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# The Court and Reign of Francis the First, King of France

This two-volume work by the historian Julia Pardoe (1804–62) was published in 1849. (Her bestselling account of life in Turkey and her biography of Marie de Medici are both also reissued in the Cambridge Library Collection.) Pardoe began writing poetry and novels, but later turned to non-fiction, especially travel narratives and historical biography. In this work, she attempts to remove the accretions of myth which have clung to Francis I and to his court. Noting the tendency of French historians to glorify the monarchs of the distant past, she observes: 'it is only by reference to the more confidential records and correspondence of the period' that the modern historian can arrive at 'a just estimate of the character and motives of the sovereign'. Volume 1 begins with Francis' accession and its historical context, discusses his Italian wars, and ends with the death of Bayard in 1524.



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# The Court and Reign of Francis the First, King of France

VOLUME 1

Julia Pardoe





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THE

# COURT AND REIGN

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# FRANCIS THE FIRST,

King of France.

VOL. I.



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THE

# COURT AND REIGN

OF

# FRANCIS THE FIRST,

King of France.

BY MISS PARDOE.

AUTHOR OF "LOUIS XIV." "THE CITY OF THE SULTAN," ETC.



IN TWO VOLUMES.
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TO

# MY BELOVED FATHER,

THE PROTECTOR OF MY INFANCY,

THE GUIDE OF MY GIRLHOOD,

AND

THE FRIEND OF MY RIPER YEARS,

These Volumes

ARE VERY AFFECTIONATELY

INSCRIBED.





# PREFACE.

In attempting a record of the Court and Reign of Francis I, I did not for a moment seek to blind myself to the extreme difficulty of the task which I was about to undertake. The successor of Louis XII. has been so universally quoted as the most chivalrous Monarch who ever filled an European throne, that those who are only superficially acquainted with his history cannot fail to anticipate a succession of brilliant actions, generous self-sacrifices, refined gallantries, and noble feats of arms. Time and truth have, however, alike tended to place his character in a less elevated point of view; and the truth may well be said to have been born of time, for it is only of late years that any French historian has been permitted to allow that a sovereign of France could err.

Who, that is acquainted with the anecdote, can have forgotten the caution given by the Cardinal de Richelieu to an honest and conscientious chronicler, whose zeal had betrayed him into sundry animadversions on a crowned head long laid in the royal mausoleum of St. Denis?

"Sir;" said the minister sternly to the scholar, whom he had summoned to his presence; "you must revise your work. You have been guilty of treason; you have dared to vilify a king."



viii PREFACE.

- "I have only recorded well-authenticated facts, your Eminence."
- "Perhaps so; but those facts were not your property. The person and fame of a monarch are alike sacred."
- "Monseigneur will permit me to remind him that Louis XI. has been dead two centuries."
- "And what of that, Sir?" retorted the Cardinal sharply; "Understand that it is treason to discuss the actions of a king who has only been dead two centuries."

Upon the principle here educed, most of the ancient French historians appear to have scrupulously acted; and thus it is only by a reference to the more confidential records and correspondence of the period, that a modern writer can hope to arrive at a just estimate of the character and motives of the sovereign whom he seeks to portray "in his habit as he lived."

There can be little doubt that much of the prestige which attaches to the name of Francis I. may be attributed to this circumstance. To the great mass of readers, alike French and English, he is necessarily known only through the medium of the old and well-tutored chroniclers, or rather, through the modern histories which have been compiled exclusively upon their authority; and thus, thanks to the timid and time-serving policy of those writers, the "divinity that doth hedge a king" has protected his renown throughout the lapse of centuries. For this impunity Francis I. is consequently mainly indebted to the scarcity of familiar chronicles during an age in which, the whole of Europe being almost perpetually in a state of warfare, few cared to register the mere domestic events of the period. Fortunately, however, for the after-labourers in the same vineyard, the love of court-gossipry was not altogether extinct, and thus some glimpses are afforded of the man as well as of the monarch.



## PREFACE. ix

It was with the witty and accomplished Marguerite de Valois, his sister, that the taste originated of perpetuating by the pen the current of passing circumstances; and it is to her example that posterity is indebted for that courtly cacoethes scribendi by which the annals of subsequent reigns have been so greatly enriched.

