### INDEX

Abruzzi, the, 369 Academies, 93, 287, 290, 291, 300, 303, 306, 307, 448, 458 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, Botta, 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, Africa, resort of pirates, 64; Venetian treaties with African States, 422 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, 221; promised by Treaty of Cherasco, 228, 229 Albani, Cardinal, 391, 398, 422

127, 139; Venetian conquests in, Albany, Countess of, 452 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, essandria, ceded to Vittorio Amedeo II (1703), 324; besieged by the French (1745), 370, 371, by the 1.6.... 374; relieved, 375 exander VI, VII, VIII. See Alexander 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 Amati, 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

Albania, people fight for Venice,

Index

479

Anne, Queen of England and Vittorio Amedeo II, 323, 333, 335, 342, 344 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, 52; in the 17th century, 190; taken by the French (1704), 325 Appiani, lords of Piombino, 63
Appilani, lords of, pledged by Naples
to Venice, 25; recovered, 26;
offered to Venice by Osuna, 213 Aranjuez, League of (1745), 369, 386 "Arcadian" styles, 444, 448, 452, 455, 465 Arcetri, 303-4 Archinto, Cardinal, 395 Archipelago, Venetian fleet in, 134 Architecture, 74-75, 90-92, 281, 291-94, 466-67 Arcos, Viceroy of Naples (1646), 163 Aretino, satirist, 70, 279 Ariosto, poet, 72, 289 Astalli, nephew of Innocent X, Asti, awarded to Savoy (1529), 45; kept by Spain at Câteau-Cambrésis, 61; convention of (1615), 208, 209; besieged by Toledo, 210; taken by Leutrum (1746), Athens, taken by Venice, 137 Augsburg, League of, 268
Austria, claims on Friuli, 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 Fran-cesco 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, 335-40, 341-42; its early unpopularity, 34I-42; its early unpopularity, 34I, 342, 344, 345, 350; preference of Milanese for, 355; Turkish War and Peace of Passarowitz, 14I, 343, 344; War of Austrian Succession, 36I-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 Baglioni, 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, 126 Barberini, Cardinal Francesco, 151, 154; mission to France, 217-18; relations with Galileo, 303; 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 Bassompierre, French diplomat,

480

Index

Battoni, artist, 470 Bavaria, Electors of, 231, 324, 338, 361 Bavaria, Joseph, Electoral Prince of, 316 Bayonna, Viceroy of Sicily, 165 Beatrice of Portugal, 47 Beccaria, lawyer and economist, 418, 458; 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, 256 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, 325 Bogino, Sardinian diplomat, 374; Governor of Sardinia, 435, 439 Bohemia, Carlo Emmanuele covets, 213
Boileau, 290
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; Laura Bassi Professor at, 306; 460; Galvani teaching at, 461 Borelli, physicist, 306-7 Borghese, Cardinal, 150 Borghese, Marco, collector, 466

Borgia, Cesare, scheme to found Italian State, 23-24; fall, 24 Borgia, Lucrezia, marriages of, 23, 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, Bragadin, defence of Cyprus and death, 128-29 Bramante, 74-75 Braschi, relations of Pius VI, 389 Breme, 233 Brescia, 202 Bresse and Bugey, 115; ceded by Carlo Emmanuele to France, 121; their value, 121-23, 193 Brezé, French commander, 243-44 Bricherasio, Count of, Piedmontese Bricherasio, Count of, Piedmontese commander, 377
Brigandage, 86, 155–56, 162, 169, 185, 388, 417, 444, 448
Brossolo, Treaty of, 123, 205
Bruno, Giordano, philosopher, 81, 276, 283–84, 302
Bugey. See Bresse
Bulgarini, Mantuan minister, 175
Bulls, Papal, "Unigenitus," 392, 396; "Apostolicum Pascendi," 397; "In Coena Domini," 102
Buononcini, musician, rival of Han-Buononcini, musician, rival of Handel, 462-63 Burgundy, Louis, Duke of, marries Adelaide of Savoy, 314; death, Burlamacchi, Gonfalonier of Lucca, 63, 83 Burnet, Bishop, 282 Bussolino, Treaty of, 223, 225 Byng, Admiral, 344 Byrom, English verse-writer, 462-63

# Index

481

Caccini, G., musician, 297 Cafarelli, singer, 462 "Caffé," journal, 418, 454 Cagliostro, magician, 447 Caisotti, Grand Chancellor Sardinia, 435 Calabria, revolt in, 163; Vaudois in, 275 Caldani, scientist, 460 Calvin, 80 Cambray, League of, 25, 26; Peace of (1529), 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, Capello, Bianca, wife of Francesco de' Medici, 184 Capodimonte, Palace of, 466 Caprera, Imperial commander, 311 Capua, 356
Caracci, Luigi, Annibale, Agostino, brothers, painters, 294
Caraccioli, Viceroy of Sicily, Minister of Naples, 401, 402, 411, Caracena, Governor of Milan, 247 Caraffa, Imperial commander, 310-Caraffa, family of Paul IV, 148 Cardano, mathematician, 299, 300 Cardinals, College of, 101, 144-46, 254, 255, 276, 281, 390-91, 393-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 Lausanne, 117; peace with Berne, 118; invades Provence (1591), 118; attacked by Lesdiguières 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 Vacchero plot, 172; hopes of Spanish Succession, 121, 201, 204; attacks Geneva, 202, 206; 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; Valtelline 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 Sampeyre, 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

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, 250; 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

Carlo Emmanuele III, King of Sardinia, etc., accession, treatment of his father, 432-33; character, 351, 432-33; rivalry with Elizabeth Farnese, 351; early relations with the Emperor, 351, 352; Treaty of Turin, 352; invades Lombardy, takes Milan, 352-54; Treaty of the Escurial, 353; will not attack Mantua, 355, 357; campaign of 1734, 356-57; terri-

31

482 Index

torial gains by the Peace of 1738, 358; his policy, 358-59; 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 dismisses Ormea, 300; 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 278, 270; estisfactory posi-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, 221, 222, 223; by Spinola, 225, 227; relieved, 228; attacked by Leganés, 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, 262; besieged, 311; France offers it to Savoy, 313; restored to Gonzaga, with 313; restored to Gonzaga, with fortifications razed, 314; ceded to Vittorio Amedeo II (1703), 324; taken by France (1745), 370 Casanova, magician, 447 Cassano, Battle of (1705), 326 Cassini, Domenico, astronomer, 305

Castelli, scientist, 304 Castel Nuovo (Dalmatia), 139 Castiglione, author, 73 Castro, annexed by Urban VIII, 150-51, 159, 240-41, 242; 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 Câteau-Cambrésis, Peace of, 61, 95, Caterina, Infanta of Spain, 117, 193 Catherine of Russia, 400, 464 Catinat, French general, 261, 271-73, 309, 311, 313, 315, 321 Cavalieri, scientist, 305 Cellini, Benvenuto, 86, 93; opinion of Cosimo I, 183 Ceresole, Battle of (1544), 53 Cervia, 43, 44 Cesalpino, scientist, 301 Chambery, 196, 438
Champeaux, French diplomat, 373-74
Charles V, Emperor, birth, 20;
King of Spain, 30; genealogy, 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; deposes 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, 46; alliances and marriages in Italy, 47; visits Italy (1532), 48; conquers Tunis, visits Italy (1532), 48; conquers Tunis, visits Italy (1535), 49; Milanese question, war with France, 51-53; Peace of Crépy, 53; Smalkalde War, 55; war with Henry II, 57; Sienese affairs, 59; settlement of Milan on Philip II, 52, 311, 361; settles Florence on the 311, 361; settles Florence on the Medici, 49, 334; policy towards the Farnese, 55, 56; Neapolitan "Privilege of Charles V," 330; pirates, 64

Casteldelfino, 367

Index

483

Charles VI, Archduke of Austria, afterwards Emperor, is invested with Milan, 328; relations with Cosimo III, 329; with Clement XI, 330, 332; loses ground in Spain, 332; becomes Emperor, 335; promises to satisfy Savoy, 333; wishes for world-power, 335; for Milan, 336; coronation, 337; Sicily question, neutrality of Italy, guarrel with Savoy, refuses to sign Treaty of Utrecht, 338; sells Finale to Genoa, peace of Rastatt, 339; influence in Italy, Imperial claims, difficulties in 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 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; succession arranged, 358-00; interference in Corsica, 385; rule in Naples, 404-5; in Milan, 412-13; Foscarini's history of, 457; death, 361 harles VIII, King of France, character, 4; invited to Italy, progress through Italy, 18; restreet from Italy, 109.

