
Councils, General, of Trent, first summoned, moved to Bologna, 48, 55, 77; called by Julius III, votes its own suspension, 57; meeting at Trent, 78–79; second Council of Trent, 101–2, 274–76; Sarpi’s and Pallavicini’s histories of, 180, 288; decisions about Music, 296; Council at the Lateran under Benedict XIII, 393
Index

Counter-Reformation, 78–79, 84–85, 101; its effects on the Papacy, 144, 147, 148, 156, 274–77, 280, 281; on Botero, 288
Craon, Prince of, Regent of Tuscany, 244–25
Crema, 413
Cremona, 26, 232, 245, 321, 363
Crépy, Peace of, 43
Créqui, French general and ambassador, 233, 244, 255
Creté, 166; threatened by the Turks (1572), 159; War of, 131–36, 251, 252
Crichton, the Admirable, 174, 182
Cristina of Denmark, 47
Cristina, Queen of Sweden, 265, 281–82, 290, 366, 448
Cristine of Lorraine, 109, 184; Regent of Tuscany, 186–87
Cristine of France, wife of Vittorio Amedeo I, 215, 217, 228, 231, 232; struggle with her brothers-in-law, 104–95; contest for the Regency, 234, 236; her ministers, 235; difficulties with France, 235–38; her Regency settled by Peace of Paris, 239; Treaty of Valentino, 242; Peace of Westphalia, 215–6; her government, 247; alliances, 247; plan for French marriage, 249–50; suppression of the Vaudois, 168
Cristofori, inventor of the piano-forte, 461
Croats, 139
Cromwell, threats war against Turks, 133
Crusades, 7, 18, 19, 135; Pius V and, 103, 129; Sixtus V's wish for, 103; Paul V's wish for, 205; Crusading spirit in Venetian war, 141; Clement XI's Crusade, 343–44
Cuneo, repulses the French, 53; (1557); 58; (1691), 309; (1744), 368
Cyprus, 166, 167; claims of the House of Savoy on, 204, 232, 251, 472; Turks take it, 128–29
d’Allery, Savoyard general, 325, 326
Dalmatia, 104, 126, 127, 133, 135, 137–40
 d’Arcy, French envoy, 270
Dardanelles, Venetian fleet in, 124, 135, 139
 d’Argenson, French minister, plans about Italy and negotiations with Carlo Emmanuele III, 371–75
Daun, Count, Austrian general, defends Turin (1706), 356; takes Milan, 327–28; and Naples, 336; war with the Pope, 330–31; in Lombardy, 353
Dauphiné, 117, 118, 310, 367
David, artist, 470
Davos, Treaty of, 202
Davy, Sir Humphry, 461
de Brosses, French traveller, 408, 425
de Elbeuf, Mademoiselle, wife of Ferdinando Carlo Gonzaga, 528
de del Borgo, Piedmontese minister, 351
de Delfino, Giuseppe, Venetian commander, 134
della Torre, R., Genoese conspirator, 257, 258
Denmark, 305
de Richelieu, Lorrainer, Regent of Tuscany, 425, 436
Dernis, in Dalmatia, 133
Descartes, 283
de Estrades, French diplomat, 259, 260
de Estrées, French diplomat, 259, 319, 320
Domenichino, artist, 295
Doria, Andrea, Genoese commander, gives Genoa to France, 43; goes over to the Imperial party, 43; makes a constitution for Genoa, 45; Admiral of Spain, 64, 126
Doria, Gian Andrea, admiral, 96, 99, 113, 129; in Battle of Lepanto, 130
Dragut, corsair, 100
Drama, the, 72, 295–98, 444, 449–53
Dryden, 200
Dulcigno, taken by Venice, 139
Index

Du Tillot, French minister of Parma, anti-ecclesiastical policy, 397; reforms, dismissal, 442

Edward VI of England, 83, 300
Elba, Island of, 63, 201
Elizabeth, Queen of England, and Ferdinand I of Tuscany, 186
Eméry, French diplomat, 235–37
Emmanuele Filiberto, Duke of Savoy, fighting in Flanders, 58; recovers his States, 61; marriage, 62; character, 190; administration, finance, army, 191–92; struggle with the Vaudois, 198; foreign policy, 113; recovers his fortresses, 115; military policy, 115; alliance with Berne, 116; influence on Botero, 288
Emo, Angelo, Venetian commander, 420

Empire, the, and the contest for title of Grand Duke, 97; claims over Friuli, 7; over Mantua and Montferrat, 221, 250, 251; Austria begins again to assert Imperial claims in Italy, 224, 268; the Langbe, Imperial fleets, 269; revival of Imperial claims, 310–12, 318–19, 328–29, 334–35, 337, 340–42; d’Argenson’s theory of Imperial rights in Italy, 371; Imperial position weaker after Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, 379; Imperial feudatories in Tuscany, 426

Encyclopedists. See Philosophers England, joins the Holy League, 27; rivals Venetian commerce, 133; trades with Livorno, 185–86; relations with Carlo Emmanuele I, 233; and Vittorio Amedeo II, 273; Revolution in, 267; in Peace negotiations of 1694–97, 315; in Partition Treaties, 316–17; in War of Spanish Succession, 323–25, 329, 337; takes the part of Savoy, 333, 335; favours establishment of a Florentine Republic, 335; Treaty of Utrecht, 335–38; friendship for Savoy, 340; Triple and Quadruple Alliances, 343–45; Treaties of Hanover and Seville, 347, 348; mediates second Treaty of Vienna, etc., 349, 350; Spain at war with, 347, 349; negotiates between the Emperor and Carlo Emmanuele III, 351–53; Elizabeth Farnese’s dislike of, 353; tries to negotiate peace, 357; promises money to Sardinia, 362; forces withdrawal of Neapolitan army, 364–65; Treaty of Worms, 366; disapproves of Austrian invasion of Naples, 367, 369; fleet helps Sardinian army, 367; difficulties of 1745, 369, 371; sympathy with Corsica, 369, 386; gives help to Sardinia from 1746–48, 372, 377; Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, 378; continued friendship for Sardinia, 380; Seven Years’ War and Piacenza question, 380–84; Paoli in, 386; Beccaria’s teaching adopted in, 418; Angelica Kauffmann in, 470; Royal Academy of, 454, 466, 470

Escorial, Treaty of the (1733), 353, 355
Este, family of, Dukes of Ferrara, Modena and Reggio, 12; Beatrice d’Este, wife of Lodovico Sforza, 8, 70; Alfonso I d’Este, 37; joins France against Milan, 39; joins Imperialists against the League of Cognac, 41; Charles V secures Modena and Reggio to him, 44; Patron of the Renascence, 72; Ercole d’Este, involved in Paul IV’s war against Spain, 62; Alfonso II d’Este, 62, 110, 157, 285–86; relations with France and the Empire, desire for Poland, 110; Isabella d’Este, Duchess of Mantua, 67, 71; Lucrezia d’Este, 157, 158, 285; Leonora d’Este, 157, 285; Cesare d’Este, Duke of Modena and Reggio only, 157–
Index

58, 159; Francesco I d’Este, 173, 245; allied with Spain, 230, 245; with France, 245; forced to make peace with Spain, 245; renews French alliance, marriage Treaty, invades Lombardy, 248; invades Mantua, death, 249; Alfonso III d’Este, 173; the Comacchio question, 250; death, 252; Maria d’Este, wife of James II of England, 173, 265; Francesco II d’Este, minority under French influence, 252; Comacchio question, 254; relations with France, 265, 270; Renato d’Este, relations with France, 312; German marriage, 315; War of Spanish Succession, 320, 323, 329; buys Mirandola, 329; hopes to recover Ferrara and Comacchio, 329, 331, 332; Francesco III d’Este, driven out of Modena, 356-67; returns, 360; League with France and Spain (1742), driven out of Modena, 364; restored, 379; question of his grand-daughter’s marriage, 360; character, home government, 441; is “Administrator” of Lombardy for Austria, 414; Ercole d’Este, question of his daughter’s marriage, 380; government of Modena, 445; Beatriz d’Este, daughter of Ercole, her marriage, 386, 388; goes to rule Lombardy, 414; is heiress of several small States, 447

Enea, Mount, 306

Eugene, Prince of Savoy, youth, Imperial service, visit to Savoy, 141, 270; negotiates with Vittorio Amedeo II, 271-72; relieved Cuneo (1691), 309; commands Austrians in Italy, 321; campaign of 1702, 321-23; Battle of Blenheim, 325; second campaign in Italy, 325-27; invades France, 327; Vittorio Amedeo II afraid of, 333; refuses to invade Italy (1714), 339; warns Carlo

Emmanuele III against France, 352; governor of Lombardy, his financial reforms, 413-14

Euler, scientist, 461

Evelyn, John, 282

Exiles, 119, 377

Fabrizio, scientist, 301

Faenza, 25

Fallopio, scientist, 301

Famagosta (in Cyprus), taken by Turks, 129, 139

Farinelli, singer, 450, 461, 462

Farnese family (Dukes of Parma and Piacenza), Pier Luigi Farnese obtains Parma, Piacenza and Novara, 55; encourages the Fieschi revolt, 56; death, 56; Ottavio Farnese, marriage, 55; tries to obtain Parma, 56; succeeds, 57; war against Ercole d’Este, 62; Alessandro Farnese, in Spanish service, 63; 112; obtains Piacenza, 112; Ranuccio Farnese, 112, 173; Odoardo Farnese, loses Castro, 159, 173, 240; joins French League, 436, 213; forced to make terms with Spain, 333; Ranuccio II Farnese, finally loses Castro, 160, 173; France, Spain and the Castro question, 252, 254, 255; Francesco III Farnese, 312, 315, 321, 327, 329-30, 331; possible heir to Tuscan, 334, 337; uncle of Elizabeth Farnese, 342-43; Antonio, 343; accession, marriage, 348; death, 349; Elizabeth Farnese, claim on Tuscan, 334; Queen of Spain, 342-43; her ambitions, rule of Alberoni, 342-45; policy after his fall, 345-46; first Treaty of Vienna, 346; Ministry of Ripperda, 347; Treaty of Seville, 348; second Treaty of Vienna, 349; her son in Parma and Tuscan, 349-50; her designs on south Italy, 350; and on Lombardy, 351-52; enmity to England, Treaty of the Escurial, 353; invasion of Italy, conquest
Index

of Naples, 355–56; rivalry with Carlo Emmanuele III, 357; dislike of peace, 358; hopes of conquest in Austrian Succession War, 361; rivalry with Sardinia renewed, 361–62; invasions of Italy, 362, 363, 365; the "Family Compact," 367; wishes Philip to conquer Milan, 370; d'Arsengon's opinion of her, 371; her hatred of Sardinia, 372–73; promises to agree to a treaty with Sardinia, 373; death of Philip V ends her rule, 377; her influence in Naples and Spain over her son Charles, 383, 406

Fenestrelles, 332, 338

Ferdinand the Catholic, cousin to the Kings of Naples, 13; League against France, 19; with France to divide Naples, conquers Naples, 21; League of Cambrai, 25; recovers Apulian ports, 26; joins the "Holy League," 27; reinstates the Medici, 28; death, 30; genealogy, 33

Ferdinand II (Emperor), 221; sends army to invade Italy, 241; enmity with Venice and the Pope, 224, 229; Treaty of Ratisbon, recalls army, 228; attitude towards Papacy, 231

Ferdinand III (Emperor), Peace of Westphalia, 246

Ferdinand VI, King of Spain, accession, policy, 377; helps Genoa, 377; Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, marriage treaty with Sardinia, 379; Treaty of Italy, 379; Modenese marriage question, 380; patron of Paisiello, 404; and of Farinelli, 462; death, 382

Ferdinando, King of Naples, accesssion, Austria guarantees his safety, 381; minority, 409; marriage, 383, 406; does not sign the "Family Compact," 384; ecclesiastical policy, 397–99, 401–2; character, etc., 409–10; emancipation from Spanish control, influence of Acton, 411–12; criticisms Leopold and Joseph, 410, 431

Ferdinand, Archduke, son of Maria Theresa, marriage, 383, 441, 464; governs Lombardy for Austria, 414

Ferdinando, Duke of Parma and Piacenza, marriage, 383, 442; quarrel with the Papacy, 397; reconciliation, 398–99; ecclesiastical character, 401; government of du Tillot, 442

Feria, Governor of Milan, 214; attacks Grisons, 214–15; fights in the Valtelline, 217; invades Piedmont, 218

Ferrante, King of Naples, 13, 33

Ferrantino, King of Naples, defeated by Charles VIII, 19; returns to Naples, 19; genealogy, 33

Ferrari, Nicolas, 86

Ferrara, loses Polesina, 7; in the 15th century, 12; in 16th century, 62; Renascence in, 71–72; reform in, 80; contest for precedence with Tuscany, 97, 107, 109; relations with Ferdinando I de' Medici, 110; situation after 1559, 110–11, 157; annexed by Clement VIII, 157–58; decadence under Papal rule, 153; Court in the 16th century, 282, 285, 286; Tasso at, 279; Eugene passes through it (1706), 326; Modena hopes to recover it, 329; armies fight in it, 330; threatened by Duan, 331

Ferrari, painter, 91

Ferri, singer, 462

Fieschi, revolt in Genoa, 56, 171

Filangieri, A., 456, 458

Filiberto of Cimagnano, 270

Finale, 201, 234, 318, 399, 349, 366, 369, 370, 376, 378

Fleury, Cardinal, relations with Vittorio Amedeo II, 347; pacific leanings, Treaty of Seville, 348; Vittorio Amedeo's opinion of, 349; War of Polish Succession,
Index