In this paucity of authentic detail has consisted, as I was aware that it must do, the great difficulty of my task; but, as I resolved not to insert a single incident into the Work for which I had not competent authority, the court scenes scattered through the following pages may all be accepted as facts; and the reader will be enabled from them to form his own estimate of the claim which Francis I. could arrogate to himself of being considered as the chivalric monarch par excellence. The glorious day of Marignano saw the rising, and that of Pavia the setting of his fame as a soldier; so true it is that the prowess of the man was shamed by that of the boy. The early and unregretted death of one of his neglected queens, and the heart-broken endurance of the other, contrasted with the unbounded influence of his first favourite, and the insolent arrogance of his second, will sufficiently demonstrate his character as a husband. His open and illegal oppression of an over-taxed and suffering people, to satisfy the cravings of an extortionate and licentious court. will suffice to disclose his value as a monarch; while the reckless indifference with which he falsified his political pledges, abandoned his allies in their extremity in order to further his own interests, and sacrificed the welfare of his kingdom, and the safety of his armies, to his own puerile vanity, will complete a picture by no means calculated to elicit one regret that his reign was not prolonged.

Despite this drawback, however, the period was one of great and absorbing interest. The fierce and continual struggle for power between Francis and Charles V; the well-



X PREFACE.

earned renown of the several generals on both sides; the names of the Connétable-Duke de Bourbon, Bayard, Pescara, Da Leyva, Doria, Gaston de Foix, Lautrec, and a host of others equally brave; the bright galaxy of beauty which adorned the court; the fair and gentle Madame de Châteaubriand, the haughty and voluptuous Duchess d'Etampes, the magnificent Diane of Poitiers, the mature, but still attractive, Louise de Savoie, the strong-minded and intellectual Marguerite de Valois, and the beautiful Catherine de' Medici; all combine to invest the age with a charm and a romance totally independent of the personal character of the monarch; while the fact of its having been the period of the mission of Luther, and the crowning work of the Reformation, suffices of itself to render it the greatest landmark on the whole highway of history.

Never, perhaps, did the reign of any European sovereign present so many, and such varying phases. A contest for empire, a captive monarch, a female regency, and a religious war; the poisoned bowl and the burning pile alike doing their work of death amid scenes of uncalculating splendour and unbridled dissipation; the atrocities of bigotry and intolerance, blent with the most unblushing licentiousness and the most undisguised profligacy;—such are the materials offered to the student by the times of Francis I.

Here, as was the case in a former Work, I have commenced my volumes by a brief glance at the conclusion of the previous reign; and, although censured by one of my critics upon that occasion for the introduction of retrospective matter, I have in this instance advisedly pursued the same system, from a conviction that the book must fall into the hands of many individuals, who, from want of time or opportunity, must necessarily be unacquainted with the precise position of the French nation on the accession of Francis I. To the historical student this preliminary sketch will be, of



PREFACE.

хi

course, supererogatory; but as this is not a period at which any author can feel justified in writing only for a class, I believe that a succinct narrative of preceding events will tend to render the Work more generally acceptable; and I have, consequently, not suffered myself to be deterred from acting upon that conviction. The scholar will therefore forgive me, if, in seeking to augment the gratification of the less learned reader, I have dwelt for a time upon persons and events which, although living and occurring before he ascended the French throne, were destined to exert a powerful influence over the court and reign of Francis himself.

The Shrubbery, Northfleet, Kent, August, 1849.





### CONTENTS

0F

# THE FIRST VOLUME.



Accession of Francis I.-Misgivings of Louis XII.-Prudence of Louis XII.-His Marriage with Jeanne de France-His Attachment to Anne de Bretagne-Betrothal of the Dauphin, afterwards Charles VIII.—His romantic Passion for Anne de Bretagne-Love of Madame de Beaujeu for the Duke d'Orleans -Accession of Charles VIII.-Revolt of the Duke d'Orleans-His Imprisonment-Restored to Liberty at the Intercession of his Wife-Charles refuses to marry Marguerite d'Autriche-Indignation of the Emperor-Proposals of Marriage from Charles VIII. to Anne de Bretagne-Reluctance of the young Duchess-She yields-Her Coronation-Death of Charles VIII.-Anne promises her Hand to Louis XII.--Marriage of Louis XII. to Jeanne de France annulled by Alexander VI.-Death of Jeanne de France-Marriage of Louis XII. and Anne de Bretagne-Birth of Francis I, Count d'Angoulême -Jealousy of the Countess d'Angoulême and the Queen-Countess d'Angoulême exiled to Amboise-Maréchal de Gié appointed Governor to the young Prince-Accomplishments of Francis-Attachment of M. dc Gié to Madame d'Angoulême-Arrival of the Court at Amboise-Household of the Queen-Her Ostentation-Conflicting Politics-Departure of the Court-Charles de Montpensier—His Passion for Marguerite de Valois—Her Education—Jealousy of Gauffier-The Count de Montpensier quarrels with the Prince--Leaves Amboise-M. de Vandenesse-Intrigue of Louise de Savoie-M. de Vandenesse dismissed by M. de Gié-Illness of the King-Anxiety of Anne de Bretagne-The Queen enters into a Treaty of Marriage between her Daughter and the Archduke Charles-Revenge of M. de Gié-He seizes the Queen's Property at Namur—His Trial—His Exile—Treaty of Blois—Mor-

