GEO ADDE MSS 32/669

Of the Wars between Charles V.th & Francis I.

As Italy played so conspicuous a part in the 16.th Century, we think it not improper to begin our account of that Country from the year 1492. when it appear'd in great Lustre.

When all its Provinces were blest with a profound Peace, that seem'd very probable to last; many of them had entered into extensive branches of Commerce & Arts & Sciences flourish'd greatly with them, tho' little known in other Nations.

The Situation of the times & the abilities of Laurentius of Medicis were the true causes of it; He convinced his Countrymen the Florentines that it was their interest, & that of the rest of Italy to live in strict Union together, that whilst they should follow that rule of policy, they would have no reason to fear any of their Neighbours. This Wise opinion was also adopted by the rest of the Italian States, & no one dar'd to be openly of a contrary opinion.

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Upon his death Lewis Sforza followed the contrary rule of Action; for being much displeased that he was only Guardian of his Nephew John Galeas D. of Milan & meaning to usurp this Dutchy, but expecting to meet with opposition from the K. of Naples & the young Duke's Great Grandfather; he proposed that Charles VIII. K. of France should claim Naples as Heir to the House of Anjou;

This King elated at this thought, run head long into it without considering that his Dominions had been greatly drain'd of Men by the Wars with England; that reformations were necessary to root out the disorders that had crept in during the Civil Wars, & that his treasures were exhausted.

Charles when resolv'd upon this undertaking; feeling the Emperor & K. of Arragon could not remain idle Spectators, ought to have reconcil'd the resentment of the Moors, encourag'd the Portuguese, bribed the Turks to enter Hungary, threaten'd an invasion, & the Local Country from the English, & instill'd Jealousy into the Germans

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 GEO MOOR MSS 32 / 670

1. In a History it is not proper to give a Geographical description of a Country therefore I shall only say in gen.
y.t if y.e different States of Italy, could be brought to act accord.
to their own interest, they would unite & not allow either
y.e H. of Bourbon, or y.t of Austria, to come & decide their
disputes. Many Italians have wrote very sensibly on this
subject, yet they are so infatuated, y.t 'tis difficult to say
whether they will ever see what is really to their advantage.
These States if once united could with ease bring an
army of 140,000 men into y.e field; but y.e pride & luxury
of y.e principle people keeps them subjects.

2. y.e Ds. of Savoy have always been esteem'd as y.e natural head of
y.e balance in Italy; tho' y.t present Sovereign has made great
acquisitions yet he is not in a situation to give y.e Law to Italy.
Victor Amadeus II. succeeded his Father in 1675. being a Minor his
Mother govern'd his dominions; she brought upon y.e Carpet a
Marriage between y.e Young D. & y.e Infanta, who was thought
y.e Heiress of Portugal. This treaty was carried on so far, y.t y.e
D. de Cadoval with a Portuguese Squadron arriv'd at Nice,
to accompany y.e Young D. to Lisbon.
But y.e Young D. on a sudden thought this might be y.e cause
of loosing his Hereditary dominions, with only a chance of
getting a Crown; upon which he broke off y.e Marriage, &
soon after espous'd Anna Maria of Orleans, Daughter to
y.e D. of Orleans, & Neice to Lewis XIV.
In y.e beginning of his Reign, according to y.e advice of France,
he persecuted his Pro. Subjects which made his Dominions a
scene of Blood & Woe; but soon saw his error & was also
persuaded y.t y.e French were not sincerely his Friends, so y.t
he was include in y.e first Grand Alliance, which was in 1690
made at y.e Hague.
y.e D. had but indifferent success in this war; but by making
an irruption into Dauphiny he obtain'd a seperate Peace
in 1697. by which Nice, Suza, Villafranca & Montmillian
three Valleys & a sum of money as a compensation for what
he had suffer'd by y.e War.
y.e D. Eldest Daughter married Lewis XIV. Grandson y.e D. of
Burgundy, some small difference arising it was compromis'd in
wher Philip K. of Spain ~~married~~ y.e D. second Daughter, & was appointed
Gen.l of y.e Armies of y.e two Crowns in Italy.
y.e French thought they had for ever fix'd y.e H. of Savoy in dependence
on y.t of Bourbon; but Louvois who hated y.e D. over turn'd it by speaking in such a

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ye D. consider'd y^t his alliance with ye H. of Bourbon would sink ye Power of his family; for y^t he who had receiv'd his dignity free by his Ancestors, would leave it fetter'd to his Posterity; he therefore threw aside all thoughts of his Paternal affection & join'd in ye second Grand Alliance.