489

Italy by the Peace of Cateau-Cambrésis, 95; Carlo Emmanuel I’s opinion of, 204; French policy towards Italy in Richelieu’s time, 222–23; effect of the cession of Fierano, attitude of Italy towards, 230; French influence after 1642, 239–41; Louis XIV’s arbitrary policy causes Italian dislike of, 253, 256, 259, 262, 265; French influence in 1687, 268; in 1690, 308; invaded by the Allies (1707), 332; d’Argenson’s views on French policy, 377; Gallican Church independence, 266–67, 392; attitude towards the Jesuits and the Papacy, 392, 396–97; French social influence in Italy in 17th century, 282; in 18th century, 474, 443; Marin’s visit to, 289; Aliferi copies French tragedy, 453; French influence on Political Economy, 448; Galliani in, 459; French 18th century philosophy in Italy, 388; French sea-power in the Mediterranean, 264–66; influence of Italy on French soldiers, 332

Francesco Giacinto di Savoy, 234, 235

Franche-Comté, 132

Francis I of France, accession, character, 29; takes Milan, 30; loses it, 37; invades Lombardy, defeated at Pavia, 39; League of Cognac, 40; Treaty of Amiens, 43; Treaty of Cambrai (1529), 44; meets Clement VII at Marseilles, 48; conquers Savoy, 51; meets Charles V at Nice, 52; war with Charles V, Turkish Alliance, peace of Crépy, 53; encourages discontented Italians, 54

Françoise of Orleans, wife of Carlo Emmanuel II, 251

Frederick the Great of Prussia, 371, 395, 400

Frederick, Prince of Wales, 463

Freemasons, 391, 396, 421, 447

Fontana, architect, 292

Forest Cantons, the, allied with Fuentes, 202

Fonteva, Battle of (1495), 19, 71

Foscarini, Marco, Venetian author and Doge, 427, 436, 439, 457

Francavilla, Battle of (1719), 345

France, influence in Italy in the 15th century, 4, 31; cut off from

Fornovo, Battle of (1495), 19, 71

Forester, the, allied with Fuentes, 202

Escorial, 353; wishes to conquer Manuta for the Infant Charles, 355, 357; negotiations with the Emperor, and peace, 357–59; wishes to avoid war, 361; negotiations with Carlo Emmanuel III, 361–62, 365; death, 365

Florence, under Lorenzo the Magnificent, 2; condition in the 15th century, 4, 7, 9–10; anxious for Siena, 13; opposition to League of 1495, new constitution, Savonarola, 20–21, 77; Medici reinstated, 28; Lorenzo the Younger, 31; character of Florentine Renascence, 67–68; Republic re-established, 44–45; siege and fall, Alessandro made Duke, 46, 334; protests against his rule, 49; his death, Cosimo I becomes Duke of, 53, 334; his rule, 54; loses its predominance in the Duchy, 181; social life in the 17th century, 184–85, 280, 282; Libraries, Art Collections, 287, 290, 291, 306, 474; Art and Architecture in the 16th and 17th centuries, 291–93; Opera, 297; Science, 304–7; succession question, talk of a Republic, 334–35; visit of the Emperor Francis, 428; Count of Cramp, 424; of Botta Adorno, 426; of Leopold, 427, 446; the “Arti,” 426, 429; Municipal government under Leopold, 428; the forests cut down, 499; Aliferi lives in, 452; tapestries of, 460

Foix, Gaston de, wins Battle of Ravenna, 27

251; Treaty of Turin, 352; of the Escorial, 353; wishes to conquer Manuta for the Infant Charles, 355, 357; negotiations with the Emperor, and peace, 357–59; wishes to avoid war, 361; negotiations with Carlo Emmanuel III, 361–62, 365; death, 365

Florence, under Lorenzo the Magnificent, 2; condition in the 15th century, 4, 7, 9–10; anxious for Siena, 13; opposition to League of 1495, new constitution, Savonarola, 20–21, 77; Medici reinstated, 28; Lorenzo the Younger, 31; character of Florentine Renascence, 67–68; Republic re-established, 44–45; siege and fall, Alessandro made Duke, 46, 334; protests against his rule, 49; his death, Cosimo I becomes Duke of, 53, 334; his rule, 54; loses its predominance in the Duchy, 181; social life in the 17th century, 184–85, 280, 282; Libraries, Art Collections, 287, 290, 291, 306, 474; Art and Architecture in the 16th and 17th centuries, 291–93; Opera, 297; Science, 304–7; succession question, talk of a Republic, 334–35; visit of the Emperor Francis, 428; Count of Cramp, 424; of Botta Adorno, 426; of Leopold, 427, 446; the “Arti,” 426, 429; Municipal government under Leopold, 428; the forests cut down, 499; Aliferi lives in, 452; tapestries of, 460

Foix, Gaston de, wins Battle of Ravenna, 27

Fontana, architect, 292

Forest Cantons, the, allied with Fuentes, 202

Fornovo, Battle of (1495), 19, 71

Foscarini, Marco, Venetian author and Doge, 427, 436, 439, 457

Francavilla, Battle of (1719), 345

France, influence in Italy in the 15th century, 4, 31; cut off from

Italy by the Peace of Cateau-Cambrésis, 95; Carlo Emmanuel I’s opinion of, 204; French policy towards Italy in Richelieu’s time, 222–23; effect of the cession of Fierano, attitude of Italy towards, 230; French influence after 1642, 239–41; Louis XIV’s arbitrary policy causes Italian dislike of, 253, 256, 259, 262, 265; French influence in 1687, 268; in 1690, 308; invaded by the Allies (1707), 332; d’Argenson’s views on French policy, 377; Gallican Church independence, 266–67, 392; attitude towards the Jesuits and the Papacy, 392, 396–97; French social influence in Italy in 17th century, 282; in 18th century, 474, 443; Marin’s visit to, 289; Aliferi copies French tragedy, 453; French influence on Political Economy, 448; Galliani in, 459; French 18th century philosophy in Italy, 388; French sea-power in the Mediterranean, 264–66; influence of Italy on French soldiers, 332

Francesco Giacinto di Savoy, 234, 235

Franche-Comté, 132

Francis I of France, accession, character, 29; takes Milan, 30; loses it, 37; invades Lombardy, defeated at Pavia, 39; League of Cognac, 40; Treaty of Amiens, 43; Treaty of Cambrai (1529), 44; meets Clement VII at Marseilles, 48; conquers Savoy, 51; meets Charles V at Nice, 52; war with Charles V, Turkish Alliance, peace of Crépy, 53; encourages discontented Italians, 54

Françoise of Orleans, wife of Carlo Emmanuel II, 251

Frederick the Great of Prussia, 371, 395, 400

Frederick, Prince of Wales, 463

Freemasons, 391, 396, 421, 447

© in this web service Cambridge University Press

www.cambridge.org
Index

French Revolution, 387, 401, 404, 416, 447, 452
Frescobaldi, G., musician, 297
Frisi, scientist, 460
Friuli, 7
"Frondes," the, 247
Frundsberg, Captain of German Lanzknechts, 41
Fuentes, Governor of Milan, occupies Piedmontese fortresses, 120; ambition, 200; bullies Tuscany, 201; garrisons Savoy, 201; tries to subdue the Grisons, 202–3; treatment of Savoy, 203–5; prepares for war, 205; death, 205
Gaeta, 256
Gages, Flemish general in Spanish service in Italy (1743), 365, 369, 370
Galani, political economist, 459
Galilei, Vincenzo, musician, 296
Galileo, Galileo, early life, 201; work at Padua on the Copernican system, 302; return to Pisa, quarrel with the Inquisition, 303; given up to the Inquisition by Cioli, 187; work on laws of Motion, 304; death, 304; relations with Urban VIII, 287; and Baronius, 288; his pupils, 304–5; the Thermometer and Pendulum, 306
Galli, Cardinal, 149
Galvani, scientist, 461
Garda, Lake, fleets on, 217
Garfagnana War, 173
Garrick, 454
Gaston, Duke of Orleans, 251, 252
Gaumont, French Envoy, 258
Geneva, and Emmanuele Filiberto, 116; and Carlo Emmanuele I, 116, 118, 121, 201–2, 206; and Carlo Emmanuele II, 258; and Vittorio Amedeo II, 269; Giannone at, 396
Gennaro, St, welcomes the Infant Charles, 356
Genoa in the 15th century, 13–14; given to France by Doria, France loses it, 43; independence and new constitution, 45; Fieschi revolt, 56; situation in 1559, 63; fleet, 99, 112; troubles of 1571, 108, 113, 172; relations with Spain and France, 112–13; condition in the 17th century, 170–72; internal revolutions, 171–72, 219, 257; attacked by France and Savoy, 217, 219; threatened by Treaty of Cherasco, 218, 232, and by Mazarin, 251; sends regiment to France, 256; attacked by Savoy (1671), 257–58; position in 1683, 263–64; bombardment by French navy, submission, 264–65; dislike of France, 312; situation in Spanish Succession War, 321, 329; bays Finale, 339–40; Sardinia's desire for Finale, 366; League of Aranjuez, 369; d'Argenson wants to give Nice to, 372; seized by Botta Adorno, popular rising expels him, 376–77; repulses attack of Austria and Sardinia, 377; Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, 379; condition in 18th century, 441; relations with Corsica, 63, 107, 171, 385–86; Genoese trade and money-lenders, 146, 162, 171, 279, 421
Genovesi, A., political economist, 459
George I of England, and Savoy, 342; Triple and Quadruple Alliances, 343–45
George II of England, 462
George III of England, 384
Germany, wars in, 335, 361, 477
Gertrudenberg, negotiations at, 334
Ghiberti, Cardinal, 79
Giannone, Neapolitan lawyer and historian, his writings, exile, influence, 394; imprisonment and death, 396; influence on Tanucci, 398; his work criticised, 426
Gibbon, opinion of Carlo Emmanuele III, 433
Gibraltar, 353, 397
Index

Gimoni, Tuscan minister, 425; supports de Richcourt, 426
Giorgione, 69
Giovanna Battista di Savoy-Nemours, wife of Carlo Emmanuele II, marriage, 251; Regency of Savoy, 196–97; bullied by France, 250; reveals Maffioli’s plot to Louvois, 261; helpless position under France, 261–62; Treaty with France, supplanted by Vittorio Amedeo II, 263
Gluck, 463
Goldoni, dramatist, his drama, 448, 450–51, 455; controversy with Gozzi, 447, 451–52; retires to Paris, 457
Gonsalvo di Cordoba, conquers Naples (1501–04), 23
Gonzaga family, Dukes of Mantua, etc., in 15th century, 12; receive Ducal title, 45; Francesco Gonzaga (Marquis of Mantua), 71; Ferrante Gonzaga, Governor of Milan, 56, 57, 58, 66; Guglielmo Gonzaga, Duke, 62, 111, 113, 115, 174; Lucrezia Gonzaga, 71; Elizabetha Gonzaga, 71; Vincenzo I Gonzaga, 112, 174, 204; Francesco Gonzaga, Duke, 203, 206; Ferdinando Gonzaga, Cardinal and Duke, 174, 206, 207; Vincenzo II Gonzaga, 210; Charles Gonzaga, Duke of Nevers, 207; of Mantua, 174, 219, 221; allied with France, 224; loses Mantua, 225–26; recovers it, 228; loses part of Montferrat to Savoy, 228; Venetian troops in Mantua, 230; quarrels in his court, 231; League of Rivoli, 233; death, 234; Charles Gonzaga, Duke of Rethel, son of the former, 231; death, 231; Maria Gonzaga, his wife, daughter of Duke Francesco, 174, 206, 219, 220, 221; guardian of her son, Carlo II, 234, 240; Carlo II Gonzaga, 174, 175; Spanish alliance, marriage, 247; French alliance, 248; Spanish alliance, States laid waste, 249; Montferrat compensation question, 246, 250; death, 255; Ferdinando Carlo Gonzaga, Duke, minority, 175; marriage, 255; government, 250; France and Casale, 250–51, 269; foolish life, 280; attacked by Imperial army, 310; receives French envoy, 317; recovers Casale, 314; sells Mantua to France, 250; verses about him, 372; with the French in Mantua, 322; visits France, loses Mantua finally (1708), death, end of his family, 328; Eleonora Gonzaga, marries the Emperor, 174, 247, 255; Eleonora Gonzaga, marries the Duke of Lorraine, 174; Anna Isabella Gonzaga, wife of Duke Ferdinando Carlo, 175, 255; tries to defend Mantua, obtains peace, 310; Ferrante Gonzaga, Duke of Guastalla, claims Mantua, 221; Anna Gonzaga, daughter of Charles I, 248
Götz, 25
Gorizia, Sardinian minister, 373, 374
Gozzi, Carlo, his drama, 451; controversy with Goldoni, 447, 451, 452
Gozzi, Gaspare, author, 454
Grubasa (in Crete), 136
Grasida, 210
Gravina, lawyer, 449, 456
Greek language, 73, 94, 287
Gregory XIII, XIV, XV. See Popes
Grenoble, 237, 238
Grimaldi, scientist, 305
Grimaldi, Venetian in Imperial service, 272
Grimm, opinion of Galiani, 459
Grisoni, and Venice, 105; Treaty of Davos, Fuenteres tries to subdue them, 202; alliance with France and Venice, 203; revolt of the Valetline, attack of Fertà, 214; Treaty of Madrid, it is disregarded, 215; invaded by
Index