# CHAPTER II.

1504-7.

Marguerite de Valois asked in Marriage by Henry VII.—Refusal of Louis XII.

— Marguerite married to the Duke d'Alençon—Her Reluctance—Motives of



xiv

#### CONTENTS.

the King—Her Writings—Relapse of Louis XII.—Death of Isabella of Spain —Marriage of Germaine de Foix with Ferdinand of Castile—The States-General assembled—Francis betrothed to the Princess Claude—Death of the Archduke Philip—Jeanne la Folle—The Pope determines on War—Character of Julius II.—Louis sends an Army to Bologna—Genoa revolts—Wanton Cruelties perpetrated by the Genoese—Louis proceeds to Italy at the Head of a large Army—Genoa capitulates—Louis XII. takes possession of the City—A Court Festival—Dancing Bishops—Interview between Louis XII. and Ferdinand—Gonsalvo de Cardova—Refusal of the Pope to meet Louis XII.

#### CHAPTER III.

1508-12.

Julius II. endeavours to subjugate Venice—The Venetians attempt to propitiate Germany and Spain—Treaty between the Four great Powers—The French Army re-enters Italy—Battle of Agnadello—Success of Louis XII.—
—Despair of the Venetians—Weakness of Maximilian—The Venetians take Padua—The Swiss desert—Flight of the Emperor—Louis returns to France—Hostility of the Pope towards France—Defection of Ferdinand—Louis threatened with Excommunication—The Pope proceeds with his Army to Mirandola—Heroic Defence of the Countess Francesca Pico—Death of the Cardinal d'Amboise—The Pope enters into a League with England and Spain—Gallantry of Gaston de Foix—Victory of Ravenna—Death of Gaston de Foix—The French return to the Milanese

#### CHAPTER IV.

1513.

Effects of the Battle of Ravenna-Religious Scruples of the Queen-The Pope raises a Force in Switzerland-The Emperor withdraws his Subjects from the French Army-Maximilian Sforza enters Milan-The Genoese revolt-Lord Dorset lands in Spain-Is disgusted, and withdraws-Intrigues of Ferdinand-Louis XII. invests Francis with the Command of the Army of the Milanese-The Spanish General declines his Challenge-The French raise their Camp before Pampeluna, and repass the Alps-Light-heartedness of Francis-A Prince and an Advocate-Licentiousness of Francis-Ancient Notions of Piety-France enters into a League with the Venetian States -Treaty of Marriage between the Archduke Charles and the Princess Rénée-Union of Venice with France-Death of Julius II.-Accession of Leo X.—His Enmity to France—Louis XII. endeavours to propitiate him, but fails-He concludes a Truce with Ferdinand and the Venetians-The Swiss take up Arms against France-Ferdinand and Henry VIII. join the Cause of the Pope-Louis again invades the Milanese-Takes the principal Cities -Battle of Vivegano-The French are driven from the Milanese-Louis mortgages a Portion of the Crown Land.—Henry VIII. invades France and besieges Térouenne-Louis proceeds to Calais-Bayard captures an



#### CONTENTS.

 $\mathbf{X}\mathbf{V}$ 

English Gun—Famine in the City—Maximilian joins the English King—The Battle of the Spurs—Bayard wins his Ransom—Honours rendered to Bayard by Maximilian and Henry VIII.—Louis withdraws his Army into Picardy

#### CHAPTER V.

1513-14.