In ye beginning of ye war he was entirely surrounded by ye French, yet he boldly pursu'd his plan.

In 1706. Lewis XIV. suspecting his design sein'd his army which was coming to meet him, took several places, & besieg'd ye D. in Turin. P. Eugene at ye Head of ye Imperialists came to ye Assistance of ye D. & with an inferior army to y^t of ye French drove ye D. of Orleans out of his Trenches, & at ye same time recovr'd ye Piemont, & freed Italy.

Then ye D. made irruptions into France, which oblig'd Lewis to keep a great army near those parts, which greatly weaken'd their forces elsewhere.

At ye Peace of Utrecht, he got ye K-m of Sicily, & it was settl'd y^t in failure of Heirs Philip V. the shou'd succeed to Spain, ye D-y of Savoy & ye C^nty of Nice were restor'd to him, & some small places were yielded to him, & he gave ye valley of Barcelonetta to ye Crown of France. Lewis confirm'd ye Emp. cessions, of part of Montferrat, ye Provinces of Alexandria & Valentia, ye Countries between ye Po & ye Ticino, ye Lomelin, ye Valley of Sesia, & what was given instead of Vigevanesco.

ye K. made himself very agreable to ye Sicilians, supporting ye civil Govern. against ye Clergy; but he had no time to bring his designs to perfection, for ye Spaniards could not bear he should keep y^t Island, & ye Emp. wanted to reunite it to his K-m of Naples.

ye K. affairs seem'd to be in a very bad situation, till Sir George Byng in ye Straights of Messina totally destroy'd ye Spanish fleet. This also forc'd them to leave ye Island of Sardinia, which was given to Victor, instead of Sicily; He was a great Looser by this, yet it was better than having neither as it would infallibly have happen'd if he had not made this change; ye Emp. got Sicily.

Victor being in peace caus'd in 1723. a code or body of Laws to be publish'd which freed his Subjects from many vexations, with.

He had many other projects in his head, & seem'd entirely intent on what he thought would be for ye advantage of his subjects. But was hinder'd from putting them in Execution in 1730. by resigning his Crown to his son ye P. of Piemont, & by retiring for ye remainder of his life to Chambetry in Savoy, he kept only a annuity of 150,000 Livres for himself.

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xx. Some think ye. ye. Ds. of Savoy are descended from Witikind a P. of Germany, who liv'd in ye. time of Charlemain

Amadeus I. who espous'd ye. Count of Susa daughter, by it annex'd ye. Marq.te & part of Piedmont to his dominions

Humbert III. lost ye. City of Turin, which was given to ye. Bish, for having sided with ye. Pope against ye. Emp.

Peter added Savoy to his other dominions by marrying Agnes of Profiggi.

In ye. Reign of Amadeus V. Turin was reunited to his other dominions

ye. order of Annunciade was instituted by Amadeus VI. in 1355.

Amadeus VIII. bought Geneva of Humbert VIII. for 45,000. florins which has occasion'd ye. claim of these Ds. to ye. Town; He was in 1401. by Emp. Sigismund created D. of Savoy.

Francis I. of France seiz'd ye. greatest part of Charles III. dominions, because he had join'd against him; ye. City of Berne at ye. same time took ye. pais de Vaux, & Geneva ye. part which lay convenient to it; ye. French restor'd what they had taken after ye. peace of Cambray; & ye. Vaudois Rebell'd against Emanuel Philibert because he would not allow them, who were Pro. to exercise their Religion. His son Charles Emanuel I. in 1602. besieg'd Geneva, some of his Soldiers even scal'd ye. walls, but being either slain or taken, & France & Switzerland interposing, he was forc'd to agree to build no fort within four miles of ye. Town.

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Charles Emanuel II. his Son & Successor was in his 30th year when his father quitted ye Throne, in 1722. he had married a Ds. of of Neuburgh, & on her death, he in 1724. espous'd a Ds. of Hesse Rheinfelds.

Victor at ye instigation of ye C-ss of St. Sebastian, whom he had married since he lead a Private, wanted again to mount ye Throne; upon this his Son call'd his Great Officers of State & his Nobility together, & shew'd them how he was oblig'd to secure his Father's person; they beg'd him for his subjects sake to continue to administer ye Govern. with ye same Spirit, Oeconomy, & Prudence as he had the first mounting ye Throne, according to their advice tho' with great reluctance he kept his father confin'd to his Palace of Montcallier where he died in 1732.