492

Austrians, 216; Valtelline restored by Treaty of Moncon, 219; Imperial forts to be destroyed, 228; French in the Valtelline, driven out by, 233; proposed road to Venice, 422

Guardi, F., artist, 467-68

Guarini, 1961, 289, 288, 296

Guastalla, Duke of, hopes to obtain Mantua (1708), 328; obtains it by Treaty of Utrecht, 336, but loses it by Treaty of Rastatt, 339

Guastalla (town of), 174, 266, 310; in war of 1734, 326; Battle of, 357; added to Parma on extinction of its Dukes, 379; Austria renounces claims on, 381; under Philip and Ferdinand of Parma, 442

Guicciardini, historian, 68, 69

Guise, Duke of, in Neapolitan rebellion of 1643, 163-64, 244-45; second expedition, 248

Handel, 297, 463, 465, 465

Hanover, 335, 347, 344; Treaty of (1725), 347

Harcourt, French general, 238, 239, 240

Harlay, Archbishop of Paris, 266

Haro, Spanish minister, 250

Hasse, remark about Mozart, 464

Henry II, King of France, marriage, 48; War with Spain and Peace of Cateau-Cambresis, 57, 61; policy toward Savoy, 61, 62, 114-16

Henry III, King of France, 103, 116, 118, 296; in Venice, 105

Henry IV, King of France, conversion, 103, 104; relations with Venice, 105; with Tuscany, 109-10; marriage, 109; relations with Savoy, 118-23; plans about Italy, 123, 200, 204; mediates between Paul V and Venice, 180; result of Treaty of Lyons, 200-201; relations with the Swiss, 202; negotiations with various Italian States, 204-5; Treaty of Brossolo, 205; death, 205

Henry VIII, King of England, Treaty of Amiens, 43; and Tarlagia, 299

Henry, Prince of Wales, competition for his marriage, 206

Herbert, George, 80

Herculaneum, 466, 468

Historians, 67-69, 287-88, 331, 455-57

Holland, rivalry Venetian trade, 7; helps Turks, 133; trade in Livorno, 182; enmity to Genoa, 218; helps Corsica, 385; peace with Spain, 246; fleet helping Spain, 260; Treaty with Savoy, 273; Peace negotiations (1694-97), 313; share in Partition Treaties, 316-17; alliance of 1701, 323-24; urges the Emperor to help Savoy, 325; attacks the French in the Mediterranean (1707), 323; urges the Emperor to be reconciled with Savoy, 333; favours idea of a Florentine Republic, 336; in negotiations and Treaty of Utrecht, 335-38

Huguenots, 216, 218, 219, 221, 266, 310, 312

Hungary, 137, 139, 141

Ibrahim, Sultan of Turkey, attacks Crete, 132

Index, the, 24, 276, 284, 300

Innocent, Popes. See Popes

Inoysa, Governor of Milan, 206-7; attacks Piedmont, 207; recalled, 208

Inquisition, the, Spanish, 36; Revolt of Naples against, 56; reconstruction by Paul III, 82-84; under Pius V, 148, 275-76; after the Council of Trent, 274; in Milan, 275; it burns Bruno, 284; Tasso afraid of, 286; attacks Porta and Cardano, 300, and Galileo, 303-4; in the 18th century in Naples, 395; abolished in Sicily, 401; reformed and then abolished in Tuscany, 402-3; abolished in Parma, 442; it punishes Cagliostro, 447

© in this web service Cambridge University Press www.cambridge.org
Index

493

Isabella of Naples, wife of Gian Galeazzo Sforza, 8
Isabella Clara of Austria, wife of Carlo II Gonzaga, 174, 175, 248, 255, 260
Istria, 104, 136, 210
Italy in the 15th century, 1, 2-4, 14, 15; social organization, trade, wealth, 16; religion and morals (15th and 16th centuries), 17, 76, 85, 87, 276-77; ruin wrought by wars, 30-31, 49-50; Spanish domination in, 52, 60; society in the 16th century, 65-67, 88-90; result of Peace of Cateau-Cambresis, 95-100; diminution of Spanish influence, 217-74; want of patriotism, 208; in Mantuan Succession War, 222; growth of French influence in, 230; result of Richelieu's policy on, 241; effects of the Peace of Westphalia, 245-461 of the Peace of the Pyrenees, 240; dislike of Louis XIV's arbitrary policy, 259, 262, 268; new Imperial claims in, 268; the Grand Alliance, 268-69; life in the 17th century, 276-82; foreign visitors, 281; intellectual life (1560-1700), 283-90; change in Italian territories and Balance of Power between 1560 and 1690, 308; effects of Treaty of Ryswick and Partition Treaties, 316-17; attitude towards the Spanish Succession question and war, 320, 322; Italian affairs at Utrecht, 326-38, and Rastatt, 339; results of War and Treaties, 340, 344; Imperial authority exerted in, 341, 347; its dislike of Austrarians, 341-42; Chauvelin's idea of an autonomous Italy, 351, 358, 359; d'Argenson's similar idea, 371-72; claims of Elizabeth Farnese and settlement of 1738, 352-53, 358, 361; Carlo Emmanuele III "defends Italy," 363; Italians indifferent to the Austrian Succession War, 364; Italian fear of Sardinia, 372; effects of the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, it is now more independent, 375; "Treaty of" (1755), 379, 381; effect of the Seven Years' War, 380; Leadership of Sardinia in, 431-32; new ideas in the 18th century, 388; anti-Papal movements, 392-404; feeling about the Jesuits, 390, 447; French influence, 442; social life (18th century), 444-48; intellectual life, 448-70
Ivrea, Convention of, 238; Prince Tommaso governor of, 239
James I of England, 208, 210
James II of England, marriage, 173, 265; dethronement, 267; birth of his son, 281
Jansenism, 392-93, 396, 403-4, 431
Jesuits, 84-85; expelled from and restored to Venice, 133, 180; at the Council of Trent, 174; influence on education, 276, 444; style of preaching, 280; attitude to Galileo, 303, 304; their Theology, 392; their unpopularity abroad, 392; question of their suppression, 396; banishment by Portugal, Spain, France, Naples and Parma, 396-97; intrigues and negotiations during the reign of Clement XIV, 398; suppression of the Order, 399; Pius VI sympathizes with them, 400; in Tuscany, 401; in Parma, 442
John (Don) of Austria (i), in Genoa, 108, 118, 172; in Lepanto war, 130
John (Don) of Austria (ii), in Naples, 163
John of Boulogne, sculptor, 292
Johnson, Doctor, 386, 454
Jommelli, composer, 463, 464
Joseph I, Emperor, accession, 315; War of Spanish Succession, 325, etc.; conquest of Milan, Mantua and Guastalla, 327-38; assertion

© in this web service Cambridge University Press
Index

of feudal rights in Italy, 328–29, 331; relations with Italian States, 349–30; conquest of Naples, 330; quarrel with Clement XI, 331–32, with Savoy, 332–33; death, 333, 335

Joseph II, Emperor, his 18th century ideas, 388; visits Rome, 391; friendship with Clement XIV, 398; struggle with Pius VI, 400–401; his religious changes and their unpopularity, 404, 417; interest in financial reform in Lombardy, 415; government of Lombardy, violent changes, 416–18; general unpopularity, 417, 447; absolutism, 418; opinions about him held by Ferdinand of Naples, 410, by Verri, 417; his opinion of Maria Carolina, 411; relations with Leopold of Tuscany, 427, 430

Juvana, architect, 407

Kant, 456
Kauffmann, A., artist, 470
Kauzitz, Austrian minister, 414
Kepler, 303
Kircher, archaeologist, 458
Knizza and Knin, in Dalmatia, 133

Königsegg, Austrian general, 357

Le Feuillade, French general, 166, 325–26

Langhe, heirs of the Empire, 269, 271, 273, 274, 333, 339, 360

Language (Italian), 93, 287, 443, 458

Language (Latin), 73, 75, 93, 287, 427

Language (Greek). See Greek

Lassarre, Carlo Emmanuele I attacks, 117

Lautrec, French general, 43

Lavardin, French ambassador, 267–68

Lawyers, 279, 418, 419, 456

Leganés, governor of Milan, 233; takes Vercelli, 235; treaty with the Princes of Savoy, attacks Piedmont, 236; treaties with the French, 237; besieges Casale, blockades Harcourt, is recalled, 238, 240

Léger, Vaugeois leader, 198

Les, Popes X and XI. See Popes

Leonardo da Vinci, 70, 91

Leopold, Archduke of Austria, attacks Grisons (1692), 216

Leopold I, Emperor, friendship for Cosimo III, 265; alliance with Venice, Turkish war, 266, 267; leads Habsburg family, 268; Grand Alliance, 267, 268; Eugene in his service, 270; negotiations with Vittorio Amedeo II, 271–73; sends army to Italy, 310; demands Imperial contributions, 310; views about Italy, 311; Italian fears of his claims, 312; Holy League with Venice, 313; refuses Italian neutrality, 313–14; Treaty of Ryswick, 315–16; Italian marriages arranged, 315; Partition Treaties, 316–17; relations with Modena and Tuscany, 319–21; feared by Milan, Mantua and Venice, 319–20; Spanish Succession War and formation of League, 321–24; refuses to ratify the whole of the Treaty with Savoy, 324; death (1705), 325

Leopoldo (Peter Leopold, Archduke of Austria), Grand Duke of Tuscany, 380, 383; accession, relations with Joseph II, character, 427; eighteenth century ideas, 388; Ministers and administrative reform, 428–30; “Constitutional” ideas, 430; ecclesiastical policy, 429–45; compared with Ferdinand of Naples, 410; loss of popularity, 431, 447; becomes Emperor, 431; Milanese petition him to alter Joseph II’s policy, 417

Lepanto, Battle of, 100, 106, 130, 131
Index

Lerma, Spanish minister, policy of, 120, 200, 201, 203, 205, 206, 207, 210
Lesdiguières, French Huguenot general, attacks Savoy, 118, 119; to help Savoy by Treaty of Brossolo, 203; expedition to Piedmont, 203; invasion of Lombardy, 210; meeting at Avignon, 216; helps Carlo Emmanuele I attack Genoa, 218
Leutrum, general in service of Carlo Emmanuele III, 368, 375
Libraries, 94, 287, 290
Lichtenstein, Austrian commander, 375, 376
Liousme, French minister, 255
Lipari Islands, 460
Livorno, harbour built by the Medici and made a free port, 183, 184, 185; its military importance, 241, 243, 312, 324; its commercial prosperity, 184, 188, 421, 436, 439; Cosimo III meets Philip V at, 323
Lobkowitz, Austrian commander, 367, 369, 370
Logroscino, musician, 464
Lombarde. See Milan
Lomelline, the, 324
London, 298; Royal Society of, 305, 306
Longhi, painter, 457
Longueville, French general, 237
Lopez de Vega, 290, 298
Lorraine, Duchy of, Cosimo IV's claim to, 265; to be made over to France, 358, 359; unpopularity of Lorrainers in Florence, 424-25, 428
Lorraine, Duke Francis of, afterwards Emperor, husband of Maria Theresa, Tuscan succession settled on him, 358-60; government of Tuscany through a Regency, reforms, etc., 402, 474-77; he visits Tuscany, 424
Louis XII, King of France, 19, 21; invades Italy, 21-22; conquers Milan, 22; makes a League with Spain to divide Naples, 22; League of Cambrai, 25; war and peace with Venice, 26; quarrel with Julius II, loss of Milan, 27; attacks Milan again, dies, 29
Louis XIII, King of France, end of the Regency, 209; peace of 1615, 210, 213; marriage alliance with Savoy, 213; Valtelline question, 215-17; Treaty of Montferrat, 218-19; part in the Mantuan succession question, 221-28; invades Savoy and Piedmont, 225-26; Treaties of Ratisbon and Cherasco, 228, of Rivoli, 233; wars in Italy (1635-42), 232-39; meets Cristina at Grenoble, 237; wishes for peace, 239, share in the Castro question, 240
Louis XIV, King of France, proposed Savoy marriage, 249; Spanish marriage, 250; crusading ideas, 252; takes up Castro question, 252; quarrel with Alexander VII, 253-55; plan to settle the Spanish succession, 254; interference in Papalclave, 254; quarrel with Innocent X, 254, 266-68; treatment of Huguenots, 266, and Vaudois, 199, 270, 271; forward policy in Italy, 256, 257; relations with Cosimo III, 255, 265; with Mantua, 255; with Carlo Emmanuele II, 256-58; with Giovanna Battista, 258-59, 261-63; with Vittorio Amedeo II, 197, 263, 269, 270-71; with Genoa, 258, 263-65; with Modena, 265; with Messina, 259-60; schemes to obtain Casale, 260-62; sea-power in the Mediterranean, 264-66; authority in Italy (about 1668), 268, 308; treatment of Eugene, 270; attacks Piedmont and Savoy, 272-73, 309-11; fails to protect Mantua, 310; tries to form an anti-Imperial League, 312; reconciled with the Papacy, 312; Treaties of Pinerolo and
Index

Turin, 313–14; Treaty of Ryswick, 315–16; lost power in Italy, 315–16; Spanish succession question, 316–17; alliance with Vittorio Amedeo II, 318; negotiations in Italy, 319–21; quarrel with Vittorio Amedeo II, 313–24; war in Italy (1720–7), 321–27; abandonment of Mantua, 328; claim to succession of Tuscany, 334; relations with Clement XI, 330; Peace negotiations and Treaties of Utrecht and Rastatt, 333–39; ecclesiastical policy at the end of his reign, 393; favours Cacarelli, 462