Divisions among the French Generals-Francis appointed to the Command of the new Army-Térouenne capitulates, and is destroyed by Henry VIII.-Burgundy revolts-The Swiss determine to invade France-They are worsted at Dijon, and enter into a Treaty with the French General-The Treaty is disavowed by Louis—Dismal Prospects of France—Henry VIII. enters Tournay, and returns to England-A Twelvemonths' Truce signed by the European Sovereigns-Death of Anne de Bretagne-Grief of the King-Marriage of the Princess Claude and Francis-The Court Mourning-Louis urged to take a third Wife-The Duke de Longueville negotiates for the Hand of the Princess Mary of England-Misunderstanding between the two Monarchs-The Treaty is renewed-Betrothal of the contracting Parties-Mary and Brandon, Duke of Suffolk-Arrival of the young Queen in France -Anne Boleyn-The Royal Marriage-Court Festivities-Mary becomes enamoured of Francis-Position of the Princess Claude-A Courtier's Caution-Accusation of Brantôme-Illness of Louis XII.-His last Interview 

#### CHAPTER VI.

1515.

The Queen cedes her Estates to her Husband-The Bretons disallow her Right-Enthusiasm of the French People on the Accession of Francis-His Coronation-His Interview with Queen Mary-His Caution to Suffolk-Brandon marries the widowed Queen-is reproached by Francis for his Perfidy-but reconciled to Henry at the Entreaty of his Wife, and returns to England-Francis makes his public Entry into Paris-His Profusion-His romantic Tastes-His high Spirit-He forms his Government-Charles de Bourbon created Constable of France-Marriage of Mademoiselle de Bourbon with the Duke de Lorraine-The King and the Wild Boar-The Court of Madame d'Angoulême-Her Maids of Honour-Circle of the Queen-Her love of Retirement - Francis resolves to recover the Milanese - The Archduke Charles sends Ambassadors to France—is promised the Hand of the Princess Rénée, the Queen's Sister-Henri de Nassau-He marries Claudine de Chalon—State of Europe—Treaty between France and England—Francis endeavours to conciliate the Swiss-They threaten to invade France-Francis marches a strong Force towards Burgundy-Ferdinand endeavours to alarm the Pope and the Emperor-Francis removes to Amboise, and sends an 



xvi

CONTENTS.

#### CHAPTER VII.

1515.

Francis organizes his Army-The Queen's farewell Reception-Magnificence of Bourbon-Emotion of Marguerite de Valois-Jealousy of Bonnivet-Their Parting-Indiscretion of Bonnivet-Difficulty in replenishing the Treasury -Discontent of the Parliament-Madame d'Angoulême appointed Regent-Character of Louise de Savoie-Amount of the French Army-Its Distribution-Difficulty in passing the Alps-Perseverance of the Troops-The Vanguard enters Italy-Surprise of Prosper Colonna-His Capture-Delivers his sword to Bayard-Alessandria and Tortona taken by the French-Alarm of the Pope-Retreat of the Swiss-Francis endeavours to conciliate them, but fails through the Agency of the Cardinal of Sion-The Swiss Troops attempt to seize the Public Chest at Buffaloro-Their Leaders apprise Lautrec of the Project-They evacuate Italy-Bayard solicits the King's Permission to attack the Enemy, but is refused -- Francis marches upon Turin-He is joined by the Duke de Gueldres-The French Head-Quarters are established. at Marignano-Cardona refuses to pass the Po-D'Alviano reaches Lodi-Indignation of Francis against the Swiss-The Cardinal of Sion harangues the mercenary Troops-Fleuranges alarms the Garrison-The Swiss Troops march upon Marignano-The King is apprised of their Approach-Battle of Marignano-Francis narrowly escapes Capture-Bayard is unhorsed, but effects his Retreat-The Battle-Couch of Francis-The Attack is resumed at Daybreak-The Swiss Troops retreat, and return to Milan, whence they proceed Homeward, pursued by D'Alviano-The Price of Victory-Francis receives Knighthood on the Field at the Hands of Bayard, and confers it upon Fleuranges-The French march to Milan-The Swiss revolt against the Cardinal of Sion, who secures his Safety by Flight-Reception of the French King by the Citizens of Milan - Maximilian Sforza surrenders to Francis - Generosity of the Conqueror-The Milanese take the Oath of Allegiance to France. 161

#### CHAPTER VIII.

1515 - 17.