Altho' Charles's situation at home had been very uneasy, yet it was not more perplex'd than his affairs abroad; for ye Emp. tho' he had yielded up Montferrat, yet he had not given up ye titles & Records, he claim'd some part of ye territory as belonging to ye D-y of Milan; upon this ye K. complain'd to ye British Court, who endeavour'd to settle ye affairs; but ye Court of Vienna being as dilatory as usual, yt while things were negociating ye affairs of Europe came into such a situation as made it impossible to at yt time to adjust it.

K. Augustus of Poland dying in 1733. a Rupture between ye Emp. & France ensued, & occasion'd of what we have before said Sardinia made an offensive & defensive alliance with ye latter to which Spain soon after accede.

C. Traun ye Gov. of Milan knew so little of what was going forward yt. when ye French pass'd ye Alps, he offer'd to assist ye K. of Sardinia against them; who coldly answer'd, yt they did not come as enemies.

ye K. immediately with his troops join'd M. Villars who soon took Milan, ye K. remain'd yt campaign & ye next, but ye Queen being very ill in 1734 he return'd to Turin. soon after his departure ye famous battle of Parma was fought which lasted longer than any battle except yt of Guastalla since ye use of small arms.

when Field M. Konigsegg got ye command of ye Imperialists he found yt P. Lewis of Wirtemberg (who had commanded them since C. Merci was kill'd at Parma) had put ye troops in such good order yt in ye same year he passd ye Secchia, surpris'd ye French army & made M. Broglio make his escape without his Breeches.

Soon after ye Battle of Guastalla was fought, in which ye K. commanded in person, & acquir'd great Reputation as a Gen.

ye Queen died ye beginning of ye next year; yet ye K. came again to ye army, where he found ye Austrians drove to their last stake, having nothing but ye Important City & Fortress of Mantua, where they remain'd till ye preliminaries were sign'd at Vienna.

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ye English Mins. had settl'd y^t ye K should get from ye Emp.
Portona & ye Tortonese, Novara, & ye Novarese, & ye Vigeneva
but ye French with their usual indifference for their Allies
persuaded ye Court of Vienna to deprive him absolutely of one
ye districts, & only to give him ye Choise of ye two others, y^e
K. took ye first.
France got Savoy for Herself, Spain was forced to give
Tuscany & P.P. were given to ye Emp. instead of Naples & Sicily.
ye K. in 1736. contrary to his own liking accede'd to this treaty.
Then ye K. pursued trying to keep a ballance of power in Italy.
In 1737. Charles espous'd Elizabeth Teresa, Sister of ye present
Emp. who was then D. of Tuscany.
On ye Emp. Charles VI. death Spain being resolv'd to push her
pretentions in Italy, got France to join with Her, & endeavoured
by every method to engage ye K. of Sard. to join with them, & tho'
all ye Ps. around him, were arming to assist Spain yet
He determin'd to act for ye Queen of Hungary, yet wisely
resolv'd not to declare his intention; He asserted his right
to ye D-y of Milan, & therefore would not permit ye Spaniards
to invade it; he reduc'd Modena, & Mirandola on ye D. joining
ye Spanish army, & by wise conduct forc'd ye D. de Montemar
who commanded ye Spaniards, to retire towards Naples.
Soon after ye Spaniards march'd thro France to attack Turin
but ye K. was well prepar'd, y^t he hindred them from coming
into his intrenchments at Villa Franca, & were also defeat'd in
their design of entering into Barcelonetta. they in ye Winter got
ye D-y of Savoy, but he soon drove them out again, but they
at ye end of ye year recover'd it.
ye K. in 1743. had a share in ye battle of Campo Santo, & then
declar'd himself for ye Queen of Hungary.
at ye End of ye year, ye French attacking his Dominions he
took ye command of ye army, & thereby greatly contributed to y^e
victory of Pont.
about ye same time he made ye treaty of Worms with y^e
Queen of Hungary & England, to shew his intention of always
assisting ye Austrian Dominions in Italy, by this Treaty ye Queen
gave up all claim to Finaly then in ye possession of ye Genoese
to ye K. who were to have an equivalent; he promis'd y^t no peace
or truce should be made, till all his Dominions were restor'd
to him.
In 1744. ye French under ye command of Don Philip & ye P. of Conti
attack'd ye K. troops, who were intrench'd near Montalban, & after
loosing 6000. men got a small victory; which however open'd a way for
them into Piedmont, but finding many difficulties they march'd into
France & forc'd a passage into Piedmont thro Demont, where they
behav'd like Savages.

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They besieg'd Coni, but after long remaining before it, made an assault but were droove back with ye loss of 3000. men; & then retir'd to France, after having lost near half their Army.