Charles

treat from Italy, 19 Charles II, King of Spain, policy towards Italy (1666–1690), 257, 258, 264, 265, 272, 311, 315; Will in favour of French Succession, 317, 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, 355; conquest of Naples and Sicily, 355-56; they are settled on him by the Peace, 358-60; him by the Peace, 358-60; Medici allodials question, 360; Mendici allodials question, 360; Papal investiture, 361; English fleet forces him to neutrality, 364-65; Austrian attack on Naples, 368; Velletri 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), 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 tration of Naples, 407-9; military policy, 411; result of his rule, 412; art collections, 442; popularity of his Court, 446; popularity of his Court, 446; architectural work, 405, 466; excavations at Pompei, etc., 468 Charles I, King of England, promises help to Carlo Emmanuele I,

218

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," 452 Chaulnes, French ambassador, 254,

31-2

## 484

Chauvelin, French minister, 351,

Index

358 Chelotti, Tuscan minister, 431 Cherasco, Treaty of, 228-29, 232, 250, 316 Chiana, Val di, 186 Chiari, Battle of (1701), 321 Chiavenna, 217 Chieri and Chivasso, kept by France at Peace of Câteau-Cambrésis, 61 Chigi, Agostino, 73 Chigi, relations of Alexander VII, 152, 254 Chioggia, 211 Choiseul, French minister, 382 Cioli, Tuscan minister, 186-87 Claude, 295 Clement VII, VIII, IX, X, XI, XII, XIII, XIV. See Popes Cœuvres, French general, 217, 218 Cognac, League of, 40 Colbert, French minister, 264, 305 Col d'Argentière, 368 Coligny and Cosimo de' Medici, 108 Collalto, Imperial general, invades Italy, 224; takes Mantua, 225, 226; marches to help Savoy, 226 Colonna, in the 15th century, 11, 12; ousted by Paul IV, 60 12; ousted by Paul IV, 60 Colonna, Vittoria, 80 Colonna, Marcantonio, commands the League of 1571, 129, 130 Colorno, Battle of (1734), 356 Comacchio, disputed between Mo-dena and the Papacy, 158, 250, 254, 329; occupied by Imperial troops, 331; restored to the 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), 336; in Milan (17th century), 169-170, (18th century), 416; in Tuscany (17th century), 185-86, 188, (18th century), 426, 429; 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, Contarini, Cardinal, 79 Conti, Prince of, 367 Convents, etc., 274, 402, 431 Cordova, Governor of Milan, be-sieges Casale, 221, 222, 223; is recalled, 224 Corelli, musician, 297 Corfû, 126, 127, 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; men-tioned in League of Aranjuez, 370, but not in Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, 379; condition in the 18th century, revolts, government of Theodore of Neuhof, 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,

Index

485

Counter-Reformation, 78-79, 84-85, d'Allery, Savoyard general, 325, 326 101; its effects on the Papacy, Dalmatia, 104, 126, 127, 133, 136, 144, 147, 148, 156, 274-77, 280, 281; on Botero, 288 137-40 d'Arcy, French envoy, 270 Dardanelles, Venetian fleet in the, Craon, Prince of, Regent of Tuscany, 424-25 Crema, 212 134, 135, 139 d'Argenson, French minister, plans Cremona, 26, 232, 245, 321, 363 Crépy, Peace of, 53 about Italy and negotiations with Carlo Emmanuele III, 371-75 Daun, Count, Austrian general, defends Turin (1706), 326; takes Milan, 327-28; and Naples, 330; war with the Pope, 330-31; in Créqui, French general and ambassador, 233, 234, 253 Crete, 126; threatened by the Turks (1572), 130; War of, 131-36, 251, 252 Lombardy, 353 Dauphiné, 117, 118, 310, 367 Crichton, the Admirable, 174, 282 Cristina of Denmark, 47 Cristina, Queen of Sweden, 265, 281-82, 290, 306, 448 Cristine of Lorraine, 109, 184; Regent of Tuscany, 186-87 David, artist, 470 Davos, Treaty of, 202 Davy, Sir Humphry, 461 de Brosses, French traveller, 408, 425 d'Elbœuf, Mademoiselle, wife of Cristine of France, wife of Vittorio Ferdinando Carlo Gonzaga, 328 Amedeo I, 213, 227, 228, 231, 232; struggle with her brothersdel Borgo, Piedmontese minister, 351 Delfino, Giuseppe, Venetian comelfino, c... mander, 134 Torre, R., in-law, 194-95; contest for the Regency, 234, 236; her ministers, 235; difficulties with France, della Torre, Genoese conspirator, 257, 258 235–38; her Regency settled by Peace of Paris, 239; Treaty of Valentino, 242; Peace of West-phalia, 245–46; her government, Denmark, 305 de Richecourt, Lorrainer, Regent of Tuscany, 425, 426 Dernis, in Dalmatia, 133 Descartes, 283 247; alliances, 247; plan for French marriage, 240-50; suppression of the Vaudois, 198 Cristofori, inventor of the pianod'Estrades, French diplomat, 259, 260 d'Estrées, French diplomat, 259, forte, 461 Croats, 139 Cromwell, threatens war against 319, 320 Domenichino, artist, 295 Doria, Andrea, Genoese com-mander, gives Genoa to France, Turks, 133 Crusades, 7, 18, 19, 125; Pius V and, 102, 129; Sixtus V's wish for, 103; Paul V's wish for, 205; Crusading spirit in Venetan 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 wars, 141; Clement XI's Crusade, 343-44 Cuneo, repulses the French, 53; Dragut, corsair, 100 Drama, the, 72, 296-98, 444, 449-(1557), 58; (1691), 309; (1744), 368 Cyprus, 106, 126; claims of the House of Savoy on, 204, 232, 251, 422; Turks take it, 128–29

Dryden, 290

Dulcigno, taken by Venice, 139

> Index 486

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; administra-tion, finance, army, 191-92; struggle with the Vaudois, 198; foreign policy, 113; recovers his fortresses, 115; military policy, 115; alliance with Benne, 116; influence on Botero, 288

Angelo, Venetian

mander, 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 Langhe, Imperial fiefs, 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, 372; Imperial position weaker after Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, 379; Imperial feudatories in Tuscany, 426

Encyclopædists. See Philosophers England, joins the Holy League, 27; rivals Venetian commerce, 133; trades with Livorno, 185– 86; relations with Carlo Em-manuele I, 223; and Vittorio Amedeo II, 273; Revolution in, 267; in Peace negotiations of 160. 267; in Peace negotiations of 1694-97, 313; in Partition Treaties, 316-17; in War of Spanish Succession, 323-25, 329, 332; takes the part of Savoy, 333, 335; favours establishment of a Florentine Republic, 335; Treaty of Utrecht,

335-38; friendship for Savoy, 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, 348; negotiates between the Emperor and Carlo Emmanuele III, 351-52; Elizabeth Farnese's dislike of, 353; tries to negotiate peace, 357; 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 Kauffman in, 470; Royal Academy of, 454, 466, 470
Escurial, Treaty of the (1733), 353,

Este, family of, Dukes of Ferrara, ste, 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; 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

487

58, 159; Francesco I d'Este, 173, 226; allied with Spain, 230, 241; 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; Comacrrench innuence, 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, 356-57; returns, 360; League with France and Spain (1742), driven out of Modena, 364; restored, 379; question of his grand-daughter's marriage, 380; character, home government, 441; is "Administrator" of Lombardy for Austria, 414; Ercole d'Este, question of his daughter's marriage, 380; government of Modena, 441; Beatrice d'Este, daughter of Ercole, her marriage, 380, 383; goes to rule Lombardy, 414; is heiress of several small States, 44 I

Etna, Mount, 306
Eugene, Prince of Savoy, youth,
Imperial service, visit to Savoy,
141, 270; negotiates with Vittorio Amedeo II, 271-72; relieves 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, 332; 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
Exilles, 119, 377

Fabrizio, scientist, 301

Faenza, 25

Fallopio, scientist, 301
Famagosta (in Cyprus), taken by Turks, 128, 129
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, 230, 232; forced to make terms with Spain, 233; Ranuccio II Farnese, finally loses Castro, 160, 173; France, Spain and the Castro question, 252, 254, 255; Francesco III Farnese, 312, 315, 321, 329–30, 331; possible heir to Tuscany, 334, 337; uncle of Elizabeth Farnese, 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 Tuscany, 351–52; enmity to England, Treaty of the Escurial, 353; invasion of Italy, conquest

488

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 compact, 307; wisnes fining to conquer Milan, 370; d'Argenson's opinion of her, 371; her hatred of Sardinia, 372-73; promises to agree to a treaty with Sardinia, 375; death of Philip V ends her rule, 377; her influence in Naples and Spain over her son Charles, 383, 405 Fenestrelles, 332, 338 Ferdinand the Catholic, cousin to

the Kings of Naples, 13; League against France, 19; with France to divide Naples, conquers Naples, 22; League of Cambray, 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, 224; 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; 379; Treaty of Italy, 379; Modenese marriage question, 380; patron of Paisiello, 464; and of Farinelli, 462; death, 382 Ferdinando, King of Naples, accession, Austria guarantees his safety

safety, 382; 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; criticises Leopold and Joseph, 410, 431

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

Ferdinando, Duke of Parma and Piacenza, marriage, 383, 442; quarrel with the Papacy, 397; reconciliation, 398-99; ecclesi-

astical character, 401; government of du Tillot, 442
Feria, Governor of Milan, 214; attacks Grisons, 214-16; 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
Ferran, Nicolas, 80
Ferran, local Polesina, 7: in the

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 1559, 110-11, 157, amenda 27 Clement VIII, 157-58; decadence under Papal rule, 155; Court in the 16th century, 282, 285, 286; Tasso at, 279; Eugene passes through it (1706), 326; Modena to recover it 220; armies hopes to recover it, 329; armies fight in it, 330; threatened by Daun, 331