Louis XV, King of France, marriage, 346; Don Philip his son-in-law, 362; French policy during the Ministry of Fleury (see Fleury); negotiations with Sardinia (1744), 364–66; second "Family compact," Italian War, 366–70; League of Aranjues, 369; negotiations with Sardinia (1746), 371, 373, 375; efforts for Don Philip, 377–78; helps Genoa, 377; Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, 378; Seven Years' War, 380; no longer courts Sardinia, Treaties of Versailles, 380–81; settles the Piccenza question, 381–85; "Family compact" of 1765, 383–84; Peace of 1763, 384; conquest of Corsica, 385–86; ecclesiastical affairs and fall of the Jesuits, 392, 396–99

Louis, Infant of Spain, son of Elizabeth Farnese, 371


Lucca, situation in 1550, Burlamacchi plot, 63; Reformation in, 80–81, 113; condition in the 17th century, 172–73; the Garfagnana, War, 173; neutral in 1700, 321

Ludovisi, Cardinal, 150; hopes to obtain the Valtelline for the Papacy, 215

Ludovisi, Princes, lords of Fiammingo, 244

Luiini, artist, 91

Luiza of Savoy, 339

Lunigiana, the Tuscan influence in, 201, 334, 349

Lunay, French minister, 215

Lyons, Treaty of, 121–23, 200; road from Chambéry, 196; meeting of the French and Savoyard Courts, 249

Machiavelli, opinion of the Papacy, 3; admiration of Cesare Borgia, 24; asks Lorenzo de' Medici for office, 32; views on politics, 14, 32, 68–69; history, 68; plays, 72, 87; Cosimo I learns from him, 183; reaction against Machiavellianism, 288

Madamist and Principist, factions in the Piedmontese civil war, 326

"Mademoiselle, la Grande," daughter of Gaston of Orleans, opinion of Carlo Emanuele II, 195

Maderno, architect, 392

Madonna dell' Olmo, Battle of (1744), 368

Madrid, 201; Peace of (1617), 211; Treaty of (1621), 215

Maffei, S., dramatist, 449

Maffei, Piedmontese diplomat, 325, 326

Magalotti, scientist, 306

Maggiore, Lake, 366

Maggiabecchi, librarian, 290

Maillebois, French general, 370, 373–76

Maillebois, Count of, son of the above, 374

Mainouts, fight for Venice, 127, 137; troublesome to Venetian Government, 140

Malaspina, lords of the Lunigiana, 201
Index

497

Maria Amalia, Archduchess of Austria, wife of Ferdinand of Parma, 381–443

Maria Amalia of Saxony, wife of Charles III of Naples and Spain, 425–6

Maria Antonia, Infanta of Spain, wife of Vittorio Amedeo III, 379–434

Maria Carolina, Archduchess of Austria, wife of Ferdinand of Naples, 395, 410–11

Maria Luisa, Infanta of Spain, wife of Leopoldo of Tuscany, 477

Maria Theresa, Empress, talk of her marriage to the Infant Charles, 348; her accession in Austria, 361; negotiations with Carlo Emmanuele III and "Military Convention," 372; Treaty of Worms, 366; Austrian attack on Naples fails, 367–69; war in Italy (1745, etc.), 370–76; she is occupied by the Frusian War, 371; wishes to recover the Sicilies and Silesia, Treaty to divide Genoa, 377; Treaties of Aix-la-Chapelle and Italy, 378–79; question of the Modenese marriage, 380; Seven Years' War, 380–81; renounces claims on Parma and Guastalla, 381; Treaty with Charles III to guarantee the Sicilies, 382; revives influence in Italy by marriages, 383; marriage alliance with Naples, 406; her government of Lombardy, 414–16; interferes in Tuscany with Leopoldo, 427; she is influenced by 18th century ideas, 391; attitude to the Jesuits, 397; reorganizes University of Pavia, 458

Marignano, Battle of (1515), 30

Marini, poet, 389–90

Marinism, school of poetry imitating Marini, 289–90, 448

Marlborough, Duke of, 326, 333

Mancini, Hortense, 251

Mancini, Olympia, 270

Mansfeld, German general, 213, 216

Mantua, in 15th century, 7, 12; its Renaissance, 71, 93; condition of the Duchy in 1559, 62; military importance, 111; condition in the 16th and 17th centuries, 173–75, 281; decadence of the Ducal family, appanages, 174; Henry IV offers Spanish territory to, 204; succession question, 174, 219–28; town besieged and sacked by Imperial army, 252–56; re- stored to Gonzaga by Treaty of Ratisbon, 228; garrisoned by Venice, 230, 240; sold to France by Duke Ferdinando Carlo, 320; besieged by Eugene, 321; end of the Ducal line, 175, 328; Mantua now an Imperial fief, 328; its degeneration, claim of the Duke of Guastalla, 336; it is awarded him by Treaty of Utrecht, 338, but to the Emperor by Treaty of Rastatt, 339; French try to conquer it for the Infant Charles, 355–57; its history now included in that of Milan, 412

Marcello, composer, 464

Maremme, attempts to drain it, 186, 425, 479

Margherita of Savoy, daughter of Carlo Emmanuele I, wife of Francesco Gonzaga, 203, 206, 231

Margherita of Savoy, daughter of Vittorio Amedeo I, 249, 250

Margherita of Austria, wife of Cosimo II, Regent of Tuscany, 186–87

Marguerite of France, wife of Emmanuele Filiberto, 61, 114, 191

Marguerite of Orleans, wife of Cosimo III, 188, 252, 265, 282

Maldalchini, Olympia, 151–52, 133

Malpighi, scientist, 306–7

Malplacet, Battle of, 332

Malta, Turks attack, 100, 125; pirates of, 128, 133; helps defend Crete, 135, 149
Index

Marmontel, opinion of Galiani, 459
Marsaglia, Battle of (1693), 311, 313
Marseille, rivals Venetian trade, 7; the struggle over Château d’If, 110; Marseilles entered by Carlo Emmanuele I, 118; its enmity to Genoa, 264
Martin, English naval commander, 364-65
Martini, musical critic, 464
Martinuzzi, Laura, marries Alfonso of Modena, 173, 248
Masaniello, rebellion of, 163, 244-45
Mascagni, scientist, 460
Massa, 441
Mattoli, Mantuan minister, 260-61
Maurizio, Cardinal, of Savoy, son of Carlo Emmanuele I, 104, 231-32; struggle with Cristina of France to obtain the Regency of Carlo Emmanuele II, 194-5, 234-39; Peace of Paris settles the Regency, marriage with his niece, 239
Maximilian, Emperor, League against France, 19; invades Italy, 141; allied with Lodovico il Moro, 22; League of Cambray, war with Venice, 25-26; joins the "Holy League," 27; tries to drive the French from Milan, dies, 30
Maximilian of Bavaria, 211, 310
Mayenne, Duke of, 117
Mazarin, Cardinal, minister of France, Papal agent, 225, 227-28, 231; policy towards Italy, 241-43; meditates in Castro question, Treaty of Valentino, 242; attack on the Fieschi, 243; quarrel with Innocent X, 243-44; his brother made a cardinal, 244; Masaniello’s rebellion, 244; north Italian wars, 245, 247; the “Frondé,” 247; diplomacy in Italy, alliance with Mantua and Modena, 247-48; sends Guise to Naples, dislike of Alexander VII, 248; north Italian wars continued, 248-49; arranges marriage of Louis XIV and Peace of the Pyrenees, 249-50; discussion of his niece’s marriage, 248; Crusading interests, sends help to Crete, 133, 135, 253; death, 252
Mazarin, Michele, obtains the cardinalate, 243-44
Medici family, rulers of Florence, Grand Dukes of Tuscany, genealogy, 34; rule in the 15th century, 9, 15, 16, 67; Cosimo Pater Patriae, 9; Lorenzo the Magnificent, 2, 4, 9, 16, 13, 67; Piero, son of Lorenzo, rule in Florence, 10; his fall, 18; Giovanni, son of Lorenzo, Pope Leo X, see Popes; Lorenzo, son of Piero, recovers Florence, 29; obtains Urbino, 31; government of Florence, 31, 32; his tomb, 68; Giulio, nephew of Lorenzo the Magnificent, Pope Clement VII, see Popes; Alessandro, illegitimate son of Lorenzo of Urbino, betrothed to daughter of Charles V, 44; married, 49; becomes ruler, then Duke of Florence, 45, 46, 334; had government, poisons his cousin, 49; is assassinated, 53, 54; Ippolito, cardinal, grandson of Lorenzo the Magnificent, sent to Florence by Clement VII, 45; poisoned, 49; Caterina (Catherine), daughter of Lorenzo of Urbino, marriage, 48; relations with Cosimo I, 107; with Duke Francesco, 109; patronizes the Commedia dell’Arte, 298; Giovannina (Gelle Bande Nere), distant cousin of Leo X, 34, 41, 53; Cosimo I, son of Giovanni “delle Bande Nere,” becomes Duke of Florence, 53, 534; danger from exiles, 54, 56; marriage, 54; subdues Siena, and holds it under Spain, 59, 60; betrays Burlamacchi plot, 63; obtains title of Grand Duke from the Pope, 97; relations with Spain, 106-108; with France, 108; with the Papacy, 106-107;
Index

499

gives up Carnesecchi, 275; Corsi- can offers 16, 107; character, 181; rule, 54, 181-83; Order of S. Stefano, 279; patron of learning and art, 93, 287, 288; Isabella, his daughter, 184; Francesco, Grand Duke, son of Cosimo I, marriage, 107; character, 183; government, 183-84; relations with Bianca Capello, 184; foreign policy, 108-109; death, 184; patron of art, etc., 291; of science, 300; Ferdinando I, cardinal, then Grand Duke, son of Cosimo I, helps election of Sixtus V, 109; attitude towards Bianca Capello, 184; becomes Grand Duke, character, marriage, 109, 184; government, 184-86; ecclesiastical policy, encourages trade, 185-86; foreign policy, 109-10, 200-201; Italian policy, 110; his Oriental printing press, 287; statue of him, 292; Pietro, son of Cosimo I, 109, 200; Giovanni, illegitimate son of Cosimo I, 109, 302; Maria, daughter of Francesco, 185; marriage to Henry IV of France, 109, 200, 297; anxiety for marriage alliances with Spain, 205; Regent of France, 205, 207; patronizes the Commedia dell'Arte, 298; Cosimo II, Grand Duke, son of Ferdinando I, character and rule, 186; subservience to Spain, negotiates French-Spanish marriages, 205; Cosimo II and Galileo, 302; Ferdinando II, son of Cosimo II, minority, 186-87; character and rule, 187-88; claims on Urbino, 188; Castro war, 159, 188, 240-42; policy in 1639, 274; fails to obtain Piombino, 274; later foreign policy, 230, 233, 241, 243, 245, 252; buys Pontremoli, 246; scientific pursuits, 187, 304-6; relations with Galileo, 303; Leopoldo, his brother, scientific pursuits, 187, 305-7; Cosimo III, son of Ferdinando II, character, 188; marriage and troubles, 188, 252, 255, 256; rule, 189, 280; earlier foreign policy, 265; policy in the war of 1689-97, 310, 314, 315; in the war of Spanish Succession, 311, 323, 329; question of Tuscan succession, 334-35, 337, 346, 423; end of his reign, 423; death, 423; attitude to science, 305; Ferdinando, son of Cosimo III, 189; death, 423; Violante, wife of Ferdinando, 424; Francesco Maria, cardinal, brother of Cosimo III, 189, 262, 423; Anna, daughter of Cosimo III, 265, 310, 334, 360, 433, 424; Gian Gastone, son of Cosimo III, marriage and troubles, 189, 315; his government, 423-24; succession question, 340-49, 350, 359, 423; death, 350
Medici, Gian Giacomo, brother of Pius V, Condottiere general, 59, 86, 101
Medici, Cardinal Alessandro de' Medici. See Pope Leo XI
Medinaceli, Spanish Viceroy of Naples, 330
Mediterranean, the, 15th century trade in, 7; sea-power in, 333; Austria wants sea-power in, 348, 349; English power in, 380; French power in, 264-66, 386; French trade in, 384; importance of Livorno in, 323; pirates in, 99, 128
Mendoza, Imperial agent in Siena, 58
Mengs, R., painter, 469-70
Mercy, Austrian general, 356
Messina, rebellion of, 263-65, 269-69; in the war of 1718, 344-45
Metastasio (Pietro Trapassi), dramatist, 449-50
Micca, P., Piedmontese patriot, 377
Michael Angelo, 46, 68, 74, 75, 97, 98, 291, 292
Milan and Lombardy, succession 32—2
question in the 15th century, 4; territorial rivalry with Venice, 7; description of in the 15th century, 8; invaded by Louis XII, 21; lost by Louis XII, 27; given to Massimiliano Sforza, 27; conquered by Francis I, 30; his rule and loss of, 37; Francesco II Sforza in, 37; it is attacked by Francis I, 39; taken from Sforza by Charles V, 49; given back, 44; death of Sforza, its condition after wars, 49-51; Philip II is Duke, 52; Ferrante Gonzaga, governor, 56; French claims renounced in Peace of Cateau-Cambresis, 61; the Renaissance in, 70, 91; Spanish government, 166-70; Spanish soldiers in, 96; Carlo Emmanuele I desires it, 130; Henry IV offers it to Carlo Emmanuele I, 204, 205; provinces harried by Imperial army, 228; invaded by French (1658), 333; by Tommaso of Savoy (1642), 239; by French and Modenese, 245, 248-49; Imperial claims on, 311, 314; Imperial army in, 310-11, 314; invaded by Vittorio Amedeo II, neutrality arranged, 315; its fate in Partition Treaties, 316-17; Louis XIV claims it, 317; its fear of Austria, it accepts Philip V, 319; campaigns of 1701-6, 321-23, 324-26; cessions of territory to Vittorio Amedeo II, 323; Austrians and Piedmontese enter the city, 327, take the castle, 327-28; end of Spanish rule in Lombardy, 328; the Archduke Leopold invested with it, 328; Vittorio Amedeo hopes for it, but the Emperor Leopold is determined to keep it, 336; Treaty of Utrecht settles it on the Emperor, 338; Elizabeth Farnese covets it, 351; Sardinian claims allowed by the Treaty of Turin, 352; Spain’s by the Treaty of the Escurial, 353; it is conquered by Carlo Emmanuele III and the French, its dislike of Piedmontese, 353-55; ill-treated by the French, 354; cessions of territory to Sardinia, 358-60; Charles VII promises it to the Infant Charles, Sardinian claims on it, 361; “Military Convention” for its defence in the War of Austrian Succession, 362; it is unprepared for defence, 363, 367; in the Treaty of Worms, 368; promised to Don Philip by the “Family Compact,” 367; Don Philip takes it and is proclaimed King of Lombardy,” 370-71; he is driven out by the Austrians, 375; territorial cessions to Carlo Emmanuele III by the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, 378; Austrian government in, 341, 412-19; government of Prince Eugene, financial reform, 413; of Maria Theresa, Kaunitz and the Archduke Ferdinand, 414; Venetian government, 415-16; revision under Joseph II, 416-17; Beccaria, Venetian, etc., 418; Francesco III of Modena, governor, 414, 441; social life, 419; trade with Venetia, 421; municipal reform under Neri, 428; popularity of a local court, 446; the Inquisition at, Palazzo, 275; the Ambrosian Library, Muratori, 287, 457; Mozart at, 464; Military orders, 99, 132, 182, 185, 192, 279; Milton, 198, 282, 298, 303; Mincio, K., 321, 323; Minorca, Island of, 367, 381; Mirandola, French protectorate, 54; occupied by France, 370; its Duke expelled by the Austrians, it is sold to Modena, 359; claimed by Spain, but restored to Modena, 360; guarantied to the Duke by the Bourbons, seized by Carlo Emmanuele III,
### Index