In 1745. ye French & Spaniards, besieg'd Tortona, Alexandria, in Savoy; which were so well defended y^t they left them after having lost a third of their army^s; after a battle they came in sight of Turin, & then offer'd terms of peace to ye K. who would not break his former engagements.

ye next year ye Queen's affairs going on better in Germany, the Lent armies into Italy, ye K. having join'd them regain'd most of ye places y^t had been taken from him, & after ye Battle of Rotofredo, ye French retir'd out of Italy; ye K. then reduc'd Savona, & Final; & by gaining ye next year ye Battle of Coeilles hinder'd Italy from being again ye Seat of war.

By ye treaty of Aix la Chapelle, ye was forced to give up Savona & Final, & all y^t had been stipulated by ye treaty of Worms, France restored ye D-y of Savoy, & ye C-y of Nice to him. & ye Warr of France ye D-y of Placentia, which he had got by ye treaty of Worms, & he obtain'd a Guarantee of all his Dominions.

ye staple commodity of Piedmont is a silk which is very necessary in many Manufactures. Turin carries on a trade with Venice ye Po being navigable, all ye Inland trade between France & Italy passes thro' his dominions, so y^t he can lie wth duties he will.

ye Country is so populous y^t he can bring an army of 40. or 50,000. into ye field.

He has claims on ye City of Geneva, but cannot do them much harm because of their strict alliance with ye Swiss Cantons. his having so many pretensions on ye Rep. of Genoa, will hinder them from living at least for some time in harmony.

It would be both better for him & for ye Rep. of Venice if they would forget their old injuries, but his having taken ye title of K. of Cyprus much displeases them.

ye Pope ought to consider, y^t his thunders now a days will neither frighten ye K. nor his subjects; & y^t his temporal power is not to be compar'd with ye K.

ye K. of Naples's distance ~~somewhat~~ would give him no apprehensions from y^t part of Italy if he was not of ye Bourbon family.

As long as ye K. & H. of Austria keep well together he will have little to fear from his neighbours.

Tho' he ought to live civily with France, yet he must entirely depend on his own strength, & not think of making ballances with her.

ye Maritime Powers will certainly always be his constant & natural allies. & if a Good port could be made in ye C-y of Nice he might not only defend his own independency but protect Italy.

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+ Florence anciently was subject to ye German Emp-e. & was much damag'd by ye factions of ye Guelphs & Gibelines. but we will not touch upon those wars, but instantly shew ye how ye great D-y of Tuscany came to ye H. of Medicis

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§7. ye Treaties of Utrect, & Baden were made by ye Maritime Powers after ye Death of Charles II. K. of Spain, yt his dominions might be so divided between ye remaining branch of ye H. of Austria, & Philip V. of ye Bourbon family, yt ye ballance of Power might in futurity be preserv'd.

ye Emp. got ye K-m of Naples & Sicily, ye D-ies of Milan, & Mantua; ye D-ies of P. & P. were given up to him by ye treaty of Vienna in lieu of Naples & Sicily

When ye Peace was made after ye long war ye Emp. promis'd to give ye D. of Guastalla proper satisfaction for ye D-y of Mantua, but what was given, or when has never been known; but when ye D. died in 1746. ye Emp. also took possession of Guastalla.

It is easy to conceive what lustre these dominions give to ye H. of Austria, for when ye last war broke out, they had ye D-ies, of Milan, Mantua, Guastalla P. & P. yt revenue of all of which amounting to 600 000£. per an. 'tis true yt cessions were made to ye K. of Sard. but those preserv'd ye Dominion.

By ye Treaty of Aix la Chapelle ye D-ies of Guastalla P. & P. were given up for Philip's, & only Milan & Mantua remain'd to ye H. of Austria.

It is ye interest of Austria, for Her dominions in Italy to keep well with ye K. of Sard, & an equal behaviour to ye rest of Her Neighbours in those parts.

§4. In ye middle of ye XV. Cent. Cosmo de Medecis took em'd ye Chief Power in Tuscany. In 1531. ye Emp Charles V. gave ye title of D. of Florence to Alexander de Medecis, whose Cousin & successor Cosmo, got ye Dignity of Grand D. from ye Pope Pius V. yt he might have ye presedence of ye other Italian Ds. When in ye beginning of ye present Cent. ye D. of Lorrain obtain ye title of Royal Highness, from ye Emp. Cosmo also had it in 1723.

On his death his son John Gaston de Medecis succeeded him who was ye last of ye family. Don Carlos was declar'd his Heir & on coming into Italy, with ye D. leave was stil'd Hereditary Grand D. of Tuscany; but by ye treaty of Vienna Tuscany was given to Francis D. of Lorrain, in exchange for yt D-y, which Stanislaus now possesses, & which will be a province of France after his death.