Ferrari, painter, 91
Ferri, singer, 462
Fieschi, revolt in Genoa, 56, 171 Filangieri, A., 456, 458 Filiberto of Carignano, 270

Finale, 201, 234, 316, 339, 340, 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

351; Treaty of Turin, 352; of the Escurial, 353; wishes to conquer Mantua for the Infant Charles, 355, 357; negotiations with the Emperor, and peace, 357-59; wishes to avoid war, 361; negotiations with Carlo Emmanuele III, 361-62, 365; death, 365 Florence, under Lorenzo the Mag nificent, 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, 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, 282; Libraries, Art Collections, 287, 290, 291, 360, 424; 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, 424; Court of Craon, 424; of Botta Adorno, 426; of Leopold, 427, 446; the "Arti," 426, 429; Municipal government under Leopold, 428; the forests cut down, 429; Alfieri lives in, 452; tapes 429; Alfieri lives in, 452; tapestries of, 466 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, 422, 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 Câteau-Cambrésis, 95; Carlo Emmanuele I's opinion of, 204; French policy towards Italy in Richelieu's time, 222-23; effect of the cession of Pinerolo, attitude of Italy to-wards, 230; French influence after 1642, 239-41; Louis XIV's 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, 371; Gallican Church independence, 266-67, 392; attitude towards the Jesuits and the Paracry 2022, 2 pacy, 392, 396-97; French social influence in Italy in 17th century, 282; in 18th century, 424, 443; Marini's visit to, 289; Alfieri copies French tragedy, 453; copies French tragedy, 453; French influence on Political Economy. nomy, 458; Galiani in, 459; French 18th century philosophy in Italy, 388; French sea-power in the Mediterranean, 264-66; influence of Italy on French soldiers, 322 Francesco Giacinto of Savoy, 234, 235 Franche-Comté, 122
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 Cambray (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

Emmanuele II, 251

Frederick the Great of Prussia, 371, 395, 400

Frederick, Prince of Wales, 462 Freemasons, 391, 396, 421, 447

490

Index

French Revolution, 387, 402, 404, 416, 447, 452 Frescobaldi, G., musician, 297 Frisi, scientist, 460 "Fronde," 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; pre-pares for war, 205; death, 205 Gaeta, 356 Gages, Flemish general in Spanish service in Italy (1743), 365, 369, 370
Galiani, political economist, 459
Galilei, Vincenzo, musician, 296
Galilei, Galileo, early life, 301;
work at Padua on the Copernican system, 302; return to Pisa, quarrel with the Inquisition, 303; quarter 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 304-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, 256; and Vittorio Amedeo II, 269; Giannone at, 396
Gennaro, St, welcomes the Infant Charles, 356

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, 228, 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 dislike of France, 312; situation in Spanish Succession War, 321, 329; buys Finale, 339-40; Sardina'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, 370-77; repulses attack of Austria and Sardinia, 377; Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, 379; condition in 18th century. 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, George I of England, and Savoy, 342; Triple and Quadruple Al-liances, 343-45 George II of England, 462 George III of England, 384 Germany, wars in, 325, 361, 427 Gertruydenberg, 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, 456 Gibbon, opinion of Carlo Emmanuele III, 433 Gibraltar, 353, 367

Genoa in the 15th century, 13-14;

given to France by Doria, France

### Index

49 I

Ginori, Tuscan minister, 425; supplants de Richecourt, 426 Giorgione, 69 Giovanna Battista of Savoy-Ne-

mours, wife of Carlo Emmanuele II, marriage, 251; Regency of Savoy, 196-97; bullied by France, 259; reveals Mattioli'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, 452 Gonsalo de Cordoba, conquers Na-

ples (1501-4), 23 Gonzaga family, Dukes of Mantua, etc., in 15th century, 12; receive Ducal title, 45; Francesco Gonzaga (Marquis of Mantua) Duke, 203, 206; Ferdinando Gonzaga, Cardinal and Duke, 174, zaga, Cardinal and Duke, 174, 206, 207; Vincenzo II Gonzaga, 219; 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, 232; death, 234; Charles Gonzaga, Duke of Réthel, son of the former, 221; death, 231; Maria Gonzaga, his wife, daughter of Duke Francesco, 174, 206, 219, 220, 231; 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, 260; France and Casale, 260-62, 260; foolish life sale, 260-62, 269; foolish life, 280; attacked by Imperial army, 310; receives French envoy, 312; recovers Casale, 314; sells Mantua to France, 320; verses about him, 322; 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

Görz, 25 Gorzegno, Sardinian minister, 372,

374 Gozzi, Carlo, his drama, 451; controversy with Goldoni, 447, 451, 452

Gozzi, Gaspare, author, 454 Grabusa (in Crete), 136 Gradiska, 210
Gravina, lawyer, 449, 456
Greek language, 73, 94, 287
Gregory XIII, XIV, XV. See Popes

Grenoble, 237, 238 Grimaldi, scientist, 305 Grimani, Venetian in Imperial ser-

vice, 272 Grimm, opinion of Galiani, 459 Grisons, and Venice, 105; Treaty of Davos, Fuentes tries to subdue them, 202; alliance with France and Venice, 203; revolt of the Valtelline, attack of Feria, 214; Treaty of Madrid, it is dis-

215;

invaded

regarded,

492

Index

Austrians, 216; Valtelline restored by Treaty of Monçon, 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, poet, 286, 288, 296 Guastalla, Duke of, hopes to obtain Guastalia, Duke of, nopes to obtain Mantua (1708), 328; obtains it by Treaty of Utrecht, 336, but loses it by Treaty of Rastatt, 339 Guastalla (town of), 174, 260, 310; in war of 1734, 356; Battle of, 357; added to Parma on extinction of added to Farma on extinction of its Dukes, 379; Austria renounces claims on, 381; under Philip and Ferdinando of Parma, 442 Guicciardini, historian, 68, 69 Guise, Duke of, in Neapolitan rebellion of 1643, 163-64, 244-45; second expedition, 248 Handel, 297, 462, 463, 465 Hanover, 335, 342, 344; Treaty of (1725), 347 Harcourt, French general, 238, 239, Harlay, Archbishop of Paris, 266 Haro, Spanish minister, 250 Haro, Spanish minister, 250
Hasse, remark about Mozart, 464
Henry II, King of France, marriage,
48; War with Spain and Peace of
Câteau-Cambrésis, 57, 61; policy
toward Savoy, 61, 62, 114-16
Henry III, King of France, 103,
116, 118, 298; 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,

taglia, 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, rivals Venetian trade, 7; helps Turks, 133; trade in Line vorno, 185; enmity to Genoa, 218; helps Corsica, 385; peace with Spain, 245; 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), 332; urges the Emperor to be reconciled with Savoy, 333; favours idea of a Florentine Republic, 335; in negotiations and Treaty of Utrecht, 335-38 Huguenots, 216, 218, 219, 221, 266, 310, 312 Hume, 395 Hungary, 125, 137, 139, 141 Ibrahim, Sultan of Turkey, attacks Crete, 132 Index, the, 84, 276, 284, 290 Innocent, Popes. See Popes Inoyosa, Governor of Milan, 206–7; attacksPiedmont,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

Treaty of Amiens, 43; and Tar-

### 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 domination in, 52, 00; society in the 16th century, 65-67, 88-90; result of Peace of Câteau-Cambrésis, 95-100; diminution of Spanish influence, 213-14; 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, 245-46; of the Peace of the Pyrenees, 250; 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, 282; 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, 341; Imperial authority exerted in, 341, 342; its dislike of Austrians, 341-42; Chauvelin's idea of an auto nomous 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. sion War, 364; Italian fear of

Sardinia, 372; effects of the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, it is now more independent, 379; "Treaty of" (1752), 379, 381; effect of the Seven Years' War, 380; Leadership of Sardinia in, 421-22; new ship of Sardinia in, 431-32; new ideas in the 18th century, 388; anti-Papal movements, 392-404; feeling about the Jesuits, 399, 447; French influence, 443; 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,

Jesuits, 84-85; expelled from and restored to Venice, 133, 180; at the Council of Trent, 274; at the Council of Irent, 274; influence on education, 276, 444; style of preaching, 289; 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 and rathia, 390 97, have and negotiations during the reign of Clement XIV, 398; suppression of the Order, 399; Pius VI sympathizes with them, 400; in Tuscany, 402; in Parma, 442

John (Don) of Austria (1), in Genoa, 108, 113, 172; in Lepanto war, 130

John (Don) of Austria (2), in Naples, 163 John of Boulogne, sculptor, 292

Johnson, Doctor, 386, 454 Jommelli, composer, 463, 464 Joseph I, Emperor, accession, 325; War of Spanish Succession, 325, etc.; conquest of Milan, Mantua and Guastalla, 327-28; assertion