Leo X. proposes a Treaty with France, which is ratified at Viterbo—His Tergiversation—Francis proceeds to Bologna to meet the Pope—Policy of the Pontiff—A League is formed between the two Potentates—Francis agrees to abandon his Designs on Naples—The Question of the Pragmatic Sanction is discussed—Discontent of the University of Paris—Leo X. endeavours to induce Francis to undertake a Crusade against the Turks—The Concordat is signed—Exultation of the French People—Ferdinand of Aragon endeavours to arouse the Jealousy of Henry VIII. against France—The Emperor raises a powerful Army—Lautrec besieges Brescia; but is repulsed; and compelled to retire to Milan—The Duke de Bourbon destroys the Faubourgs of the



#### CONTENTS.

xvii

#### CHAPTER IX.

1515-17.

Domestic Life of Francis—The Court of Queen Claude—Anticipated Birth of a Dauphin—Circle of Madame d'Angoulême—Licentiousness of the young King—He resolves to form a distinct Court—The Countess de Châteaubriand—Her Birth and Girlhood—Her Marriage—The Count is summoned to Court—His Forebodings—The Mystic Rings—Mistaken Confidence—Reception of the Count by Francis—Treachery of a Confident—The Countess arrives at Chambord—Displeasure of her Husband—A Misunderstanding—The Queen's Reception—Presentation of the Countess to the King—The Queen and the Countess—Mistaken Violence of M. de Châteaubriand—The Influence of a Court Atmosphere—Policy of Louise de Savoie—M. de Châteaubriand retires from the Court

## CHAPTER X.

1517-18.

Francis forms Projects for the Embellishment of his Kingdom and the Encouragement of Literature—Birth of a Dauphin—Francis invites Leo X. to become Sponsor to the young Prince—The Royal Christening—Resignation of Queen Claude—Marriage of Lorenzo de' Medici and Madelaine de la Tour-d'Auvergne—Munificence of the Pope—A Fancy Ball in the Sixteenth Century—The Bridal Banquet—Increasing Influence of Madame de Château-briand—Louise de Savoie becomes jealous of her power over the King—For-bearance of the Queen—The Countess pushes the Fortunes of her Brothers—The Hunting-Party—Lautrec appointed Governor of the Milanese—The Recall of Bourbon—Indignation of the Duchess-Mother—Bourbon arrives at Court—Love-visions—Jealousy of Francis—The Chancellor endeavours to

VOL. I.



xviii CONTENTS.

effect the Recognition of the Concordat—Perplexity of the King—Magisterial Corruption—Pertinacity of Francis—Dismissal of the Delegates—Registration of the Concordat—Demonstration of the University—Unpopularity of the King.

#### CHAPTER XI.

1518.

#### CHAPTER XII.

1518.

Increasing Popularity of Charles of Spain-Bonnivet is sent on a Mission to England—A League is proposed by Francis to Henry against the Turks and the Marriage of the Infant Dauphin with the Princess Mary-The Reception of the Embassy at the Court of England-Bonnivet secures the Interest of Wolsey-Francis enters into a Correspondence with the Cardinal -Wolsey resigns the Bishopric of Tournay-Suspicions of Henry VIII.-The Treaty is concluded—The Hostages—The Betrothal at St. Paul's—The French Embassy leaves England-The Earl of Worcester arrives in France -Reluctance of the Earl of Worcester to deliver up the City of Tournay-Indignation of M. de Châtillon-The Betrothal is repeated at St. Denis-The Ambassadors leave France-Francis fortifies Tournay and Térouenne-The French King endeavours to conciliate Charles of Castile-The Turks threaten Italy - Francis declares his Intention of joining the Crusade -Death of the Sultan-Charles aspires to be elected Emperor of Germany-Rivalry of Charles and Francis-Maximilian demands the Crown of Rome -Intrigues of Leo X.-Chivalric Diplomacy-Bonnivet is despatched to Frankfort - Precarious Position of Germany - Death of Maximilian - Its Effect upon the Affairs of Europe-Francis bribes the Electoral Princes . 285

# CHAPTER XIII.

1519.