All ye wealth of this D-y is owing to ye port of Leghorn, which may be call'd a free one, because those who import pay but a small duty, & ye exportation is free by this means it is ye great magazine of ye Levant Trade, & has a very considerable trade with ye Maritime Powers, who have always been so ever since ye Quadruple alliance, in all ye treaties yt have been made, it is settl'd yt ye port of Leghorn should remain in its present situation.

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GRO ADDL MSS 22/673

John Gaston had ye. mortification of seeing his dominions given away in his life time, he died in 1737. Francis D. of Lorrain succeeded him according to ye. treaty of Vienna made in 1735.
During ye. last war this D-y was left at rest, which was but just for if Francis had kept Lorrain, yt. would not have been drawn into ye. quarrel.
ye. Revenues of ye. D-y amount to 300000 of Crowns per an. & ye. D. used to keep an army of 30000 men, tho' now there is but a small force.
Before ye. Treaty of Aix la Chapelle there was an open communication between this D-y & ye. Austrian Dominions, but now every thing must pass thro' other districts, which is very hazardous in time of war. But what makes it most disagreable is, yt. no method can be found of remedying this; yet neither of these territories have from it any reason to fear from this being attack'd; for tho' ye. D-ies of Parma & Modena lie between them, yet Tuscany borders on ye. sea & divides Parma, from ye. two Sicilies, who have not ye. same commodity.
It is ye. true interest of Tuscany to encourage ye. extendings of their trade, & to keep in friendship with her neighbour.

§5. In ye. Hist. of ye. Ds. of Modena, I will only name ye. founder & those of whom their is something of consequence to be mentioned.
Azon Ld. of Este is said to have been ye. first of ye. family; Alphonso his descendant was D. of Modena Ferrara & Regio.
Alphonso II. dying without Children appointed Cesar de Este, ye. Marquis of Montechio's son for his successor in 1597. Pope Clement VIII. pretended yt. Alphonso was illegitimate & therefore seiz'd ye. D-y of Ferrara; Cesar kept Modena & Regio. His son Alphonso III. retir'd from ye. world & became a Capuchin, out of grief for his Wife ye. D. of Savoy's daughter's death.
Rinaldo of Este espous'd ye. D. of Hanover's sister in 1695. Lewis XIV. K. of France dispossess'd of his Dominions in 1702. for having declar'd for Arch D. Charles K. of Spain. Lewis gave these territories to his Grandson ye. K. of Spain; but in 1706. P. Eugene, retook ye. Capital for ye. D.
As an equivalent for his losses in ye. war, ye. Emp. gave his son ye. Dip. of Mirandola & Concordia.
In ye. war because of ye. K. of Poland's death, he again retir'd to Bologna, but again return'd to his Capital, Charles VI. gave him a rich Ld-p. in Hungary, for ye. good services he had done him; he died in 1737.
Francis having married ye. Regent of France's daughter, in ye. last war join'd with France; when ye. K. of Sard. drove him out of his dominions & ye. Revenues were divided between ye. Emp-r. & ye. K. of Sard.; but ye. D. by ye. treaty of Aix la Chapelle got his territories again.
It is much ye. D. interest to live well with ye. H. of Austria.
ye. Revenue in time of Peace amounts to 100000 L. per an; his troops to 8000 men.
ye. Great inconvenience of this D-y is its not touching upon ye. sea, but if Ferrara could either be restor'd by treaty or force, there would be an opening to ye. Adriatick sea.

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* ye 1st Bishops of Rome were mostly murder'd by ye Heathens, 30. being successively put to death. ye Emp. Constantine to prevent this persecution publish'd an Edict in 337. in favour of them; His Successors follow'd his example in liberality to ye Church; tho' ye Popes had authority in affairs, yet in temporal they were accountable to ye Exarch of Ravenna.

ye Emp. Charlemain gave ye Exarchate of Ravenna to Adrian

~~Since ye Reformation even ye Papists have~~ not yt dread for yt Popes they had before; bulls are now not even attempted to be sent ye P.s having a supreme contempt for them.