494

Index

331; relations with Italian States, 329-30; conquest of Naples, 330; quarrel with Clement XI, 331-32, with Savoy, 332-33; Joseph II, Emperor, his 18th century ideas, 388; visits Rome, 301; friendship with Clement 390; 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 Ferdinando of Naples, 410, by Verri, 417; his opinion of Maria Carolina, 411; relations with Leopold of Tuscany, 427, 430

of feudal rights in Italy, 328-29,

Juvana, architect, 467

Kant, 456 Kauffmann, A., artist, 470 Kaunitz, Austrian minister, 414 Kepler, 302 Kircher, archaeologist, 458 Klissa and Knin, in Dalmatia, 133 Königsegg, Austrian general, 357 La Feuillade, French general, 166, 325-26 La Grange, scientist, 460-61 Langhe, fiels of the Empire, 269, 271, 272, 324, 333, 339, 360 Language (Italian), 93, 287, 443, 458 Language (Latin), 73, 75, 93, 287, 457 Language (Greek). See Greek Lausanne, Carlo Emmanuele I attacks, 117 Lautrec, French general, 43 Lavardin, French ambassador, 267-Lawyers, 279, 418, 419, 456 Leganés, governor of Milan, 233;

takes Vercelli, 235; treaty with the Princes of Savoy, attacks Piedmont, 236; treats with the French, 237; besieges Casalled blockades Harcourt, is recalled, 238, 240 Léger, Vaudois leader, 198 Leo, Popes X and XI. See Popes Leonardo da Vinci, 70, 91 Leopold, Archduke of Austria, attacks Grisons (1622), 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, 320-21; 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, 402-4; compared with Ferdinando of Naples, 410; loss of popularity, 431, 447; becomes Emperor, 431; Milanese petition him to alter Joseph II's policy, Lepanto, Battle of, 100, 106, 130, 131

Index

495

Lerma, Spanish minister, policy of, 120, 200, 202, 203, 205, 206, 207, 210 Lesdiguières, French Huguenot general, attacks Savoy, 118, 119; to help Savoy by Treaty of Brossolo, 205; expedition to Piedmont, 209; 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 Lionne, 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, 364; its commercial pros-perity, 185, 188, 421, 426, 430; Cosimo III meets Philip V at, 323 Lobkowitz, Austrian commander, 367, 369, 370 Logroscino, musician, 464 Lombardy. See Milan Lomelline, the, 324 London, 298; Royal Society of, Longon, 290; Royal Cockey, 2, 305, 306
Longhi, painter, 467
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, after-wards Emperor, husband of Maria

Theresa, Tuscan succession settled on him, 358-60; government of Tuscany through a Regency, re-

forms, etc., 402, 424-27; 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 Cambray, 25; war and peace with Venice, 26; quar-rel with Julius II, loss of Milan, 27; attacks Milan again, dies, 29 Louis XIII, King of France, end of the Regency, 209; peace of 1617, 210, 213; marriage alliance with Savoy, 213; Valtelline question, 215-17; Treaty of Monçon, 218-19; part in the Mantuan succession question, 221-28; invades Savoy and Piedmont, 225-26; Treaties of Ratisbon and Cherasco, 228, of Rivoli, 232; wars in Italy (1635-42), 232-39; meets Cristine 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; crusadiations can take up Castro ing ideas, 252; takes up Castro question, 252; quarrel with Alexander VII, 253-55; plan to settle the Spanish succession, 254; interference in Papal conclave, 254; quarrel with Inno-cent XI, 154, 266-68; treatment of Huguenots, 266, and Vaudois, 199, 270, 271; forward policy in Italy, 256, 257; relations with Cosimo III, 255; with Carlo Emmanuele II, 256-58; with Giovanna Battista 258-50 265 65 vanna Battista, 258-59, 261-63; with Vittorio Amedeo II, 197, 263, 269, 270-72; with Genoa, 258, 263-65; with Modena, 265; with Messina, 259-60; schemes to obtain Casale, 260-62; seapower in the Mediterranean, 264-66; authority in Italy (about 1688), 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

496

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, 323-24; war in Italy (1701-7), 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, 392; favours

Cafarelli, 462 Louis XV, King of France, marriage, 346; Don Philip his son-inlaw, 362; French policy during the Ministry of Fleury (see Fleury); negotiations with Sardinia (1744), negotiations with Sardinia (1744), 365-66; second "Family compact," Italian War, 366-70; League of Aranjuez, 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 Piacenza question. 381-85; the Piacenza question, 381–85; "Family compact" of 1761, 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

Elizabeth Farnese, 371
Louvois, French minister, policy towards Italy, 256-63; conduct towards Messina, 165-66, 259-

60; policy towards Vittorio Amedeo II, 263, 271-73; hatred of Vittorio Amedeo II, death, 313

Lucca, situation in 1559, Burla-macchi plot, 63; Reformation in, 80-81, 83, 112; condition in the 17th century, 172-73; the Gar-

fagnana War, 173; neutral in 1700, 321 Ludovisi, Cardinal, 150; hopes to obtain the Valtelline for the Papacy, 215 Ludovisi, Princes, lords of Piombino, 224, 244 Luini, artist, 91 Luisa of Savoy, 239 Lunigiana, the, Tuscan influence in, 201, 334, 349
Luynes, French minister, 215
Lyons, Treaty of, 121-23, 200; road from Chambery, 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

Madamisti and Principisti, factions in the Piedmontese civil war, 236 "Mademoiselle, la Grande," daughter of Gaston of Orleans, opinion of Carlo Emmanuele II, 195

Maderno, architect, 292 Madonna dell' Olmo,

Madrid, 201; Peace of (1617), 211; Treaty of (1621), 215 Maffei, S., dramatist, 449 Maffei, Piedmontese diplomat, 335,

Magalotti, scientist, 306

Maggiore, Lake, 366 Magliabecchi, librarian, 290 Maillebois, French general, 370, 373-76

Maillebois, Count of, son of the

above, 374 Mainots, fight for Venice, 127, 137; troublesome to Venetian Government, 140

Malaspina, lords of the Lunigiana,

### Index

497

Maldalchini, Olympia, 151–52, 133
Malpighi, scientist, 306–7
Malplaquet, Battle of, 332
Malta, Turks attack, 100, 125;
pirates of, 128, 132; helps defend Crete, 133, 140
Mancini, Hortense, 251
Mancini, Olympia, 270
Mansfeld, German general, 213, 216
Mantua, in 15th century, 7, 12; its Renascence, 71, 92; condition of the Duchy in 1559, 62; military importance, 111; condition in the 16th and 17th centuries, 173–75, 282; 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, 225–26; restored 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
Maremma, attempts to drain it, 186,

425, 429
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,

Marguerite of France, wife of Emmanuele Filiberto, 62, 114, 191
Marguerite of Orleans, wife of Cosimo III, 188, 252, 265, 282

Maria Amalia, Archduchess of Austria, wife of Ferdinando of Parma, 383, 442

383, 442 Maria Amalia of Saxony, wife of Charles III of Naples and Spain, 405-6

Maria Antonia, Infanta of Spain, wife of Vittorio Amedeo III,

Maria Carolina, Archduchess of Austria, wife of Ferdinando of Naples, 406, 410-11

Naples, 406, 410-11
Maria Luisa, Infanta of Spain,
wife of Leopoldo of Tuscany,
427

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," 362; Treaty of Worms, 366; Austrian attack on Naples fails, 367-69; war in Italy (1745, etc.), 370-76; she is occupied by the Prussian 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, Treaties of Versailles, 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, 289-90 Marinism, school of poetry imitating Marini, 289-90, 448 Marlborough, Duke of, 326, 333

v.

> Index 498

Marmontel, opinion of Galiani, 459 Marsaglia, Battle of (1693), 311, 313 Marseilles, 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

Martinozzi, Laura, marries Alfonso of Modena, 173, 248 Masaniello, rebellion of, 163, 244-45

Mascagni, scientist, 460

Massa, 441 Mattioli, Mantuan minister, 260-61 Maurizio, Cardinal, of Savoy, son of Carlo Emmanuele I, 194, 231-32; struggle with Cristine 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, Ĺeague

against France, 19; invades Italy, 20; 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, 271, 310

Mayenne, Duke of, 117 Mazarin, Cardinal, minister of

Mazarin, Cardinal, minister of France, Papal agent, 225, 227-28, France, Papal agent, 225, 227–28, 231; policy towards Italy, 241–43; mediates in Castro question, Treaty of Valentino, 242; attack on the Presidi, 243; quarrel with Innocent X, 243–44; his brother made a cardinal, 244; Meanigle? Tabelling 244 agents Masaniello's rebellion, 244; north Italian wars, 245, 247; the "Fronde," 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 continued, 248-49; arranges marriage of Louis XIV and

Peace of the Pyrenees, 249-50; discussion of his niece's marriage, 173, 251; Crusading interests, sends help to Crete, 133, 135, 252; death, 252