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Entry</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>364</td>
<td>Beatrice d’Este heiress of, 441</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>364</td>
<td>Mocenigo, Luigi Leonardo, Venetian commander, 134</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>364</td>
<td>Mocenigo, Lazzaro, Venetian commander, 134, 135</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44</td>
<td>Modena (and Reggio), feudal claims of the Papacy to, 37; Charles V awards them to Alfonso d’Este, the Reformation in, 80, 84; Cesare d’Este Duke of, 158; the Garagnagna War, 173; condition in the 17th century, 173; marriage alliance with Savoy, 204; Henry IV offers Spanish territory to, 204; ill-treated by Imperial troops, 235; occupied by Philip V and Vendôme (1702), 322; Eugene passes through it, 326; restored to its Duke by Austria (1707), 329; occupied by Carlo Emmanuele III and the French (1724), 369, 360; its strategic importance, 364; seized by Carlo Emmanuele III, 364; restored to its Duke by the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, 379; condition in the 18th century, 441; Muratori Librarian at, 457; art collections bought by the Duke of Saxony, 466</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>406</td>
<td>Modon, Turks blockaded in, 130</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>298</td>
<td>Molière, 450</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>375</td>
<td>Moncalvo, 375</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>218</td>
<td>Moncon, Treaty of, 189-19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>436</td>
<td>Mondovi, rebellion of, 436</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>377</td>
<td>Monginevra, Alpine Pass, 377</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>232</td>
<td>Moned, Piedmontese minister, 232, 235; dismissed and imprisoned, 235</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>282</td>
<td>Montaigne, 282</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>59</td>
<td>Montalcino, last refuge of the Siensese Republic, 59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>57</td>
<td>Monte Cristo, novel of, 388</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>355</td>
<td>Montecuccoli, wins Battle of the Raab, 135</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>67</td>
<td>Montefeltro, family, lords of Urbino, 67, 72-3; Guidolabolo of, 72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>355</td>
<td>Montemar, Spanish general, 355-56, 362-63, 365</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>139</td>
<td>Montenegro, 139, 140</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>395</td>
<td>Montesquieu, 395</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>207</td>
<td>Monteverde, musician, 207</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1790</td>
<td>Montferrat, its history, dispute for possession of it, 61; Emmanuele Filiberto tries to obtain, 115; desired by Carlo Emmanuele I, 116, 119; succession question and wars, 203, 206-7, 219-25; part ceded to Savoy, 238; the rest promised by the Treaty of Rivoli, 232; question of investiture, 246, 269; question of compensation to the Gonzaga for Savoy’s part, 248, 250; invaded by Savoy (1657), 249; efforts of Vittorio Amedeo to obtain the rest of it, 323; it is granted him by the Treaty of Turin, 372</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>146</td>
<td>Monti, Papal (Papal Stocks), 146, 156, 157, 379, 389</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>133</td>
<td>Montmelian, fortress built by Emmanuele Filiberto, 116, 225; to be dismantled by Treaty of Bressol, 205; Carlo Emmanuele II at, 237; attacked by France (1690), 309; taken, 310; again (1702-4), 324-25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>216</td>
<td>Montpellier, Peace of, 216</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>141</td>
<td>Morea, the, taken by the Turks, 7; people friendly to Venice, 137; first War of, 137-140; Venice tries to reform it, 140; second War of, 141-42, 420</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>459</td>
<td>Morgagni, scientist, 459-60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>133</td>
<td>Morlaco (of Dalmatia), 133, 137, 139</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80</td>
<td>Morone, Cardinal, 80, 84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>Morone, Chancellor of Milan, 40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>90</td>
<td>Moroni, artist, 90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>359</td>
<td>Morosini, Francesco, defends Candia, 135; makes peace, 136; fights in the Morea, 137-38; elected Doge, 138</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>359</td>
<td>Morosini, Tommaso, Venetian commander, 134</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>464</td>
<td>Mozart in Italy, 464</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>331</td>
<td>Munster, Peace of, See Westphalia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>395</td>
<td>Muratori, historian, 331, 395, 456-57</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
502

Index

Music, 495–97, 443, 451–65 (see also Opera

Naples, kingdom and city of, suc-
cession in the 15th century, 4; con-
dition in the 15th century, 12–
13; conquered by Charles VIII, 18;
welcomes back Ferrantino, 18; invaded by Spain and France (1501), 22; conquered by Spain, 23; Spanish government in, 31; besieged by French, relieved by
Imperial army, 43; visited by
Charles V, 49; the "privilege"
of Charles V, 330; revolts against
the Inquisition, 56; French
claims on it renounced at Câteau-
Cambresis, 64; its condition in
1559, 64; Spanish troops and fleet, 96, 99; the Reformation in, 80; Spanish government in, 86, 160–64; plague, 164; ecclesi-
asical quarrels, 102; revolt of
Osuna, 160; Calabrian revolt,
163; Massaniello's revolt, 163–
64, 243–45; Guise's second
attempt on, 248; Louis XIV's
claim to it, 254; fate in Partition
Treaties, 310; it accepts Philip V,
plot of the nobles against him,
319; rule of Philip V, 322, 330;
conquered by Austrians and settled
upon Austria, 330, 352, 356, 357,
338, 340; Austrian rule, 494–5;
conquered for the Infant Charles,
332, 355–56; advantages of an
independent rule, 356, 446; foreign
affairs under Charles III, 363–65,
366–69; it is threatened with
bombardment, 364–65; Austrian
invasion fails, 367–69; Ferdi-
nando succeeds Charles III,
381–82; part in the "Family
Compact" of 1761, 384; it shakes off Spanish domination, Queen Maria Carolina, Acton and
Caraccioli, 410–412; character
of Charles III, 405; his govern-
ment, 406–9; Tanucci, 406; dan-
ger from the Austrian party,
406–7; Regency of Tanucci, 409–
10; character of Ferdinando,
and his rule, 409–12; general
result of Bourbon government,
412; ecclesiastical difficulties, 394,
395, 307–98, 401–2; Marini in,
289; Conservatorio of, 297, 462;
science at, 300; classical
art revival, 447; Genovesi at
the University, 459; build-
ing of Charles III, 405, 466–
67; excavations at Pompeii and
Herculaneum, 468
Napoleon Buonaparte, 386, 464
Napoli di Malvasia, 138
Napoli di Romania, 141
Narenta, R., 139
Natalia, Battle of (of 1657), 135
Negropont, 7
Nepotism, in the 17th century, 147,
148, 150, 151–52, 153; in the
18th century, 389–92
Neri, Saint Filippo, 146, 276
Neri, P., Tuscan minister, 425; legal
reforms under the Regency,
426; municipal reform in Lom-
bardy and Tuscany, 428; indus-
trial reform in Tuscany, 429; death, 430
Netherlands, A. Farnese in, 112;
government offered to Carlo Em-
manuele I, 117
Neustadt, Peace of, 211
Nevers, Duke of, brother of Gauglielmo Gonzaga III; Charles,
Duke of. See Gonzaga
Newton, Sir Isaac, 304, 305, 461
Nice, held by Charles III of Savoy,
52; raided by the Turks, 53;
controlled by Spain, 61; condition
in the 17th century, 150, 193, 196;
gives itself to Cardinal Maurizio,
238; Maurizio Governor of, 239;
Mazarin wants it, 251; taken by
Catinat (1691), 300; by La
Feuillade (1704), 312; attacked
by the French and Don Philip
(1744), 370, (1745), 370; d'Argen-
sen suggests ceding it to Genoa,
372; French and Spanish army
Index