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*§6. At first sight it must seem very odd to us y^t ye Popes have so long continued, tho they are generally men of mean families, who ever claim superiority over ye greatest Ps. & in gen. ye Papists have a great Reverence for him. ered person

There is very good policy in forcing ye Popes to keep celibacy & in chusing old Men; for it hinders them from making any alterations in ye Govern.

ye Popish Religion is finely cultivated for keeping up ye Authority of ye Pope, he being thought infalable & ye Successor of St. Peter.

ye first Class next to ye Pope, are ye Card-s, who pretend to Rank next to Ks. their number is now fix'd to 72. & are now stil'd Eminence: they are of all Nations; ~~they~~ Crown'd Heads nominating to these Hats make them dependent on ye Pope. however ye majority are Italians y^t ye Papal See may always be fill'd with one obey^t Nation, & ~~whoever~~ ever is chosen must have to thirds of ye conclave in his favour.

One of ye Popes reckon'd y^t he had 300000 Parishes, & 50000. Convents in his jurisdiction in Europe.

ye Jesuits chiefly educate ye Youth in all Roman Catholick Countries, & there first lesson is to teach them obedience to ye Pope, which in gen. sticks by them as long as they live.

y^t is not to be suppos'd y^t ye Papal authority will fall more than it has if ye Pope's will act with ye same moderation & address as ye present one does.

By ye Younger sons of ye Nobility in most of ye Popish Countries going into ye Church, it binds ye rest of ye family ye stronger to ye Pope.

It is undoubtedly ye Pope's interest to keep all ye Popish Powers on an equal foot.

If his dominions were well peopl'd he would be one of ye most powerful Ps. in Italy having ye Mediterranean on one side of him, & ye Adriatick Gulph on ye other.

He may certainly be reckon'd ye next in ~~power~~ rank after ye two Ks. as to his Dominions, & might be so in every thing else if his temporal policy was as good as his political one.

Tho' his subjects are cruelly squeez'd yet his revenues amount only to 2000000 of Roman Crowns

ye Pope ought for his own sake to live on good terms with ye Italian Ps. to have an eye to ye ballance there, & to be cautious y^t neither ye H^s of Austria, nor y^t of Bourbon, get ye upperhand in those parts. ye Card-s. also never chuse a Pope out of their Dominions, nor one y^t openly declares for them.

ye Pope is afraid of ye turks & Pyrates, ~~of Barbary~~ least ye one should invade his territories, & ye other insult his coasts.

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V.

§7. When ye Peace of Utrecht was made tho' ye Ballance of Europe was secur'd by it yt in Italy was not thought of. Queen Ann obtain'd Sicily for ye D. of Savoy; but ye Emp. was in a manner Master of all Italy.

Before Lewis XIV. death ye Ps. & States of Italy were negociating secretly in France; but ye K. of Spain's marriage with ye Heiress of ye Hs. of Farnese & Medicis, was ye thing yt gave them hope of gaining some advantage in Italy, yet Imperial Min-s foolishly shew'd ye claims of ye Emp to ye Italian fiefs, which made those Ps. think they should be by degrees deprivd of their dominions as ye Ds. of Mantua & Mirandola had.

ye K. of Spain had two different interests in Italy, as successor to ye Hs. of Austria he had pretensions on ye Kdm of Naples & Sicily, & ye D-y of Milan, but he had been forc'd to renounce them; as having married an Heiress he had a right to P & P. & to Tuscany. ye quadruple alliance was made to remedy ye defects in ye treaties of Utrecht & Baden, ye Regent of France would not sign it till P. & P. were stipulated for ye K. of Spain, ye Emp. agreed to it with reluctance, but was induc'd to it by getting Sicily instead of Sardinia.

Don Carlos got ye succession in 1731. & was declar'd Heir to Gaston grand D. of Tuscany.

ye war breaking out on account of ye K. of Poland's death, Don Carlos with a Spanish army march'd in 1734. to ye frontiers of Naples. after ye Battle of Bitonto, Don Carlos became K. of ye two Sicilies, his father having made a cession of his Rights to him, which he had before renounc'd in favour of ye Emp. He appointed his able Gen. ye D. of Montemar Vice Roy of Sicily who soon reduc'd it. when Peace was made ye K. of Sard. got two small districts in Piedmont of ye D-y of Milan, & ye Emp. P & P. instead of ye two Sicilies, & ye D. of Lorrain got ye Grand D-y of Tuscany; ye Hs of Bourbon only keeping ye Kdm. of Naples & Sicily, & yt Fortresses on ye Frontiers of Tuscany.

ye K. by apishing his Bro. Don Philip in ye conquest of P & P. not only saw his troops beat, but his fleet block'd up by an English fleet, & insulted by ye Austrian army; He was at last oblig'd to enter into a Neutrality.

This kdm. is rich, & formerly carried on a great Trade, but now ye Prerogatives of ye Crown are so extraordinary, & ye Authority of ye Nobles so great over their vassals, & ye Power of ye Clergy so excessive, yt there is no people under ye Sun more miserable.