Mazarin, Michele, obtains

cardinalate, 243-44
Medici family, rulers of Florence,
Grand Dukes of Tuscany, genea-Grand Dukes of Tuscany, genealogy, 34; rule in the 15th century, 9, 10, 16, 67; Cosimo Pater Patriae, 9; Lorenzo the Magnificent, 2, 4, 9, 10, 13, 67; Piero, son of Lorenzo, rule in Florence, 10; his fall, 18; Giovanni son of Lorenzo, Pope Grand Paris Control of Lorenzo, Paris Giovanni, son of Lorenzo, Pope Leo X, see Popes; Lorenzo, son of Piero, recovers Florence, son of Flero, 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; bad 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; Giovanni (delle Bande Nere), distant cousin of Leo X, 34, 41, 53; Cosimo I, son of Giovanni "delle Bande Nere," becomes Duke of Florence, 53, 334; 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; Corsican offers to, 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, 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, marriage, 109, 184; government, 184-86; ecclesiastical policy, encourages trade, 185-86; foreign policy, 109-10, 200-201; Italian policy, 110; his Oriental printing posicy, 110; institute primary, 292; press, 287; statue of him, 292; Pietro, son of Cosimo I, 108, 109, 184, 201; Giovanni, illegitimate son of Cosimo I, 108, 302; Maria, daughter of Fran-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, 209; 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, 158; Castro war, 159, 188, 240-42; policy in 1629, 224; fails to obtain Piombino, 224; later foreign policy, 230, 233, 241, 243, 246, 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, 265; rule, 189, 280; earlier foreign policy, 265; policy in the war of 1689-97, 310, 312, 315; in the war of Spanish Succession, 321, 323, 329; question of Tuscan succession, 334-35, 337, 346, 423; end of his reign, 423; 340, 423; end of his feigh, 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, 265, 423; Anna, daughter of Cosimo III, 265, 310, 334, 360, 423, 424; Gian Gastone, son of Cosimo III, marriage and troubles, 189, 315; his government, 423-24; succession question, 346-49, 350, 359, 423; death, 360 Medici, Gian Giacomo, brother of Pius V, Condottiere general, 59,

86, 101

Medici, Cardinal Alessandro de' Medici. See Pope Leo XI Medinaceli, Spanish Viceroy Naples, 330

Mediterranean, the, 15th century trade in, 7; sea-power in, 332, 335; Austria wants sea-power in, 3342; 344; 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,

Mengs, R., painter, 469-70 Mercy, Austrian general, 356 Messina, rebellion of, 165-66, 259-60; in the war of 1718, 344-45 Metastasio (Pietro Trapassi), drama-

tist, 449-50 Micca, P., Piedmontese patriot, 327 Michael Angelo, 46, 68, 74, 75, 91,

92, 291, 292 Milan (and Lombardy), succession

32-2

> Index 500

question in the 15th century, 4; question in the 15th century, 4; 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, 40; 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 Câteau-Cambrésis, 61; the Renascence in, 70, 91; Spanish government, 166-70; Spanish government, 166-70; Spanish soldiers in, 96; Carlo Emmanuele I desires it, 120; Henry IV offers it to Carlo Emmanuele I, 204, 205; provinces harried by Imperial army, 228; invaded by French (1635), 233, by Tommaso of Sayov (1643), 230, by French 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, 325-26; cessions of territory to Vittorio Amedeo II, 323; Austrians and Piedmontese enter Australia and Technicase castle, 327–28; end of Spanish rule in Lombardy, 328; the Archduke Leopold invested with it, 328; Vittorio Amedeo hopes for it, 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 defence in the War of Austrian Succession, 362; it is unprepared for defence, 363, 367; in the Treaty of Worms, 366; 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 Arch-duke Ferdinand, 414; Verri and financial reform, 415-16; reform under Joseph II, 416-17; Beccaria, Verri, etc., 418; Francesco III of Modena, governor, 414, 441; social life, 419; trade with Venetia, 421; municipal reform by Neri, 428; popularity of a local court, 446; the Inquisition at, Paleario, 275; the Ambrosian Library, Muratori, 287, 457; Mozart at, 464 Military orders, 99, 132, 182, 185, 192, 279 Milton, 198, 282, 298, 303 Mincio, R., 321, 323 Minorca, Island of, 367, 381 62; occupied by France (1705), 325; its Duke expelled by the Austrians, it is sold to Modena, 329; claimed by Spain, but restored to Modena, 360; guaranteed to the Duke by the Bourbons, seized by Carlo Emmanuele III,

Mirandola, French protectorate, 54,

## Index

501

364; Beatrice d'Este heiress of, 44 I Mocenigo, Luigi Leonardo, Venetian commander, 134 Mocenigo, Lazzaro, Venetian commander, 134, 135 Modena (and Reggio), feudal claims of the Papacy to, 37; Charles V awards them to Alfonso d'Este, awards them to Anonso (2006), 44; the Reformation in, 80, 84; Cesare d'Este Duke of, 158; the Garfagnana War, 173; condition in the 17th century, 173; marriage alliance with Savoy, marriage alliance with Savoy, 204; Henry IV offers Spanish territory to, 204; ill-treated by Imperial troops, 226; occupied by Philip V and Vendôme (1702), by Philip V and Vendôme (1702), 323; Eugene passes through it, 326; restored to its Duke by Austria (1707), 329; occupied by Carlo Emmanuele III and the French (1724), 356, 360; its strategical 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 art collections bought by Duke of Saxony, 466 Modon, Turks blockaded in, 130 Molière, 298, 450 Moncalvo, 375 Moncon, Treaty of, 218-19 Mondovi, rebellion of, 436 Monginevra, Alpine Pass, 377 Monod, Piedmontese minister, 232, 235; dismissed and imprisoned, 236 Montaigne, 282 Montalcino, last refuge of the Sienese Republic, 59 Monte, Gianbattista del, nephew of Julius III, 57 Monte Cristo, novel of, 388
Montecuccoli, wins Battle of the Raab, 135 Montefeltro, family, lords of Urbino, 67, 72-3; Guidobaldo of, 72

Montemar, Spanish general, 355-56, 362-63, 365 Montenegro, 139, 140 Montesquieu, 395 Monteverde, musician, 297 Montferrat, its history, dispute for possession of it, 62; Emmanuele Filiberto tries to obtain, 115; desired by Carlo Emmanuele I, 116, 119; succession question and wars, 203, 206-7, 219-28; part ceded to Savoy, 228; the rest promised by the Treaty of Rivoli, 232; question of its 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 1703, 324 Monti, Papal (Papal Stocks), 146, 156, 157, 279, 389 Montmélian, fortress built by Emmanuele Filiberto, 115, 225; to be dismantled by Treaty of Brossolo, 205; Carlo Emmanuele II at, 237; attacked by France (1690), 309; taken, 310; again (1703-4), 324-25 Montpellier, Peace of, 216 Mortener, Feace of, 210
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
Morgagni, scientist, 459-60
Morlos (of Dalmatin, 122, 127, 120) Morlacs (of Dalmatia), 133, 137, 139 Morone, Cardinal, 80, 84 Morone, Chancellor of Milan, 40 Moroni, artist, 90 Morosini, Francesco, defends Candia, 135; makes peace, 136; fights in the Morea, 137–38; elected Doge, 138 Morosini, Tommaso, Venetian commander, 134 Mozart in Italy, 464 Münster, Peace of. See Westphalia Muratori, historian, 331, 395, 456-57

502 Index

Music, 295-97, 443, 461-65 (see also Opera)

Naples, kingdom and city of, succession in the 15th century, 4; condition in the 15th century, 12-13; conquered by Charles VIII, 18; welcomes back Ferrantino, 19; 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, 61; its condition in 1559, 64; Spanish troops and fleet, 96, 99; the Reformation in, 80; Spanish government in, 86, 160-64; plague, 164; ecclesiastical quarrels, 102; revolt of Osuna, 160; Calabrian revolt, Osuna, 160; Calabrian revolt, 163; Masaniello's revolt, 163-243-45; Guise's second attempt on, 248; Louis XIV's claim to it, 254; fate in Partition Treaties, 316; 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, 335, 336, 337, 338, 340; Austrian rule, 404-5; conquered for the Infant Charles, 352, 355-56; advantages of an independent rule, 356, 446; foreign affairs under Charles III, 362-65, affairs under Charles 111, 302-05, 366-69; it is threatened with bombardment, 364-65; Austrian invasion fails, 367-69; Ferdinando 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 government, 405-9; Tanucci, 406; danger from the Austrian party,