A Struggle for Empire—Contrast between Charles and Francis—Able Government of the Cardinal Ximènés—He is displaced, and dies—The Germans favour the Pretensions of Francis—Tergiversation of the Pope—Duplicity of



#### CONTENTS.

xix

Henry VIII.—Supineness of the Petty Princes—Wily Policy of Charles—Germaine de Foix—Francis offends the Prejudices of the Flemish—Robert de la Mark—Seekingen—His Introduction to the French King—Mutual Misgivings—The Duke de Gueldres is disgraced at the Instigation of Louis de Savoie—Her Double-dealing—M. de la Mark and the Bishop of Liège join the Cause of Charles—Disgust of Seekingen—He joins the Princes of Bouillon—Charles of Austria attacks the Turkish Galleys . . . . . 307

#### CHAPTER XIV.

1519-20.

The Electoral Diet convened at Frankfort—Death of M. de Boissy—Charles proclaimed Emperor of Germany—Mortification of the French Ministers—Self-command of Francis—Birth of a Prince—Henry VIII. becomes his Sponsor—Progress of the Lutheran Faith—Louise de Savoie establishes herself at the Tuilleries—Francis resolves to rebuild the Louvre—Bonnivet excites the King to enter upon a new War—Francis bribes Wolsey—Henry and Francis arrange a personal Interview—The Navarrese Question is revived between the Emperor and the French King—Critical Position of Charles V.—The Field of the Cloth of Gold—The Banquet—The Treaty—The Tournay—Fearlessness of Francis—An Exchange of Visits—The two Queens—The parting Mass—Confirmation of the Treaty—Departure of Henry VIII. for Gravelines—Francis returns to France

#### CHAPTER XV.

1520-21.

The Differences between England and Scotland submitted to the Arbitration of Wolsey and Louise de Savoie-Wolsey is brought over to the Cause of the Emperor-Charles V. and Henry VIII. meet at Gravelines-Charles proceeds to Aix-la-Chapelle for his Coronation-Narrow Escape of the French King-Charles convokes a Diet at Worms-Luther defends his Doctrinesis outlawed-and protected by the Elector of Saxony-Francis is reluctant to commence the War-Ingratitude of Charles V. to Robert de la Mark-La Mark returns to his Allegiance, and defies the Emperor-Policy of the Pope-The Spaniards revolt-Arrogance of Charles V.-The Navarrese solicit Henri d'Albret to claim his Crown-Francis supplies him with Troops-Defence of the Citadel of Pampeluna-Ignatius Loyola-Surrender of Pampeluna to the French—Imprudence of the French General—He enters Spain - The Castilians rise against him - Lespare is defeated and made Prisoner-The Emperor marches an Army against the Duke de Gueldres-The rival Sovereigns appeal to Henry VIII.—The Duke de Gueldres sues for a Truce-Francis fortifies his Frontiers-Duplicity of the Emperor-The Count de Nassau takes Mouzon-A Conference opened at Calais-The Pope and Wolsey meet at Bruges-Bad Faith of Leo X.-Indignation of Francis against the English King - His Self-reliance - Bayard defends



 $\mathbf{x}\mathbf{x}$ 

#### CONTENTS.

Mezières—Francis encounters the Enemy near Valenciennes, but suffers them to escape—The Count de Nassau summons Bayard to surrender—Spirited Reply of the Good Knight—A Ruse de Guerre—The Imperialists raise the Siege—The Bottle of Wine—The Recompense of Bayard—Gratitude of the Citizens of Mezières to the Good Knight—Francis marches upon Picardy—Charles joins his Army at Valenciennes—Francis confers the Command of the Van-guard upon the Duke d'Alençon—Indignation of Bourbon—Francis returns to France, and disbands his Army . . . 363

# CHAPTER XVI.

1522.

Lautree returns to France—The temporary Command of the Army in the Milanese is confided to Lescun—Its Insubordination—Despair of the Milanese Citizens— Prosper Colonna strengthens the Imperialist Army— Lautree demands Supplies—Exhausted State of the Treasury—The enamelled Ornaments—Louise de Savoie undertakes to raise the Supplies—The Finance-Minister—Lautree returns to Milan—The Supplies are withheld—The Pope declares War against France—The confederated Army threaten Parma—Imprudence of Lautree—Disgust of his Troops—The Swiss desert—The French retire to Milan—are attacked by the Enemy, and driven out—Lautree retreats to Como, is pursued by Pescara, and takes up his Winter Quarters at Cremona—Lescun proceeds to France with Despatches—Indignation of Francis—Anxiety of Leo X.—His Exultation at the Capture of Milan—His Death