But if ye Laws were duely administer'd, & ye administration of ye Kdm solely attended to it might again prove a glorious Kdm.

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§8. P & P. were among ye number of Cities yt put themselves under ye power of ye Pope, when ye Lombards gain'd great Territories by force; ye Popes were often obliged to ye to bestow, & P & P. suffer'd great Revolutions; ye Tyrants were at length Troode out & in ye VI. Cent. all ye dominions were again subject to Pope Leo X. by Pope Alex. VI.

Alexander Farnese ye first of yt H. was made Legate to Ancona, where he fell in love & married a Young woman by whom he had two sons, this was kept secret least he should loose his office; tis said he seem'd blind to certain Amours of ye Pope, which gain'd him at ye age of 24. a Bishoprick. when Clement VII died he was made Pope by ye name of Paul III. He promis'd ye Card-s would give P & P. as a fief of ye Church, to one he would name, yt his own family should give up Nepi & Frascati to ye Holy See, which would be a great convenience to them; they agreeing to this, he nam'd ye Eldest of his sons Peter Lewis, who got ye Investitures of ye D-ies. in 1545. for him & his Male-Heirs for ever; one of his successors borrow'd a great sum of money of ye Apostolick Chamber, & by interest upon interest they got ye Dominion again.

Francis I. K. of P. & P. readily agreed, yt Philip V. of Spain should marry his Neice but on his death in 1727 P. Antonio, married ye D. of Modena's Daughter, & said yt he had not lik'd ye thoughts of marrying whilst his circumstances were small; but yt now he thought as ye last of his Family, he was in duty bound to marry; yet he died in 1731. without Children, upon which Don Carlos entered into possession.

Whilst those countries were held by ye Court of Rome an annual tribute of 100000 Ducats was paid; ye Revenues do not amount to above 400000 Crowns, tho' if ye Peach should last for some time it will become 600000 Crowns per an. they can with great ease keep an army of 8000.

tis supposed yt there some distant thoughts of making this kind more to ye advantage of Spain; for these dominions are not worth ye money & Cities yt have been spent to get them.

altho Don Philip is restrain'd in his ambition by ye treaty of Aix la Chapelle, yet no one doubts but yt he will by some subsequent treaty get ye absolute possession of them.

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6. GEO ADDL MSS 32/675

§ 9. ye Venetian State is not so powerful, as when it was alone able to fight with ye Turks by Land & Sea; & lost but little by ye League of Cambray, when ye most Powerful States of Europe, had out of envy join'd against Her.

Tho' She has lost ye greatest part of Her Territories, yet She is to be reckon'd as one of ye greatest States in Italy, & one of ye most Illustrious Repns. having had very few changes for ye space of XII. Cents.

Some without any thought say yt. this Rep. is daily decreasing; but this may be easily contradicted; for tho' in ye last two wars with ye Turks, ye force was much diminish'd, yet her former spirit remain'd; ye Statue at Corfu in Honour of Mr. Schulemburgh, who defended this place, will remain a monument of his & of yt. of ye troops.

Being now in alliance with ye H. of Austria, they have left to fear from ye Turks, & if ye latter should quarrel with ye Ottoman Port, they will ye assistance of ye Russians. Since ye Peace of Passarowitz in 1718 they have wisely kept out of all Broils.

ye Revenues amount to 8000000. of Ducats, & in time of Peace they spend but half of it, so yt. they are heaping upon immence treasure. Before ye War of Candia they had 15000000. of Ducats in their coffers & ye famous Chain of Gold which 40 Porters cost them difficulty carry.

ye constant maxim of this Rep. is live with ye greatest frugality to encourage as much as possible, & to preserve Peace as long as possible.

They have always good intelligence of what is going forward in Turkey; Having many disputes with ye Pope, they exclude all Ecclesiasticks from ye Govern. they are on good terms with ye H. of Austria, but would not like to see their power in Italy encreas'd. they have formerly been for yt. reason jealous of Spain, & so they will again, if Don Philip should in any manner encrease his dominions.

Formerly ye Venetians were very fond of ye French & England is of the Spanish with those of ye French party in ye Conclave; but now they would be against them & for ye H. of Austria, thinking yt. ye Bourbon family is too powerful. They probably will, & always have kept a great friendship with ye Swiss.

They are forc'd to live on good terms with ye K. of ye two Sicilies, & ye Grand D. of Tuscany, because of their trade.

They are now in close connection with ye K. of Sard. this formerly there was a great coolness, he taking ye name of K. of Cyprus which title ye Doge pretends to have; but ye former has now left off ye title.