at (1747), 377; Carlo Emmanuele III refuses to cede it, 378; its condition in the 18th century, 438
Nicosia (Cyprus), 128
Nimuegen, Peace of, 256, 259, 260
Nouelles, French commander, in Crete, 135, 136
Novara, Battle of (1513), 29; siege of Pier Luigi Farnese, 55; part of its territory ceded to Vittorio Amedeo II (1703), 324; the rest of Sardinia in 1738, 358-60
Novels, in Italian, 71; imitated from French, 443
Nyon, Treaty of (1589), 118
Ochino, B., reformer, 81, 83, 275
Oglio, R., 321, 375, 325, 355, 356, 357, 360
Olivearez, Spanish minister, 214-15; attempts to get Casale, 224, 240
Oñate, viceroy of Naples, 104
Oneglia, 367, 372
Opera, Italian, 72, 279, 280, 281, 296-97, 449-50, 462-64
Orange, Prince of, commander of the Imperial army at Rome, 42, and Florence, 46
Oratorio, 276, 496-97
Orbitello, siege of, 243-44, 362
Orleans, Duke of, attacks Turin (1706), 356; defeated by Eugene and Vittorio Amedeo II, 337; Regent of France, promises to leave Austria free for the Turkish War, 343; Triple and Quadruple Alliances, 343-45; the first "Family Compact," 346
Ormea, Piedmontese minister, 351, 362; negotiations with France (1741), 362; his diplomatic skill, 393; domestic and ecclesiastical policy, 392, 396, 432-33, 434-35; desire to be a Cardinal, 438; fall and death, 368, 435
Orsini family, in the 15th century, 11, 12
Orsini, Piero, 184
Orsini, Piedmontese minister, 363, 425
Osuna, viceroy of Sicily, 165; of Naples, 208; attack on Venice, and share in the Bedmar plot, 210-13; revolt against Spain, 160, 213
Oxford, 283
Pacisadi, librarian, 442
Padua, 25; teaching of the University, 83, 300, 301-3, 460
Paestum, 468
Paesiello, musician, 464
Palatine, Elector, son-in-law of Cosimo III, 310, 379, 334, 337
Paleario, reformer, 275-76
Palermo, rivalry with Messina, 165; in war of 1719, 345
Palestina, musician, 276, 296
Palladio, architect, 92
Pallavicini, Cardinal, 153, 288
Pamphil, Cardinal, 151-52
Pancirol, Cardinal, 151
Paoli, Pasquale, Corsican patriot, 386-87
Paolucci, minister to Clement XI, 330
Papacy, the, prevents Italian union, 3; in the 15th century, 10-12; importance under Julius II, degradation under Leo X, 29, 31; relations with Charles V, 37; degradation under Clement VII, 48; Morals in the Renaissance period, 76; policy of Spain towards it (after 1559), 96; its fleet, 99; its condition after 1559, 100-101, 144-47; the Council of Trent, 274-75; the Bull "In Cona Domini," 275; renewed strength by 1600, 104; quarrel and reconciliation with Louis XIV, 253-55; gains importance under Innocent XI, 153; papal position in France, 267, 266-68; it is disregarded in the negotiations in Westphalia, 246, and at Utrecht, 343; its position in 1700, etc., 318-19, 341; character of the Papacy in
the 18th century, 389–92; national ecclesiastical movements, Concordats, etc., 392–94; policy of Benedict XIV, 394–96; the fall of the Jesuits, 396–99; condition under Pius VI, the Tuscan reforming movement, 399–404; condition at the end of the century, 404
Papal finance, 146, 156–57, 389, 400
Papal States, 111 in 1559, 63–64; in the 17th century, 154–57; not respected by armies, 351, 362–64; condition in the 18th century, 388–89, 395, 400
Parini, G., poet, 453–54
Paris, Treaty of (1623), 216, 217; Peace of (1662), 239; Academy of, 395
Parma (and Piacenza), annexed by Julius II, 27; granted to Pier Luigi Farnese, 55; scramble for them, 56, 57; Parma (not Piacenza) granted to Ottavio Farnese, 57; Piacenza granted to Alessandro Farnese, 172; Parma attacked by the Barberini, 139; condition in the 17th century, revolt of Piacenza, 173; Parma ill-treated by Imperial troops, 216; Piacenza besieged by Leganes, 233; Parma (art collections, 292, 296; Parma invaded by Eugene (1701), 312; Eugene passes through it, 326; ill-treated by Imperial army, 330; Papal claims to suzerainty in, 330–31, 361; succession question, 343; 344, 345–46, 348, 349, 358; Carlo Emmanuele III takes it, 364; part of Piacenza territory to be ceded to Sardinia by the Treaty of Worms, 366; Parma and Piacenza to be conquered for Don Philip by the "Family Compact," 367; the French and Don Philip take them (1745), 370; recovered by Austrians, 375; Battle of Piacenza (1746), 375–76; they are settled on Don Philip by the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, 378–79; difficulty about the future of Piacenza, 378–79, 381–82, 383–85; condition in the 18th century, du Tillot's policy, 442; literary life in, 442
Passarowitz, Peace of, 141, 144
Passes of the Alps, Swiss, 8, 202; Grand S. Bernard, 116; Grisons, 202, 219; Finerolo, 225; Mont Cenis, 225–26; French desires for passes, 61, 120, 122, 222–23, 225, 227, 232, 233; Monginevera, 377; Exilles, 119, 377; Col d'Argentière, 368
Paul III, IV, V, See Popes
Pavia, Battle of (1525), 39; besieged by Piedmontese, 248–49; University of, 458, 461
Pergolesi, Il, musician, 463–64
Pergo, J., musician, 297
Perlás, Spanish refugee, minister in Vienna, 413
Perugia, 12
Peruzzi, architect, 73
Pescara, 336
Pescara, Marquis of, 40
Peschiera, 7
Peterborough, Earl of, English diplomat, 335, 335
Petersburg, St, 466
Peterwardein, Battle of, 141
Pétuvain, imitation of, 286, 287, 289
Philip II, King of Spain, Duke of Milan, Imperial Vicar of Italy, 52, 311, 361; Cosimo I holds Siena under him, 60; war with Paul IV, 60; Peace of Câteau-Cambresis, 61; attitude towards Savoy, 61, 115–15; towards Carlo Emmanuele I, 116–19; general policy in Italy, 95–97; desire for peace, 98; naval policy, 99; attitude towards the Papacy, 96, 100–104; towards Venice and the Turks, 104, 106, 129–30; towards Tuscany, 106–109; towards smaller states, 111–13
Philip III, King of Spain, and Carlo Emmanuele I, 120–23, 203–204;
he recovers influence after the Treaty of Lyons, 200–201; marriage Treaty with France, 205; quarrel with Carlo Emmanuele I, 206–11; Peace of Madrid (1617), recalls Beimarr from Venice, 212–13; attempts to subjugate Italy, 208
Philip IV, King of Spain, the Valetline question, 214–16, 233; Treaty of Moncon, 218–19; Mantuan succession wars, 221–2; friendly to Venice, 220; war in Lombardy against the League of Rivoli, 233–34; influence in Piedmontese civil war, 236–39; in Italian war (1642–48), 243–45; Masanelli’s rebellion, 163, 244–45; Peace of Westphalia, 245; part in Italian war (1648–57), 246–49; French marriage Treaty, 249–50; Peace of the Pyrenees, 250; Italian policy from 1650–65, 250, 253
Philip, Duke of Anjou (Philip V of Spain), Louis XIV accepts the Spanish inheritance for him, 317; marriage, 318, 331; accepted by Papacy, 318–19, by Milan and Naples, 319, by Cosimo III, 321; visits Italy, 322–23; loses Milan, 327–28; relations with the Papacy, 339, 339; loss of Naples, 339; his dominions fixed by Treaty of Utrecht, 335, 337, 339; second marriage, 342; ministry of Alberoni, 347–48; ruled by his wife’s policy, 345–75; his bad health, 346; renounces claims on the Sicilies to his son Charles, 356; anger at d’Argenson’s bullying, 373; love of Farinelli, 451; death, 376–77, 405
Philip, Infant of Spain, afterwards Duke of Parma, Elizabeth Far- nese’s plans for him, Louis XIV’s favour, 361–62; war in North Italy (1743–45), 365, 366, 367–68, 368; proclaimed “King of Lombardy” in Milan, 370–71, 414; d’Argenson’s plans for him, 377; loses Milan, 375; change in position owing to the death of Philip IV, 377; made Duke of Parma and Piacenza, 378–79; question of Piacenza, 381–82; it is settled in his favour, 383–85; the “Family Compact” of 1761, 384; rule in Parma, Ministry of du Tillot, 442; death, 443
Philosophy and philosophers (including encyclopaedists), 438–44, 451, 453, 454, 415, 416, 418, 455, 447
Piacenza. See Parma
Pianecca, minister in Piedmont (to Cristine), 195, 198, 251
Pianecca (or Livorno), minister in Piedmont (to Giovanna Battista), 197, 258, 261–62
Piccini, composer, 463
Piccolomini, brigand chief, 185
Piedmont, in the 15th century, 9; conquered by France, 53; held by Imperialists, 52; war (1544–45), 53; further war, 57, 58; restored to its Duke, but fortresses re- tained, 61; situation and importance in 1559, 114; condition under Emmanuele Filiberto, 189–92; under Carlo Emmanuele I, 193–93; under Vittorio Amedeo I, 193–94; civil war, 194, 235–39; under Carlo Emmanuele II, 195–96; Vaudois, 198–99; invaded by Inoyosa, 207; by Feria, 218, by Richelieu, 225, and Louis XIII, 226; invaded by Spaniards (1635), 233; occupied by French, 234; sufferings from war, 242; invaded by Caraccena, 247; condition under Vittorio Amedeo II and in the 18th century, 196–98, 439–49; it is invaded by Catani, 273–74, 309, 311, by Vendôme, 324; French war in (1704–7), 325–27; border recti- fied by Treaty with France (1713), 328–39; question of exchanging it for Spain with Philip V, 337;
invaded by the French and Don Philip, 367–68, 370–71, 374–78; Alferi’s feeling about, 452; Piedmontese people hated by Milanese, 354, 414; anxious to fight the French, 364
Pierre, French adventurer involved in the Bedmar plot, 213
Pinerolo, kept by France (1559), 61; taken by Richelieu, 225; mentioned in Treaty of Ratisbon, 228, of Cherasco, 228; ceded to France, 230; Imperial rights over it ceded to France, 246; valued by Mazarin, 247; Louvois and Catinat visit it, 255, 261; Vittorio Amedeo II attacks it (1693), 311; ceded to him by Treaty of Pinerolo (1696), 314; cession confirmed by the Treaty of Ryswick, 316
Piombino, property of the Appiani, 65; garrisoned by Spain, 201; granted to Prince Ludovisi, 224; taken by the French, 244; re-stored, 246
Piranesi, engraver, 469
Pisa, Treaty of (1664), 254–55, 257; University, etc., 300, 301–3, 306
Pisani, G., Venetian demagogue, 421
Pistoja, swamps drained, 186; Ricci Bishop of, 402; Diocesan Council of, 404
Pitt (Earl of Chatham), 381
Pitti, J., historian, 68
Pius, IV, V, VI. See Popes
Plague, the, 164, 165, 168, 278
Po, R., 233, 321, 325, 356, 357, 360
Poland, 81; Polish Succession Question, 350
Pole, Cardinal, 79, 84
Political economy, 419, 448–59
Pombal, Portuguese Minister, and the Jesuits, 396–98
Pompeii, 468
Pomponne, French minister, 255, 360, 315
Pont de Grésin, left to Savoy by the Treaty of Lyons, 122, 201
Pontecorvo, 397
Ponte della Rotta, Battle of, 238
Pontine marshes drained, 389, 400
Pontremoli, 246
Pope:
Adrian VI, character, policy, 38; death, effect on the Renascence, 74–77
Alexander VI, fails to resist Charles VIII, 18; invitation to Louis XII, 21; opposition to Savonarola, 21; plan to found a central Italian State, death, character, 23
Alexander VII, election, character, policy, 152–53; nepotism, 147; helps Venice against the Turks, 123; incamates Castro, 160, 252; opposition to Mazarin, 248–49; sends crusade money to the Emperor, 252; quarrel with France about ambassadors’ immunities, 253–54; Treaty of Pisa, 254; relations with Cristina of Sweden, 281
Alexander VIII, 154, 312
Benedict XIII, election, 390; Conclavat with Sardinia, 390, 393; Council at the Lateran, 392; relations with France, 392; Coscia, 390
Benedict XIV, his election, 391, 394; learning, character, moderation, 390, 395, 457, 466; admiration of Joseph II for, 391; arrangements with Spain, Portugal, Naples, 395; with Sardinia, 396; with France, 396; Venice, 401; the Jesuits, 396
Clement VII, election, character and policy, 38, 39; allied with France, 39, against Charles V, 40, 41; imprisoned in S. Angelo during the sack of Rome, escape, 41–42; Treaty of Florence, 45; he demands its re-conquest, crowns Charles
Index

Popes (continued):

at Bologna, 454; second meeting there, 48; intrigues with France, death, 48

Clement VIII, election, character, policy, 103-4, 149; negotiates between Henry IV and Carlo Emmanuele I, 119-21; annexes Ferrara, 157-58; buildings, 202

Clement IX, 153, 254-55

Clement X, 153, 257, 266

Clement XI, advice to Innocent XII, election, wavering policy, 319, 320, 322; dangers in 1707, attacked by Daun, etc., 330-31; recognizes Charles as King of Spain, 332; is disregarded at Utrecht, 336, 339-40; Crusading plans, 249, 343-44; anger with Alberoni, 345; his nephew, Cardinal Albani, 391; the Bull "Unigenitus," 392; quarrel with Vittorio Amedeo II, 392-93

Clement XII, election by Zelanti, destroys Concordat with Sardinia, 390-91; nepotism, 389-90; relations with Sardinia, 394-96; with France, 392; with Charles III, 355, 361, 394

Clement XIII, election by Zelanti, character, 396; policy, 396-97; tries to protect the Jesuits, 397; Bull "Apostolicum Pascendi," struggle about Parma, death, 397; Canova's tomb of, 470

Clement XIV, elected to suppress the Jesuits, 391, 398; character, policy, agreements with Portugal and other States, 398; suppression of the Jesuits, 398-99; death, 399; Canova's tomb of, 470

Gregory XIII, 148-49; his policy, massacre of S. Bartholomew, 102-3; relations with Cosimo I, 107; with Ferdinand I, 109

Gregory XIV, 103

Popes (continued):

Gregory XV, 150; the Valtelline question, 216-16

Innocent VIII, 10

Innocent X, election, nepotism, 243; relations with Mazarin, 243-44; indifference to politics, no share in the Peace of Westphalia, 246; Venice and the Holy War, 133; seizes Castro, 159-60; death, 248

Innocent XI, election, character, policy, 153-54; meditates for Genoa, 265; struggle with France, 266-68; friendly to Austria and the Grand Alliance, 267-69; relations with James II of England, 267

Innocent XII, 154; reconciliation with France, 312; advice to Charles II of Spain, 318-19

Julius II, character and policy, 24-25; joins the League of Cambray, 25; war and peace with Venice, 26; joins the Holy League against France, summons a Council to the Lateran, 27; enmity to Florence, 28; government, death, tomb, 28; share in the Renaissance, 73, 74

Julius III, character, struggle with the Farnesi, re-opens the Council, 57

Leo X, election, 29; character, policy, gives Urbino to his nephew, 30; negotiations and League with Charles V (1521), 37; policy, 37-38; death, 37-38; share in the Renaissance, 73, 75, 77, 87

Leo XI, 109

Marcellus, "Mass of Pope Marcellus," 296

Paul III, character, election, policy, 48, 56-57; attitude to the Reformation, 78-79, 82; grants Parma, Piacenza and Castro to his son, 55, 159; intrigues with Fieschi and the
Index