#### CHAPTER XVII.

#### 1522.

Discontent of the Duke de Bourbon-A Summons to Amboise-A mature Passion-Louise de Savoie offers her Hand to Bourbon-He rejects it-A mutual Hatred-Marguerite de Valois and Bonnivet-The Palace of a Parvenu-Ostentation of the Duke de Bourbon-The Law-suit-Accession of Adrian VI.-Francis resolves to attempt the Recovery of the Milanese-He levies a Tax on the States of Languedoc-Charles V. visits England-The two Sovereigns agree to invade France—Francis sends Reinforcements to the Army of Lautrec-The French take Novarra - but are repulsed before Pavia—Prosper Colonna establishes himself at Bicocca—The Swiss under Lautrec mutiny, and insist upon meeting the Enemy-Lautrec marches on Bicocca-Disorderly Charge of the Swiss Mercenaries-They desert-Lautrec retreats to Cremona-and proceeds to France-Lescun assumes the Command, is attacked by Colonna, and compelled to capitulate-The Venetian Senate decline to enter into a Treaty with France-Lescun evacuates Lombardy-Pescara marches against Genoa-The City is taken by Treachery-Cruelty of the Imperialist Generals-The French lose 



CONTENTS.

xxi

#### CHAPTER XVIII.

1522.

Louise de Savoie urges on her Law-suit against Bourbon-The Parliament refuses to ratify the Decision of the Judges-The Estates of Bourbon are placed under Sequestration-Unguarded Violence of the Duke-The Emperor despatches M. de Beaurain to Bourbon-The Price of Rebellion-Bourbon negotiates with Wolsey-A double Treason-Improvidence of Francis-Excesses of the French Soldiery-The Plague in Paris-Mob Riots -Ineffective Precautions - Discontent of Adrian VI. - He endeavours to alienate the Venetian States from France-The Venetians enter into the European League-Lautrec arrives at Court-Irritation of Francis-The Maréchal is refused an Audience-Waning Influence of Madame de Châteaubriand-Bourbon espouses the Cause of Lautrec-A stormy Interview-Lautrec pleads his Cause boldly-The Finance-Minister and the Regent-Louise de Savoie accused of appropriating the Public Moneys-Truth and Treachery—Reconciliation of the King and Lautrec—The two Factions— Queen Claude urges the Marriage of the Princess Rénée and Bourbon-The Princess is dissuaded by the Regent-The French succour Fontarabia-Death of the Marquis de Châtillon-Charles V. lands at Dover and meets Henry VIII.—Unjust Demands of the English King-Dignified Reply of Francis—Arrogant Declaration of Bonnivet—Charles confers the Protectorate of the Low Countries upon Henry VIII.—War declared against France by England-The Earl of Surrey and the Count de Buren attack the French Frontiers-The Duke de Vendôme proceeds to the Seat of War-Francis coins the Silver Screen of St. Martin's Tomb to pay his Troops-Imprudent Futility of Francis - The Earl of Surrey returns to England - Francis despatches an Army to invest Milan-Francis is apprised of the intended Rebellion of Bourbon-The Queen's Dinner-Bourbon leaves the Court-The Count de St. Vallier-Pertinacity of Bourbon-He retires to Moulins. 435

#### CHAPTER XIX.

1523.

Bourbon is suspected by the King—Francis determines on his Arrest—Visits him at Moulins—Double Dissimulation—Francis returns to Amboise—Bourbon's Sick-chamber—M. le Wartz abandons his Post—Bourbon escapes to Chantille—The Hunting-party—First Misunderstanding between the King and Madame Châteaubriand—Mediation of Marguerite de Valois—A Conspirator—The King and M. de Pompérant—M. de Pompérant leaves Amboise—Arrest of the Count de St. Vallier—Indignation of Francis—He despatches Troops against Bourbon—Bourbon escapes to Mantua—Fate of his Adherents—The English and Spanish invade France—are compelled to retire—The Command of the Army of Italy is conferred upon Bonnivet—Confiscation of Bourbon's Estates—A Gasconnade—Trial of the Conspirators



xxii CONTENTS.

#### CHAPTER XX.

1523 - 24.