406-7; Regency of Tanucci, 409-10; character of Ferdinando, and his rule, 409-10; general result of Bourbon government, 412; ecclesiastical difficulties, 394, 412; ecclesiastical difficulties, 394, 395, 397-98, 401-2; Marini in, 289; Conservatoire of, 297, 462; science at, 300; classical art revival, 447; Genovesi at the University, 459; buildings of Charles III, 405, 466-67; excavations at Pompei and Herculaneum, 468 appleon Buonaparte 286, 46. Napoleon Buonaparte, 386, 464 Napoli di Malvasia, 138 Napoli di Romania, 141 Narenta, R., 139 Natolia, Battle of (1657), 135 Negropont, 7 Nepotism, in the 17th century, 147, 148, 150, 151-52, 153; in the 18th century, 389-90 Neri, Saint Filippo, 146, 276 Neri, P., Tuscan minister, 425; legal reforms under the Regency, 426; municipal reform in Lombardy and Tuscany, 428; industrial reform in Tuscany, 429; death, 430 Netherlands, A. Farnese in, 112; government offered to Carlo Emmanuele I, 117 Neustadt, Peace of, 211 Nevers, Duke of, brother Guglielmo 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, 190, 193, 196; gives itself to Cardinal Maurizio, 238; Maurizio Governor of, 239; Mazarin wants it, 251; taken by Catinat (1691), 309; by La Feuillade (1704), 325; attacked by the French and Don Philip (1744), 367, (1745), 370; d'Argenson suggests ceding it to Genoa, 372; French and Spanish army

at (1747), 377; Carlo Emmanuele

### Index

503

III refuses to cede it, 378; its condition in the 18th century, 438 Nicosia (Cyprus), 128 Nimuegen, Peace of, 256, 259, 260 Noailles, French commander, in Crete, 135, 136 Novara, Battle of (1513), 29; fief of Pier Luigi Farnese, 55; part of its territory ceded to Vittorio Amedeo II (1703), 324; the rest to Sardinia in 1738, 358-60 ovels, in Italian, 71; imitated Novels, in Italian, 71; i from French, 443 Nyon, Treaty of (1589), 118 Ochino, B., reformer, 81, 83, 275 Oglio, R., 321, 325, 326, 355, 356, 357, 360 Olivarez, Spanish minister, 214-15; attempts to get Casale, 224, 240 Oñate, viceroy of Naples, 164 Oneglia, 367, 372 Opera, Italian, 72, 279, 280, 282, 296-97, 449-50, 462-64 Orange, Prince of, commander of the Imperial army at Rome, 42, and Florence, 46 Oratorio, 276, 296–97 Orbitello, siege of, 243–44, 362 Orleans, Duke of, attacks T Turin (1706), 326; defeated by Eugene and Vittorio Amedeo II, 327; Regent of France, promises to leave Austria free for the Turkish War, 343; Triple and Quadruple Alliances, 343-45; the "Family Compact," 346 Ormea, Piedmontese minister, 351, 362; negotiations with France (1741), 362; his diplomatic skill, 363; domestic and ecclesiastical policy, 392, 396, 432–33, 434–35; desire to be a Cardinal, 435; fall and death, 368, 435 Orsini family, in the 15th century, Orsini, Piero, 184 Ossorio, Piedmontese minister, 363,

Naples, 208; attack on Venice, and share in the Bedmar plot, 210-13; revolt against Spain, 160, 213 Oxford, 283 Paciaudi, librarian, 442 Padua, 25; teaching of the University, 83, 300, 301-3, 460 Paestum, 468 Paisiello, musician, 464 Palatine, Elector, son-in-law Cosimo III, 310, 329, 337 Paleario, reformer, 275–76 Palermo, rivalry with Messina, 165; in war of 1719, 345 Palestrina, musician, 276, 296 Palladio, architect, 92 Pallavicini, Cardinal, 153, 288 Pamfili, Cardinal, 151-52 Pancirolo, Cardinal, 151 Paoli, Pasquale, Corsican patriot, 386-87 Paolucci, minister to Clement XI, 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 Renascence period, 76; policy of Spain to period, 76; policy of Spain to-wards it (after 1559), 96; its fleet, 99; its condition after riset, 99; its condition after 1559, 100-101, 144-47; the Council of Trent, 274-75; the Bull "In Coena Domini," 275; renewed strength by 1600, 104; quarrel and reconciliation with Louis XIV, 253-55; gains importance under Innocent XI, portance under Innocent XI, 153; Papal position in France, 257, 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

Osuna, viceroy of Sicily, 165; of

504 Index

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,

Papal States, 11; in 1559, 63-64; in the 17th century, 154-57; not respected by armies, 331, 363-64; condition in the 18th century, 388-89, 395, 400

Parini, G., poet, 453-54 Paris, Treaty of (1623), 216, 217; Peace of (1642), 239; Academy

of, 305 Parma (and Piacenza), annexed by Julius II, 27; granted to Pier Luigi Farnese, 55; scramble for them, 56, 57; Parma (not Pia-cenza) granted to Ottavio Farnese, 57; Piacenza granted to Alessandro Farnese, 112; Parma attacked by the Barberini, 159; condition in the 17th century, revolt of Piacenza, 173; Parma ill-treated by Imperial troops, 226; Piacenza besieged by Leganés, 233; Farnese art collections, 292, 360; Parma invaded by Eugene (1701), 321; 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 307, the Fried and 2013 Inniverse 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 Passarowitz, Peace of, 141, 344
Passes of the Alps, Swiss, 8, 202;
Grand S. Bernard, 116; Grisons, 202, 219; Pinerolo, 225; Mont Cenis, 225-26; French desires for Cenis, 225-26; French desires for passes, 61, 120, 122, 222-23, 225, 227, 232, 233; Monginevra, 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, II, musician, 463-64

Peri. I.. musician, 297 Peri, J., musician, 297
Perlas, Spanish refugee, minister in Vienna, 413 Perugia, 12 Peruzzi, architect, 73 Pescara, 356 Pescara, Marquis of, 40 Peschiera, 7 Peterborough, Earl of, English diplomat, 333, 335 Petersburg, St, 466 Peterwardein, Battle of, 141 Petrarch, 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; Page of Citeny Paul IV, 60; Peace of Câteau-Cambrésis, 61; attitude towards Camoresis, 61; attitude towards Savoy, 61, 113–15; 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;

Index

505

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 Bedmar from Venice,

212-13; attempts to subjugate Italy, 208
Philip IV, King of Spain, the Valtelline question, 214-16, 233; Treaty of Moncon, 218-19; Mantuan succession wars, 221-22, 224-28; friendly to Venice, 230; war in Lombardy against the League of Rivoli, 233-34; influence in Piedmontese civil war, nuence in Fredmontese civil war, 236-39; in Italian war (1642-48), 242-45; Masaniello'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

from 1659-65, 250, 252
Philip, Duke of Anjou (Philip V of Spain), Louis XIV accepts the Spanish inheritance for him, 317; marriage, 318, 321; 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, 330, 332; loss of Naples, 330; his dominions fixed by Treaty of Utrecht, 335, 337, 339; second marriage, 342; ministry of Alberoni, 342-45; ruled by his wife's policy, 345-75; his bad health a 6, resources charge on health, 346; renounces claims on the Sicilies to his son Charles, the Sichies to his son Charles, 356; anger at d'Argenson's bully-ing, 373; love of Farinelli, 462; 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 (1742-45), 363, 365, 367-68, 370; proclaimed "King of Lom-bardy" in Milan, 370-71, 414;

d'Argenson's plans for him, 372; 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, 282-85; the "Family Compact" of 1761, 384; rule in Parma, Ministry of du Tillot, 442; death, 442
Philosophy and philosophers (in-

cluding encyclopaedists), 283-84, 391, 393, 396, 412, 416, 418,

435, 447 Piacenza. See Parma

Pianezza, minister in Piedmont (to Cristine), 195, 198, 251 Pianezza (or Livorno), minister in

Piedmont (to Giovanna Battista),

Piccolomini, brigand chief, 185
Piedmont, in the 15th century, 9;
conquered by France, 51; held by Imperialists, 52; war (1543-44), 53; further war, 57, 58; restored to its Duke, but fortresses retained, 61; situation and importance in 1559, 114; condition under Emmanuele Filiberto, 189-92; under Carlo Emmanuele I, 192-93; under Vittorio Amedeo I, 192-93; under vittorio Amedeo 1, 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 Caracena, 247; condition under Vittorio Amedeo II and in the 18th century, 196-28, 439-40; it is invaded by Catinat, 272-73, 309, 311, by Vendôme, 324; French war in (1704-7), 325-27; border rectified by Treaty with France (1713), 338-39; question of exchanging it for Spain with Philip V, 337;

32 - 5

> Index 506

invaded by the French and Don Philip, 367-68, 370-71, 374-78; Alfieri's feeling about, 452; Piedmontese people hated by Milanese, 354, 414; anxious to fight the French, 364 Pierre, French adventurer involved

Pierre, French adventurer involved in the Bedmar plot, 212
Pinerolo, kept by France (1559), 61; taken by Richelieu, 225; mentioned in Treaty of Ratisbon, 228, of Cherasco, 228; ceded to France, 229; Imperial rights over it ceded to France, 246; valued by Mazarin, 247; Louvois and Catinat visit it, 256, 261; Vittorio Amedeo II attacks it (1693), 211: ceded to him by Treaty of 311; ceded to him by Treaty of Pinerolo (1696), 314; cession confirmed by the Treaty of Ryswick, 316

Piombino, property of the Appiani, 63; 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, 403 Pitt (Earl of Chatham), 381 Pitti, J., historian, 68
Pius, IV, V, VI. See Popes
Plague, the, 164, 167, 168, 278 Po, R., 233, 321, 325, 356, 357, 366

81; Polish Succession Poland, Question, 350 Pole, Cardinal, 79, 84

Political economy, 418, 458-59 Pombal, Portuguese Minister, and

the Jesuits, 396-98 Pompei, 468

Pomponne, French minister, 255, 260, 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

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, 133; incamerates Castro, 160, 252; opposition to Mazarin, 248-49; sends crusade money to the Emperor, 252; quarrel with France about amquarrel 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; Concordat 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 Barcelona, meeting with Charles V at Bologna, 44; Clement's rule of Florence, 45; he demands its re-conquest, crowns Charles