508

Pope (continued)
Florentine exiles, 56; tries to recover Parma, 56; the Council of Trent, 55; death, 56
Paul IV (Caraffa), quarrel with Spain, 6; his reforming policy, 61, 75, 82–84
Paul V, election, character, 149; policy, nepotism, 150; quarrel with Venice, 179–80, 202–3; attitude towards Henry IV, 202; buildings, etc., 287, 292
Pius IV, brother of Gian Giacomo Medici, 59; election, 101, 147; character, policy, 101–2, 148, 274–75; relations with Cosimo I, 106
Pius V, election, character, policy, 102, 148; relations with Cosimo I, 97, 102, 106; the Bull "In Coena Domini," withdraws Crusenta, 102; helps in the Turkish war, 102, 129; the Inquisition, 75–76
Pius VI, election, character, 390–400; relations, 389; his extravagance, 389; the Jesuits, 400; quarrel with Joseph II, 401; with Ferdinand of Naples, 402; with Leopold of Tuscany, 402–3; visit to Venice, 401
Sixtus IV, 10
Sixtus V, character, policy, 102–3, 149, 154; brigand, 156; finance, 156; buildings, 292
Urban VIII, election, character, policy, 150; nepotism, 151; taxation, 156; learning, Vatican Library, Galileo, 287, 303, 304; annexation of Urbino and Castro, 150, 158–60; the Valtelline question, 216–17; the Mantuan succession question, 221, 222, 239; enmity to the Emperor, 214, 229, 231
Porpora, musician, 450, 462
Porta, B., scientist, 300
Porta di Susa, gate of Turin, 326
Portici, Charles III’s villa at, 466
Porto Ferraiu, in Elba, 65, 183
Porto Longone, on Elba, 201, 244, 246
Portugal, rivalry Venetian trade, 7; plan to marry Vittorio Amedeo II to the heiress, 197, 259; Alexander VII refuses to recognize its independence, 248; attacks the Jesuits, 392, 396–98; concordat with Benedict XIV, 395; relations with Pius VI, 400
Poussin, French painter, 295
Prato, sack of, 31; riot against Bishop Ricci, 403
Precedence, quarrels about, 97, 107–9, 111, 279
Presidi, the, Tuscan ports, surrendered by Cosimo I to Spain, 60; attacked by Tommaso of Savoy and the French, 243–44; disposed of in Partition Treaties, 316; offered to Cosimo III, 339; seized by Austria, 332; awarded to the Emperor by the Treaty of Utrecht, 338, 340; retained by Charles III in 1738, 360; ceded to Tuscany (1769), 382
Press, the, Aldine, 70; Greek, 73; decay of, 276, 284; Oriental, 287
Prespes, 137
Principals. See Madamistis
Promessi Sposi, I, 167, 444
Protestant Reform, 77–85, 275; its effect on the Papacy, 144, 156
Provence, 118, 122, 310, 379, 376
Prussia, regiments in Italy (1705), 325; Prussian War (1745), 321; in the Seven Years’ War, 380
Pucci plot against Cosimo I, 183
Pyrenees (peace of), 250
Querini, Angelo, Venetian noble, 420
Racine, 390
Ragusa, 139
Index

Ramilles, Battle of, 336
Raphael, 73, 74, 75, 90, 91, 294-95
Rastatt, Treaty of, 339, 343
Ratisbon, Conference of, 79; (first) Treaty of, 228; (second) Treaty of, 265
Ravenna, taken by Venice from the Papacy, 27; Battle of (1512), 27; 37; taken again by Venice, 43; returned to the Papacy, 44
Rebénac, French envoy, 312
Reggio (see Modena also), occupied by Carlo Emmanuele III and the French (1744), 356; by Carlo Emmanuele (1745), 364; Reggio under Duke Francesco III, 391
Beatrice d’Este heiress to, 441
Renaissance, the, its flowering time, 65; its variety, 67; the Renaissance in the different Italian States, 67-77; its decadence, 65, 85, 90-94, 391
Renée of France, Duchess of Ferrara, 61, 80, 83
René, Guido, painter, 295
Rhône, R., 122, 336
Ricci, S., Bishop of Pistoia and Prato, 402-4, 431
Richelieu, Cardinal, accession to power, 216; policy, 216-17; Valtelline question and war against Genoa, 217-18; Treaty of Montecuccoli, 218-19; enmity of Carlo Emmanuele I, 219; interferes in Mantuau succession, 221; hindered by Huguenots, 221-22; his Italian policy, 222-23; invades Piedmont, Treaty of Bussetino, 223; takes Pinerolo, 225; attitude towards Vittorio Amedeo I, 227; opinion of him, 193; attempt on Casale, Treaty of Cherasco, 228; obtains Pinerolo for France, 229; Italian policy after 1630, attempt to form a League, 230, 231; induces Vittorio Amedeo I to sign the Treaty of Rivoli, 232; slowness in Italian war, 234; Urban VIII creates his brother a Cardinal, 231; struggle to control Savoy and Cristine, 235-38; ruin Agliè, 238; negotiates with Prince Tommaso, 238; Peace of Paris, 230; controls Savoy and influences Italy, 230-40; policy towards Mantua and other Italian States, attitude to the Castro question, 240; death, result of his policy, 241
Ridolfi, Cardinal, 53
Rimini, 58
Rinuccini, Tuscan diplomat, 335
Ripperda, Baron, 346-48
Riva, 217
Rivarola, Corsican exile, 386
Riviera, Carlo Emmanuele III’s conquests in, 359; his desire for possessions there, 382
Rivoli, 213, 225; League of, 232, 235; peace negotiations there (1746), 374
“Rococo” style, 444, 465-67, 469, 470
Rodà, minister of Charles III, 397
Rohan, French general, 233
Romagna in the 15th century, 11, 65; occupied by Daun (1797), 331; Montemarreteti into (1743), 364
“Romanina, La,” prima donna, 449
Romano, Giulio, artist, 71, 91, 92
Rome, in the 15th century, 11; sack by Imperial army, 42; threatened by Alva, 60; Renaissance in, 73-74, 77, 91; opposition to Reformation in, 78; Inquisition, 84; society in the 17th century, 146, 281; buildings by Sixtus V, 149; by the Borgioli, 150; architecture and art, 281, 292-95; quarrel about the Ambassadors’ immunities, 253-54, 266-68; botanical garden in Rome, 300; Galileo in Rome, 303; Castelli in Rome, 304; Roman life in the 18th century, 389; literature, 458; books on archaeology, 469; excavation of...
Index

the Baths of Titus, 468; classical art revival, 447, 468–70; Canova’s statues of the Popes, 470; Rome threatened by an Austrian army (1707), 331; Joseph II visits Rome, 391; his second visit, the Romans receive him as Emperor, 401; Jesuits in Rome, 398, 447
Rosa, Salvador, painter, 295
Rossini, composer, 464
Rovere, della, family of, 10; lords of Urbino, 12; Iose Urbino, 30; recover it, 38; Francesco della Rovere, commander of the League against the Emperor (1526), 41; Guidobaldo, 64, 72, 111, 158; Francesco Maria, 111, 158; Federigo, 158; Maria, daughter of Federigo, wife of Ferdinando II of Tuscany, 158, 188
Rucellai, Tuscan minister for ecclesiastical affairs, 416, 429, 430
Russia, Paishielio in, 454
Ryswick, Peace of (1697), 315–16
Sabbionetta, 174; "Sacro Maccello," the massacre of Protestants in the Valletline, 214
Sadoleto, Cardinal, 79, 80
Saint-Germain, Treaty of (1673), 228
Salvati, Cardinal, 53
Saluzzo, France retains it at Càteau-Cambrésis, 61, 96; Emmanuele Filiberto fails to recover it, 115; Carlo Emmanuele I seizes it, 117; negotiations with France about it, 119–21; Savoy retains it by Treaty of Lyons, 121; its importance, 122–23, 200; seized by French, 226
Sambuca, minister in Naples, 411
Sanpeyre, Battle of, 212
San Maurizio, Piedmontese minister, 261
Santosino, architect, 69, 90, 92
Santomaso, Piedmontese minister, 434
Sardinia, island of, awarded to the Elector of Bavaria by the Treaty of Utrecht, 338; to the Emperor by the Treaty of Rastatt, 339; conquered by Spain, 343–44; awarded to Vittorio Amedeo II by the Quadruple Alliance, 344; gives the royal title to his House, 347; question of Papal investiture for, 393; government reform, Bogino’s rule, 438–39; troubles under Vittorio Amedeo III, 439
Sardinia, kingdom of (including Savoy and Piedmont), becomes royal title of the House of Savoy, 347; its strong position under Carlo Emmanuele III, 351, 380; change caused by the Seven Years’ War, 380–81; its leadership of Italy, 433–34; administrative reform, 435; government and finance organization, taxation, 436; feudalism, 437; law, 437–38; local government, 438; industry, education, 440; absolutism of the kings, 440–41; disturbances before 1792, 441
Sarpi, Fra Paolo, advises Venice to be at peace with the Turks, 131; share in the anti-Papal movement, 180–81; friend of Galileo, 302; his history of the Council of Trent, 180, 288; Vittorio Amedeo II studies his works, 392; Tanucci re-publishes them, 398
Sarto, Andrea del, painter, 68
Savigliano, 226
Savona, 257
Savonarola, 20, 51, 68, 77
Savoy, Duchy of, in the 15th century, 9; receives county of Asti, 45; conquered by France, 51; restored to Duke Emmanuele Filiberto, but fortresses retained, 61; fleet, religious naval order, 99; situation and importance of in 1559, 113–14; condition under Emmanuele Filiberto, 189–92; under Carlo Emmanuele I, 192–93; Spanish garrisons in it, 203; Henry IV covets it, 204; invaded
Index

by Louis XIII, 225; condition under Vittorio Amedeo II, 193-94; in the civil war, 194-95; condition under Carlo Emmanuel II, 195-96; under Vittorio Amedeo II, 196-98, 308-309, 316; occupied by France, 309-10; its indefensibility, 311; again occupied (1701-04), 314-25, 332; question of exchanging it for Spain, 332; its importance, its title now merged in that of Sicily, 340; occupied by Don Philip (1742), 365; Carlo Emmanuel III refuses to exchange it, 378; anti-Papal movements in, 392-96; condition in the 18th century, 428, 441
Saxony, Duke of, buys art treasures, 466
Scalett, Alessandro, musician, 297
Scalett, Domenico, musician, 465
Scarpa, scientist, 460
Schomburg, German general, 310
Schulenburg, Austrian general, 370
Science, 187-88, 283, 299-307, 443, 459-61; Anatomy, 301, 460; Astrology and Alchemy, 300; Astronomy, 302, 303, 304, 305, 307, 451; Biology, 305, 306; Botany, 300, 301; Chemistry, 300; Electricity, 451; Geology, 394; Hydraulics, 304; Medicine, 307, 301; Meteorology, 306; Mineralogy and Metallurgy, 300; Pure Mathematics, 299, 302, 304, 305, 460; Physics, etc., 300, 302, 303, 304, 385, 306, 307, 460; Physiology, 460
Scio, island of, 138-39
Seignelay, French admiral, 264
Selim, Sultan, 118
Servient, French envoy, 255, 258
Sessa, R., 233
Seven Years’ War, 380-81, 406
Seville, Treaty of (1720), 348, 349
Sforza, Dukes of Milan, 8; Francesco, 8; Galeazzo, 8; Gian Galeazzo, 8, 18; Lodovico il Moro, 8, 18, 19, 21, 70; Mas-similiano, 27; Francesco II, 37, 40, 44, 47, 50
Shakespeare, 298
Shovel, Sir Cloudesley, English admiral, 332
Sicily, condition in 1559, 64; in the 17th century, 164-66; naval power, quarrels of Palermo and Messina, 165; rebellion of Messina, 165-66, 259-60; ecclesiastical affairs during the Spanish rule, 169; struggle for it during the war of Spanish Succession, 332, 336, 337, 338; Vittorio Amedeo, now King of Sicily, visits it, 339, 340; Papal claim to suzerainty ignored, 329; ecclesiastical struggles in his reign, 393; his government, 342; struggle for it by Spain and Austria, it becomes Austrian, 343-45; is conquered by the Infant Charles, 346, 358, 359; government of Caraccioli, 401, 402
Siena, in the 15th century, 13; helps besiege Florence, 46; rising against Imperialists, 56, 58-9; granted to Cosimo I, 60; his rule, 181; Cosimo III told to ask investiture for it, 319; question of succession to Siena, 334-35, 340; improvement of its condition under Leopoldo, 478; the Reformation in, 81, 83, 375
Silesia, 366, 377
Sinuola, governor of Milan, 238
Smith, Adam, 418, 438
Smyrna, 138
Sobieski, Austrian general, 137
Socia, Società Patriottica di in Milan, 416, 418
Socino, Lelio and Fausto, reformers, 81
Solaro, Piedmontese minister, 363
Spain, results of its earlier conquests in Italy, 31; growing influence under Charles V, 35; hegemony in Italy, 60; guaranteed by the Peace of Cateau-Cambrésis, 61, 95;
relations with the Grisons, 105; policy towards Venice and the Turks, 125-26; relations with Genoa, 170-71, 263-64; Carlo Emmanuele I's opinion of, 204; attitude of Italy towards, 95-100; Spanish influence decreasing in the 17th century, 213-14, 230, 239-41, 266, 268; Tassoni's Philippics against, 291; maladministration of her dominions in Italy, 160-70; social influence, 89, 277, 286, 289; succession question (see Spanish Succession), Philip V becomes king, 335, 337-39; Vittorio Amedeo suggested as king, 335, 337; his heirship acknowledged, 339; end of Spanish rule in Lombardy, 328; of Spanish dominance in Italy, 340; Spaniards no longer hated, 341, 344-45, 349, 350, 425; fresh influence under Elizabeth Farnese, 347, 348, 350; claims in Italy revived by her, 352-53; Sicilies settled on the Infant Charles, 356; but Spanish influence continues in Naples, 405-6; it is lost in Ferdinandino's reign, 411; Spanish exiles ruling Naples and Milan under Austria, 404, 412-13; Farinelli in, 462; Spanish ecclesiastical policy in the reign of Charles III, 392, 393, 395, 397, 398, 400; Spalanzoni, scientist, 460; Spanish Succession Question, 254, 268, 279, 311, 314, 316-20, 324, 334, 335, 337-40; Spinola, Governor of Milan, 224, 225, 227, 228; Spinosa (part in Bedmar plot), 211-12; "Squadrone Volante," the, 145, 147, 152, 153, 248; Staffarda, Battle of (1690), 309; Stahremberg, Austrian general, 323-15; Stensen, Danish geologist, 205; Stradivarius, violin maker, 461; Strozzi, Filippo, enemy of the Medici, 54; Strozzi, Piero, enemy of the Medici, 54, 59; Stura, R., 368; Suda and Spinalonga in Crete, 136, 141; Sully, French minister, and Carlo Emmanuele I, 120, 121; and Tuscany, 200; Superga, Colle di, 377, 467; Susa, capitulations of, 213; Richeieu crosses the Alps near, 215; taken by the French (1704), 325; Swiss, invited to Italy by Lodovico Sforza and the French, 22; hired by Julius II, hold Lombardy, 27; win Battle of Novara, 29; defeated at Marignano, 30; relations with Emmanuele Filiberto, 116; French League renewed by Henry IV, 202; they help French invade the Valtelline, 217; Vaudois in Switzerland, 272; Vittorio Amedeo II asks them to receive Savoy as a member of the Republic, 215; they follow part of Beccaria's teaching, 418. (See also Berne) Tanaro, R., 370; Tanucci, Parmesan minister in Neapolitan service, in the reign of Charles III, 406-8; Regent for Ferdinando, 381, 409; hatred of Sardinia, 384; dislike of the "Family Contranet," 384; influence on Charles III in Spain, 383; indifference to military affairs, 411; anti-ecclesiastical policy and expulsion of the Jesuits, 397-98; his fall, 410; Tartaglia, mathematician, 299; Tartini, musical critic, 404-6; Tasso, Bernardo, poet, 92, 93; Tasso, Torquato, 279, 283, 285-86; Tassoni, poet, 279, 290, 291; admiration for Carlo Emmanuele I, 208
Index