Mortifications of Bourbon-Francis endeavours to restore him to his Allegiance-Bourbon rejects his Overtures-His Estates are sequestrated-Bad Faith of Charles V.—Jealousy of the Imperialist Generals—France attacked on all sides-The Duke de Vendôme recalled for the Defence of Paris-Brion Chabot despatched to the Capital to reassure the Citizens-A second Gasconnade—The Retort Courteous—The English Troops withdraw from France-Discontent of the Nation at the Appointment of Bonnivet-Contrast between Bourbon and Bonnivet as Generals - Gallant Defence of Cremona by M. d'Herbouville-Death of the Pope-Pescara driven back to Milan-Bonnivet blockades the City-Able Defence of Colonna-Bayard detached to Vigevano-Bonnivet raises the Siege-Death of Colonna-De Lannoy and Pescara enter Milan-Accession of Clement VII.-Bonnivet besieges Arona, but is repulsed - Bayard defends Rebec - is attacked by Pescara, and compelled to fly-Indignation of Bayard against Bonnivet-Bourbon declines to come to an Engagement with Bonnivet—Retreat of the French Army-Bonnivet is wounded-Bayard and Vandenesse assume the Command of the Troops—Vandenesse and Bayard mortally wounded—The last Moments of the Good Knight-Grief of the Soldiery-Homage to Heroism-A dying Rebuke-Death of Bayard-His Funeral Cortège-Regretful Exclamation of Francis—A Soldier's Monument



# BIOGRAPHICAL NOTES

то

# THE FIRST VOLUME.

	PAGE	PAGE
Anne de Montfort	6	Sire Imbaud de Fontrailles 100
Marguerite d'Autriche	7	Eleanora of Austria 120
Pierre de Bourbon	8	Louis de Luxembourg, Count de
Louis, Sire de la Tremouille	9	Saint-Pol 143
Philippe de la Clite, Sire de Com-		Odet de Foix, Sire de Lautrec . 144
mines	12	Antoine Duprat 145
Louise de Savoie	17	Anne de Montmorenci 145
Pierre de Rohan, Seigneur de Gié	19	Philippe de Chabot, Sire de Brion 146
Charles de Montpensier	23	Henry, Count de Nassau 151
Jean de Chabannes, Seigneur de		Robert d'Aubigny 154
Vandenesse	23	Guillaume Budée 158
Jacques de Chabannes, Seigneur		Réné, the Bastard of Savoy 166
de la Palice	23	Prosper Colonna 174
Guillaume Gouffier, Seigneur de		Marco-Antonio Colonna 214
Bonnivet	23	Don Francisco Ximénès 218
George, Cardinal d'Amboise	42	Henri d'Albret II 220
Gui de Rochefort	46	Madelaine de la Tour-d'Auvergne 247
Guillaume de Croy, Seigneur de		Pierre Danés 270
Chièvres	47	Pierre du Chatel 270
Charles d'Amboise, Seigneur de		Guillaume Cop 270
Chaumont	52	Etienne Poucher 270
Pierre du Terrail, Seigneur de		André Alcyat 271
Bayard	54	Philippe de Hesse 317
Jean Jacques Trivulce, Marquis		Jerômio Aléandro 322
de Vigevano	56	Ugo de Moncada 326
Francisco-Maria de la Rovéra .	65	Clément Marot 338
Raymond de Cardona	73	Francisco-Maria Sforza 375
Fabrizio Colonna	73	Adrian, Bishop of Tortosa 376
Pietro da Navarro	74	Seigneur de Montmoreau 382
Alphonso d'Este	75	Antoine de Crequi 429
Ludovic-Maria Sforza	82	Jacques de Daillon, Seigneur de
Duke de Longueville	85	Lude 457
Messire Robert de la Mark	97	Captain Franget 459
Adrian de Brimeu, Marquis d'Im-		Jean de Poitiers, Count de Saint-
bercourt	99	Vallier 471



# ENGRAVED PORTRAITS.

# VOL. I.

	PAGE
Francis I To face the Title.	
Margaret of Valois	28
THE CHEVALIER BAYARD	106
THE CONSTABLE DUKE OF BOURBON	143
THE EMPEROR CHARLES V	<b>3</b> 09
VOL. II.	
VOL. 11.	
DIANE OF POITIERS	
Duchess d'Etampes	149
QUEEN ELEONORA	192
CATHERINE DE' MEDICI	266
THE CONSTABLE MONTMORENCI	364
Vana Harra VIII	rr1