### Index

507

Popes (continued):
at Bologna, 46; second meeting there, 48; intrigues with
France, death, 48
Clement VIII, election, character,

policy, 103-4, 140; negotiates between Henry IV and Carlo Emmanuele I, 119-21; an-nexes Ferrara, 157-58; build-

ings, 292
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, 140, 343-44; anger with Alberoni, 345; his nephew, Cardinal Albani, 391; the Bull "Unigenitus," 392; quarrel with Vittorio 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,

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 Ferdinando I, 109 Gregory XIV, 103

Popes (continued):

opes (continued):
Gregory XV, 150; the Valtelline question, 215-16
Innocent VIII, 10
Innocent X, election, nepotism, 243; relations with Mazarin, 243-44; indifference to politics, no chargin the Peace of Westno 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; mediates 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 Renascence, 73,

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 Renascence,

73, 75, 77, 87 Leo XI, 109 Marcellus, "Mass of Pope Marcellus," 296 Paul III about 1

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

> Index 508

Popes (continued): Florentine exiles, 56; tries to recover Parma, 56; the Council of Trent, 55; death, 56 Paul IV (Caraffa), quarrel with Spain, 60; his reforming policy, 61, 78, 82-84
Paul V, election, character, 149; policy, nepotism, 150; quarrel with Venice, 179-80, 202-3; attitude towards Henry IV, 205; 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 1, 97, 102, 106; the Bull "In Coena Domini," withdraws *Crociata*, 102; helps in the Turkish war, 102, 129; the Inquisition, 275-76 Pius VI, election, character, 399-400; relations, 389; his extravagance, 389; the Jesuits, 400; quarrel with Joseph II, 401; with Ferdinando of Naples, 402; with Leopoldo of Tuscany, 402-3; visit to Venice, 401 Sixtus IV, 10 Sixtus V, character, policy, 102-3, 149, 154; brigands, 156; finance, 156; buildings, 292 finance, 156; bulldings, 25 Urban VIII, election, character, pepotism, 151; 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, 229; enmity to the Emperor, 224, 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 Longone, on Elba, 201, 244, 246 Portugal, rivals 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 "Pragmatic Sanction," the, 346-49, 352, 360-61, 366
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, 329; site; othered to Cosimo 11, 329; 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 (1759), 382

Press, the, Aldine, 70; Greek, 73; decay of, 276, 284; Oriental, 287 Provessa, 137
Principisti. See Madamisti
Promessi Sposi, I, 167, 444
Protestant Reform, 77-85, 275; its
effect on the Papacy, 144, 156 Provence, 118, 122, 310, 376 Prussia, regiments in Italy (1705), 325; Prussian War (1745), 371; in the Seven Years' War, 380 Pucci plot against Cosimo I, 183 Pyrenees (peace of), 250 Querini, Angelo, Venetian noble, 420

Porto Ferraio, in Elba, 63, 183

Racine, 290 Ragusa, 139

### Index

509

Ramilies, Battle of, 326 Rainlies, Battle 61, 328 Raphael, 73, 74, 75, 90, 91, 294-95 Rastatt, Treaty of, 339, 342 Ratisbon, Conference of, 79; (first) Treaty of, 228; (second) Treaty of, 265 Ravenna, taken by Venice from the Papacy, 7; 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 (1734), 356; by Carlo Emmanuele (1742), 364; Reggio under Duke Francesco III, Beatrice d'Este heiress to, 441 Renascence, the, its flowering time, 65; its variety, 67; the Renascence in the different Italian States, 67-77; its decadence, 65, 85, 90-94, 291 Renée of France, Duchess of Ferrara, 62, 80, 83 Reni, Guido, painter, 295 Rhône, R., 122, 336 Ricci, S., Bishop of Pistoja and Prato, 402-4, 431 Richelieu, Cardinal, accession to power, 216; policy, 216-17; Val-Genoa, 217-18; Treaty of Mon-con, 218-19; enmity of Carlo Emmanuele I, 219; interferes in Mantuan succession, 221; hindered by Huguenots, 221-22; his Italian policy, 222-23; invades Piedmont, Treaty of Bussolino, 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; ruins negotiates Agliè, 238; with Prince Tommaso, 238; Peace of Paris, 239; controls Savoy and influences Italy, 239-40; policy towards Mantua and other Italian States, attitude to the Castro question, 240; death, result of his policy, 241 Ridolfi, Cardinal, 53 Rimini, 25 Rinuccini, Tuscan diplomat, 335 Ripperda, Baron, 346-48 Riva, 217 Rivarola, Corsican exile, 386 Riviera, Carlo Emmanuele III's conquests in, 379; his desire for possessions there, 382 Rivoli, 213, 225; League of, 232, 235; peace negotiations there (1746), 374
"Rococo" style, 444, 465-67, 469, Roda, minister of Charles III, 397 Rohan, French general, 233 Romagna in the 15th century, 11, 65; occupied by Daun (1707), 331; Montemar retires into (1742), 364 "Romanina, La," prima donna, 449 Romano, Giulio, artist, 71, 91, 92 Romano, Giulio, artist, 71, 91, 92 Rome, in the 15th century, 11; sack by Imperial army, 42; threatened by Alva, 60; Rena-scence in, 73-74, 77, 91; opposi-tion to Reformation in, 78; Inquisition, 84; society in the 17th century, 146, 281; buildings by Sixtus V, 149; by the Bor-chesi, 150; architecture and art. ghesi, 150; architecture and art, 281, 292-95; quarrel about the Ambassadors' immunities, 253-Annoassators immunico, 203, 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 510

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, Salvator, painter, 295 Rossini, composer, 464 Rovere, della, family of, 10; lords

of Urbino, 12; lose 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, 426, 429, 430 Russia, Paisiello in, 464 Ryswick, Peace of (1697), 315–16

Sabbionetta, 174
"Sacro Macello," the, massacre of
Protestants in the Valtelline, 214
Sadoleto, Cardinal, 79, 80 Saint-Germain, Treaty of (1673), 258

Salviati, Cardinal, 53 Saluzzo, France retains it at Câteau-Cambrésis, 61, 96; Emmanuele Filiberto fails to recover it, 115; Carlo Emmanuele I seizes it, 117; regotations 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 Sampeyre, Battle of, 222 San Maurizio, Piedmontese minister,

Sansovino, architect, 69, 90, 92 Santomaso, Piedmontese minister,

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, 344; 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, 431-32; 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 1802. turbances before 1792, 441 Sarpi, Fra Paolo, advises Venice to

be at peace with the Turks, 131; share in the anti-Papal move-ment, 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, 21, 68, 77
Savony, 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

511

by Louis XIII, 225; condition under Vittorio Amedeo II, 193-94; in the civil war, 194-95; condition under Carlo Emmanuele II, 195-96; under Vittorio Amedeo II, 196-98, 308-309, 316; occupied by France, 309-10; its indefensibility, 311; again occupied (1703-4), 324-25, 332; question of exchanging it for Spain, 337; its importance, its title now merged in that of Sicily, 340; occupied by Don Philip (1742), 365; Carlo Emmanuele III refuses to exchange it, 378; anti-Papal movements in, 392-96; condition in the 18th century, 438, 441 Saxony, Duke of, buys art treasures, 466 Scarlatti, Alessandro, musician, Scarlatti, Domenico, musician, 465 Scarpa, scientist, 460 Schomberg, German general, 310 Schulenburg, Austrian general, 370 Science, 187-88, 282, 299-307, 443, 459-61; Anatomy, 301, 460; Astrology and Alchemy, 300; Astronomy, 302, 303, 304, 305, 307, 461; Biology, 305, 306; Botany, 300, 301; Chemistry, 300; Electricity, 461; Geology, 305; Hydraulics, 304; Medicine, 307, 301; Meterology, 306; Mineralogy and Metallurgy, 300; Pure Mathematics, 299, 302, 304, 305, 460; Physics, etc., 300, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 460; Physiology, 460 Scio, island of, 138–39 Seignelay, French admiral, 264 Selim, Sultan, 128 Seim, Suitan, 128
Servient, French envoy, 255, 258
Sesia, R., 233
Seven Years' War, 380–81, 406
Seville, Treaty of (1729), 348, 349
Sforza, Dukes of Milan, 8; Francesco, 8; Galeazzo, 8; Gian
Galeazzo, 8, 18; Lodovico il

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, 102; struggle for it during the way of Spanish Spanish Spanish Spanish Spanish Spanish the war of Spanish Succession, Amedeo, now King of Sicily, visits it, 339, 340; Papal claim to suzerainty ignored, 339; ecclesication to suzerainty in the results of the succession of the siastical 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, 356, 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, 329; question of succession to Siena, 334-35, 340; improvement of its condition under Leopoldo, 428; the Reformation in, 81, 83, 275 Silesia, 366, 377 Siruela, governor of Milan, 238 Smith, Adam, 418, 458 Smyrna, 138 Sobieski, Austrian general, 137 "Società Patriotica" 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 Câteau-Cambrésis, 61, 95;