Tavanti, minister in Tuscany, 428–30
Tencin, Cardinal, 391
Tessé, French general, 324, 332
Theodore of Neuhof, "King of Corsica," 385
Thiene, founder of the "Oratory," 278, 276
Thirty Years' War, the, 213–14
Ticino, R., 232, 233, 366
Tiepolo, G. B., artist, 467
Tinos, 141
Tintoretto, 69, 90
Titian, 69, 90
Toledo, Pedro de, Viceroys of Naples, 54, 59, 64, 86, 96
Toledo, Eleonora di, wife of Cosimo I, 54
Toledo, Pedro de, governor of Milan, 208; war with Carlo Emmanuel I, 209–11; share in the Bedmar plot, 211–12; recall, 212
Tommaso of Carignano, Prince of Savoy, quarrels with Cristine, 194, 231; joins the Spanish army secretly, 232; contests the Regency, 194–95, 234, 236; joins Legnanes in attack on Piedmont, 236; enters Turin, 237; defeated, Convention of Ivrea with France, joins Spanish party again, 238; Peace of Paris, 239; invades Lombardy, 329; acts with France in 4th Italian wars, 242; expectation to the Rosth, 243–44; to Naples, 245; serves in France, 247; invades Lombardy again, 248; death, 249
Tommaso of Carignano, grandson of the above, 270
Tornavento, Battle of, 233
Torescelli, scientist, 304
Torrigni, minister of Clement XII, 396, 397
Tortona, 239; ceded to Sardinia in 1738, 358, 360; taken by the French (1745), 370
Toulon, 332, 367
"Trattamento Reale," the, in Savoy, 196, 241, 269, 314; in Tuscany, 310, 321
Traun, Austrian general, 355
Trent, Council of, 16; COUNCILS
Triebe, 24, 421
Trino, 221; ceded to Savoy, 228
Trucchi, Piedmontese minister, 195
Tunis, 49, 420
Turin, kept by France at the Peace of Cateau-Cambresis, in the 17th century, 190, 193; in the 18th century, La Grange, 460; tapers, 466; buildings, 457; Turin welcomes Prince Tommaso, 237; Agliè imprisoned there, 238; Tommaso besieged there, 238; held by French garrison, 247; given back to Carlo Emmanuelle II, 249; the Court very French, 251, 282; Louis XIV demands it, 272; it is fortified against Catinat, 272–73, against Vendôme, 324; La Feuillade besieges it, 328–29; peace and relief, 326–27; Treaty of Turin (1733), 325, 353; Turin in danger (1745), 371; peace preliminaries, 373; Senate of Turin dismissed by Vittorio Amedeo II, 437
Turks, the rivalry with Venice in the 15th century, 7; they threaten the States of Charles V, 36; allies of France, raid on Nice, 53; ravages on Italian coasts, 99, 160; attack on Malta, 125; war with Venice (1538–40), 62, 126; war of 1571–73, 106, 126–21; relations with Venice (1573–1604), 131; Cretan War, 133–36; first Morean War, 137–39; second Morean War, 140–41; 343–44; end of the struggle, 141–42, 420; decadence of the Turkish Empire, 140; wars with Austria, 126, 135, 137, 139, 141, 266, 267, 343, 344
Tuscany (see also Medici), Cosimo I becomes Grand Duke of, 97; its fleet and religious naval order, 99, 132; its influence on Papal elections in the 16th century, 144, 145; rich Tuscan buy Papal
Index

stock, 146; its condition 1539-1700, 181-89; succession question in the 18th century, 334-35, 340, 343-50; the Infant Charles in, the provinces do him homage, 350; Spanish armies in, 355, 358; it is given to the Duke of Lorraine (1738), 358-60; quarrel about the Medici alodial, 359-60; the Presidi ceded to, 383; Tuscans ceded to, 386; under Francis I, 424-27; under Leopoldo, 416, 427-31; ecclesiastical reform in, 403-4; Imperial rights in, 97, 340, 341, 345

Tyrol, 314

Ucciali, pirate, 100

Universities, 94, 258, 279, 287, 299, 301-4, 443, 482-50

Urban VIII. See Popes

Urbino, in the 15th century, 12; taken from the Rovere and given to Lorenzo de’ Medici by Leo X, 30; recovered by the Rovere, 38; rule of the Rovere, 155; annexed by Urban VIII, 150; Renascence in, 72-73; decay of, 155

Usocchi, pirates, 104, 128, 208, 210-12

Utrecht, Treaty of, 336-40, 341, 367, 435

Uzeda, Spanish minister, 214

Vaccaro, Genoese conspirator, 172, 219

Valais, 116, 336

Valdés, Spanish reformer at Naples, 80, 81

Valenti, Cardinal, 395

Valentino, Treaty of (1643), 212

Valenza, 233, 249, 250; ceded to Savoy (1703), 324; taken by French (1745), 370

Valsalva, scientist, 459

Valsaesia, ceded to Savoy (1703), 324

Vallinelle, 203; revolt against the

Grisons, 214; question of its restoration and wars about it, 215-19, 225, 228, 235; restored to the Grisons, 213

Vanvitelli, architect, 467

Varaita, valley of the, 367

Vasari, 91

Vatican, Palace, and S. Peter’s, 74, 75, 91, 281, 287, 292, 294, 400, 409

Vauban, French military engineer, 256

Vaud, 256

Vaudemont, governor of Milan, 321

Vaugeois, the, in Piedmont, 198-99, 207-71, 364; in Calabria, 275

Velletri, 269, 394

Vendôme, French general, 322-26

Venice, in the 15th century, 5-8; trade, 16; Renascence, 69-70, 90, 97, 201; League against Charles VIII, 19; invites Louis XII, 21; takes Rimini and Faenza, the League of Cambrai, 25; war of Cambrai and its results, 26, 30-1; policy from 1501-1529, 30-37, 43, 44, 47, 62; policy from 1539-1650, 97, 104-6, 110, 121; policy from 1600-1618, 159, 201, 202, 203, 204, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 240-42; quarrel with Paul V, 179-81, 202-3; Bedmar plot, 211-13; policy from 1620-89, 213, 214, 215-17, 219, 222, 224, 235-26, 238, 229, 230-31, 240, 245-46, 250, 251-53, 255, 256, 266, 269, 271; Venetian government from 1550-1700, 175-81; social life, 176-77, 282; loss of trade, 177-78; the Inquisition in, 83; “Relazioni” of the Venetian ambassadors, 288; Baroque architecture, 293; politics from 1689-1715, 312-13, 315, 320-22, 328-29, 336, 339; politics from 1715-89, 360-61, 363, 432; condition and government in the 18th century, 419-22; commercial decadence,
Index

421-22; social life, 419-20; anti-
eclesiastical policy, 401, 427; 
Gozzi and Goldoni, 447, 451-52; 
refuses to let Muratori publish its 
records, 457; school of music, 
462; Venetian glass, 466; art 
of Tiepolo, etc., 407-08, 470; 
Turkish wars, see Turks 
Vercelli, kept by Spain at Cateau-
Cambresis, 61; fortress built by 
Emmanuele Filiberto, 115; be-
sieged by Toledo, 209-11; 
restored to Savoy, 213; taken 
by Leganés, 235; mentioned in 
the Peace of Paris, 239; still 
held by Spain, 246-47; restored 
to Savoy, 250; taken by French 
(1703), 324-25

Verona, 25, 431

Verri, Pietro, economist, etc., 
financial reforms, 415; the "Soce-
tà Patriottica," 416, 418; opinion 
of Joseph II's government, 417; 
political economy, 418, 458; the 
"Caffè," 418, 454, 455; fails to 
stir up the Lombards, 419, 447 
Verruca, 418, 271, 325

Versailles, Treaties of, 280-81, 366 
Vervins, Peace of, 110, 119 

Vesalius, scientist, 301

Vicenza, 81

Vico, G. B., philosopher, 455-56

Vienna, 335, 353, 355, 404, 405, 
412-13, 415, 449-50; first Treaty 
of Vienna (1715), 347; second 
Treaty (1731), 349; Pius VI 
visits, 401

Vigevano, 315; Vittorio Amedeo II 
demands its cession in Treaty of 
1703, the Emperor refuses to 
confirm the clause, 324; refuses 
to give it up, 333; Vittorio Amedeo 
demands its cession, 336; the 
Emperor again refuses, 339, 339; 
mentioned in negotiations of 1736, 
358

Villafranca, 61, 100, 196, 367 
Villanova d'Asîti, 61

Villars, French ambassador, 359

Villars, French general, 353-55

Villeroi, French general, 371

Vittorio Amedeo I, Duke of Savoy, 
marrige, 213; visit to France 
(1625), 318; defeated at Avigliana, 
226; situation on accession, 227; 
Treaties of Ratisbon and Cher-
asso, 238; surrenders Pinerolo to 
France, 239; wish to form an 
Italian League, 239; difficulties 
of his position, dissensions in his 
court, 231-32; Cyprus title ques-
tion, breach with Venice, 233; 
League of Rivoli, 232; invasion of 
Lombardy, 233-34; attack on 
Finale, 234; character, 193, 217, 
234; government, 194; death, 
234

Vittorio Amedeo II, Duke of Savoy, 
afterwards King of Sicily, then 
King of Sardinia, minority, de-
dependence on France, 196-97, 
258-59; character, 196-97, 263, 
269, 433; obtains the govern-
ment, 263; marriage, 263; policy, 
197, 269; the Vaudois, 199, 271; 
breathes with France and joins 
the Grand Alliance, 270-73; 
Catinat's invasion of Piedmont, 
272-73; 309-11; negotiations 
with France and Treaties of 
Pinerolo, 313-14; remainder of 
the war and Peace of Ryswick, 
his gains, 315-16; bow affected 
by Partition Treaties, birth of his 
son, 316-17; alliance with France 
and war in Lombardy, 317, 318, 
321; marriages of his daughters 
to the Duke of Burgundy and 
Philip V, 314, 321; with France, 
and Treaty of 1703 with the 
Emperor, 323-24; war with 
France, conquest of Milan, 324- 
27, 322; share in the Peace 
negotiations, his friendship for 
England, 333, 335-39; his claim 
to the English crown, 335; he 
becomes King of Sicily, 337- 
38, 340; his importance in 
politics, 340; eminence to the 
Emperor, 342; loses Sicily, but
Index

becomes King of Sardinia, 344–45; late policy, 347, 349, 351; his ecclesiastical policy, 392–93; internal administration and reforms in law, feudalism and finance, his ministers, 434–38; reform in Sardinia, 438–39; his abdication, imprisonment and death, 432–33

Vittorio Amedeo III, King of Sardinia, character, court, 433–34, 446; military tastes, 433–34; ministers, 435; degeneration in his reign, 435; 438–39; extravagance, 438–37; local government reform, 438; mistakes in Sardinia, 439

Visconti, Viceroy of Naples for Austria, 355

Visconti, archaeologist, 469

Vivaldi, violinist, 461

Vivonne, French commander, 165–66

Volta, scientist, 461

Voltaire, 395, 459

Wallenstein, threatens the Papacy, 274

Walpole, 357

Warsaw, 306

Westphalia, Peace of, 133, 231, 245, 246

William of Orange, 267; attitude towards Savoy, 309–11, 312; in peace negotiations, 313; in Partition Treaties, 316–17

Winckelmann, archaeologist, 468–69

Worms, Treaty of, 366, 368, 369, 374, 379

Württemberg, Duke of, 463

"Zelanti" party amongst the Cardinals, 390, 396, 398, 399, 400

Zeno, Antonio, Venetian commander, 138–39

Zeno, Apostolo, dramatist, 449

Zenta, Battle of, 139

Zuccheri, artist, 406