Moro, 8, 18, 19, 22, 70; Mas-

512 Index

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 Philippies against, 291; maladministration of her dominions ministration of ner dominions in Italy, 160–70; social influence, 89, 277, 280, 282; 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. of Spanish rule in Lombardy, 328; of Spanish domination in Italy, 340; Spaniards no longer hated, 341, 344-45, 349, 350, 425; fresh influence under Elizabeth Farnese, 342, 345, 350; claims in Italy revived by her, 352-53; Sicilies settled on the 352-53; Sicilies settled on the Infant Charles, 356; but Spanish influence continues in Naples, 405-6; it is lost in Ferdinando'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 Spallanzoni, scientist, 460 Spanish Succession Question, 254, 268, 273, 311, 314, 316-20, 324, 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. 323-25 Stensen, Danish geologist, 305 Stradivarius, violin maker, 461

Strozzi, Filippo, enemy of the Medici, 54 Strozzi, Piero, enemy of the Medici, 54, 59 Stura, R., Stura, K., 368 Suda and Spinalonga in Crete, 136, Sully, French minister, and Carlo Emmanuele I, 120, 121; and Tuscany, 200 Superga, Colle di, 327, 467 Susa, capitulations of, 223; Richelieu crosses the Alps near, 225; taken by the French (1704), 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, by 217; Vaudois in Switzerland, 272; Vittorio Amedeo II asks them to receive Savoy as a member of the Republic, 325; 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, 382, 409; hatred of Sardinia, 384; dislike of the "Family Compact," 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, 464-65
Tasso, Bernardo, poet, 92, 93
Tasso, Torquato, 279, 283, 285-86
Tassoni, poet, 279, 290, 291; admiration for Carlo Emmanuele I,

### Index

513

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," 78, 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, Viceroy of Naples, 54, 59, 64, 86, 96 Toledo, Eleonora di, wife of Cosimo I, 54 Toledo, Pedro de, oledo, Pedro de, governor of Milan, 208; war with Carlo Emmanuele 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 Leganés 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, 239; acts with France in north Italian wars, 242; expedition to the Presidi, 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 Torricelli, scientist, 304 Torrigiani, minister of Clement XIII, 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, 251, 269, 314; in Tuscany, 310, 321

Traun, Austrian general, 355 Trent, Council of. See Councils Trieste, 25, 421 Trino, 221; ceded to Savoy, 228 Trucchi, Piedmontese minister, 195 Tunis, 49, 420 Turin, kept by France at the Peace of Câteau-Cambrésis, in the 17th century, 190, 193; in the 18th century, La Grange, 460; tapestries, 466; buildings, 467; Turin welcomes Prince Tommaso, 237; Agliè imprisoned there, 238; Tommaso besieged there, 238; held by French garrison, 247; given back to Carlo Emmanuele given back to Carlo Emmanuele 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, 325-26; defence and relief, 326-27; Treaty of Turin (1733), 352, 353; Turin in danger (1745), 271; peace preliminaries, 272; 352, 353; Turin in danger (1/45), 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, 26; ellies of Evenes and on threaten the States of Charles V, 36; allies of France, raid on Nice, 53; ravages on Italian coasts, 99, 162; attack on Malta, 125; war with Venice (1538-40), 62, 126; war of 1571-73, 106, 126-31; relations with Venice (1573-1644), 131; Cretan War, 132-36; first Morean War, 137-39; second Morean War, 140-41, 343-44; end of the struggle, 141-42, 420; decadence of the 141-42, 420; decadence of the Turkish Empire, 140; wars with Austria, 125, 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 Tuscans buy Papal

514

Index

stock, 146; its condition 1559-1700, 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 allodials, 359-60; the Presidi ceded to, 382; Tuscans regret the Medici, 422-25; under Francis I, 424-27; under Leopoldo, 410, 427-31; ecclesiastical reform in, 402-4; Imperial rights in, 97, 340, 341, 345
Tyrol, 324

Ucciali, pirate, 100
Universities, 94, 258, 279, 287, 299, 301-5, 442, 458-60
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, 158; annexed by Urban VIII, 150, 159; Renascence in, 72-73; decay of, 155
Uscocchi, pirates, 104, 128, 208,

210-12 Utrecht, Treaty of, 336-40, 341, 367, 435 Uzeda, Spanish minister, 214

Ozeda, Spanish minister, 214

Vacchero, Genoese conspirator, 172, 219
Valais, 116, 336
Valdés, Spanish reformer at Naples, 80, 81
Valenti, Cardinal, 395
Valentino, Treaty of (1645), 242
Valenza, 233, 249, 250; ceded to Savoy (1703), 324; taken by French (1745), 370
Valsalva, scientist, 459
Valsesia, ceded to Savoy (1703), 324
Valtelline, 202; revolt against the

Grisons, 214; question of its restoration and wars about it, 215-19, 225, 228, 233; restored to the Grisons, 233 Vanvitelli, architect, 467 Varaita, valley of the, 367 Varchi, historian, 68, 288 Vasari, 93 Vatican, Palace, and S. Peter's, 74, 75, 91, 281, 287, 292, 294, 400, 469 Vauban, French military engineer, Vaud, 256 Vaudemont, governor of Milan, Vaudois, the, in Piedmont, 198-99, 270-72, 364; in Calabria, 275 Velletri, 369, 394 Vendôme, French general, 322-26 Vendome, French general, 322-20 Venice, in the 15th century, 5-8; trade, 16; Renascence, 69-70, 90, 92, 291; League against Charles VIII, 19; invites Louis XII, 21; takes Rimini and Faenza, the League of Cambray, 25; war of Cambray and its results, 26, 30-1; policy from 75, wal to Califord and the results, 26, 30–1; policy from 1512–1559, 30–37, 43, 44, 47, 62; policy from 1559–1600, 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, 225-26, 228, 229, 230-31, 240, 245-46, 250,

251-52, 255, 256, 266, 269, 271;

Venetian government from 1559-1700, 175-81; social life, 176-77, 282; loss of trade, 177-78; the Inquisition in, 83; "Relazioni" of the Venetian ambas-

sadors, 288; Baroque architecture,

293; politics from 1689–1715, 312–13, 315, 320–22, 328–29, 336, 339; politics from 1715–89, 360–61, 363, 422; condition and

government in the 18th century,

419-22; commercial decadence,

421-22; social life, 419-20; anti-

### Index

515

ecclesiastical policy, 401, 422; Gozzi and Goldoni, 447, 451–52; 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., 467-68, 470; Turkish wars, see Turks
Vercelli, kept by Spain at Câteau-Cambrésis, 61; fortress built by Emmanuele Filiberto, 115; besieged by Toledo, 209-11; restored to Sayov, 213; taken 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, 421 Verri, Pietro, eroia, 25, 421 erri, Pietro, economist, etc., financial reforms, 415; the "Socie-tà Patriotica," 416, 418; opinion of Joseph II's government, 417; political economy, 418, 458; the "Caffé," 418, 454, 455; fails to stir up the Lombards, 410, 447 stir up the Lombards, 419, 447 Verrua, 218, 272, 325 Versailles, Treaties of, 380-81, 386 Vervins, Peace of, 110, 119 Vesalius, scientist, 301 Vicenza, 82 Vico, G. B., philosopher, 455-56 Vienna, 323, 353, 355, 404, 406, 412-13, 415, 449-50; first Treaty of Vienna (1725), 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, 338, 339;

mentioned in negotiations of 1736,

Villafranca, 61, 100, 196, 367 Villanova d'Asti, 61 Villars, French ambassador, 259 Villars, French general, 353-55

358

Villeroi, French general, 321 Vittorio Amedeo I, Duke of Savoy, marriage, 213; visit to France (1625), 218; defeated at Avigliana, 226; situation on accession, 227; Treaties of Ratisbon and Cherasco, 228; surrenders Pinerolo to France, 229; wish to form an Italian League, 230; difficulties of his position, dissensions in his court, 231-32; Cyprus title question, breach with Venice, 232; League of Rivoli, 232; invasion of League as a control of the court of the co of Lombardy, 233-34; attack on Finale, 234; character, 193, 227, 234; government, 194; 234 Vittorio Amedeo II, Duke of Savoy, afterwards King of Sicily, then King of Sardinia, minority, de-pendence on France, 196-97, 258-59; character, 196-97, 262, 269, 432; obtains the government, 263; marriage, 263; policy, 197, 269; the Vaudois, 199, 271; breaks with France and joins the Grand Alliance, 270-73; Catinat's invasion of Piedmont, negotiations 272-73, 309-11; negotiations with France and Treaty of Pinerolo, 313–14; remainder of the war and Peace of Ryswick, his gains, 315–16; how 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; breach with France, and Treaty of 1703 with the Emperor, 323-24; war with France, conquest of Milan, 324-27, 332; share in the Peace negotiations, his friendship for tengland, 333, 335-39; his claim to the English crown, 335; he becomes King of Sicily, 337-38, 340; his importance in politics, 340; enmity to the Emperor, 342; loses Sicily, but

516

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, 436-37; 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, 224

Walpole, 357 Warsaw, 306 Westphalia, Peace of, 133, 231, 245, 246

william of Orange, 267; attitude towards Savoy, 309-11, 313; 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 Zuccarelli, artist, 466