This Rep. & yt. of Genoa seem now on a good foot together tho' they have long disputed, ye latter pretending to be an equal & ye former rather as an inferior.

This short account of this Rep. will shew yt. if She remains in peace, 'tis not out of fear, but from wise & prudent reasons.

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+ We have now run over all Italy except ye Reps. of Lucca, & St. Marino which are not worth mentioning; & will only add y^t if all these States would unite, & possibly, without each individuals increasing their troops, they would have no reason to fear their Neighbours.

We have seen by this treatise, how private interest & ye vanity of aggrandizing some families, have been ye occasions of bloody wars; & have learnt to make some judgement of ye Ps. & Mins. on ye present stage.

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§.10. ye Rep. of Genoa was formerly very powerful, both by sea & Land; but as there are often revolutions in these kind of States it has often been forc'd to submit to ye Emp-s. & K-s of Spain & even to other Ps.

From their first origin they have been factious, & disaffected to whatsoever Govern. they have lis'd under. tis yt has lessen'd their trade & hinder'd them of making such a figure as ye Rep. of Venice always has.

They owe their present Govern. to Andrea Doria, who in 1527. rescu'd them from under ye French Yoke, & regulated yt their ankient Nobil. shou'd consist of 28. families, & their new of 24. ye disputes between their ankient & new Nob. in 1573, & their frequent quarrels ever since with ye D-s of Savoy have hinder'd them from ~~having~~ peace & plenty.

In 1684. Lewis XIV. out of Vanity bombarded Genoa, & forc'd ye Doge & four of ye Sen-rs to come & ask his pardon at Versailles.

Tho they were ill treated by ye Allies in ye war of ye Spanish succession, yet ye Emp. Charles VI. at ye Peace was forc'd to give them Final as an amends, for what they had suffer'd.

ye Genoese had a mortgage on this place, but ye H. of Austria seiz'd pretending yt one of ye Ps. had committed a felony, when ye Emp. in 1713 sold ye Piedmontese Garrison ~~which had~~ kept it then 300. Lordcans seiz'd & ye Genoese kept it till ye last war. but ye D. of Savoy having pretentions on it, took it, & gave ye Rep, a sum of money as an equivalent. ye Rep. look'd on this as an Injury, & join'd with ye French & Spaniard for ye preservation of their Territories, what follow'd is well known.

However they ventur'd ye Change of loosing all their possession to save yt small dominion, which they lost by ye war & Savona, a very fine port

Neither ye trade, nor ye Revenues of this Rep. are so great as they were, but might be recover'd.

ye Govern. is partly Aristocratical, & part Democratical; ye Doge is chosen every two years, & for yt yt time has all ye marks of Pr by dignity, he has, 2. Counsellors constantly about him who are stile ye Signiory; in whom ye Majesty of ye Rep. resides, ye Legislative power is in ye hands of ye Great Council which consists of 400. ~~[illegible]~~

ye Constant maxim of this Govern. is to live in peace with all Her Neighbours, which if constantly pursued tho' perhaps they would not appear with their former lustre, yet would make a much greater figure than at present.

ye Ballance of Power might be entirely settl'd in Italy if those Ps. would constantly keep a body of Swiss for their defence.

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 GEO ADDL MSS 32/676

We have now gone thro' all ye States of Italy, except ye Rep-s. of Lucca & St Marino which are of no moment; & will only add yt if these different States of Italy would unite, & possibly without each individual keeping more troops than at present, They would not have reason to fear their Neighbours.

We have seen by this treatise how private interest, & ye vanity of aggrandizing some families, have been ye occasions of bloody wars; & by these we are to judge of ye present P-s. on ye Stage of life, & of their Motives.

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During the disputes between ye Emperor & Popes a Civil War broke out in Switzerland, during

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Genoa was in ye 1st Punic War destroy'd by Hannibal's Bro. Magon; but soon after rebuilt by Spurius Lucretius, remain'd dependant to ye Romans, till ye Western Empire ended, then ye Goths sack'd it; afterwards ye Lombards drove them out & made it part of their K.m Charlemain annex'd it to ye Empire of ye Franks, & it was govern'd by its own Counts.

Their 1st Count Ademar beat ye Saracens at Sea, & took Corsica; but in 931. this City was taken by ye Saracens. By degrees it recover'd this great disaster & in 1096. became a Rep.

ye Emp. Fred. I. oblig'd ye Genoese after having conquer'd Milan, to take an Oath of Fidelity to him.

ye Govern. of Genoa was not settl'd, having sometimes a Chief Magi. call'd a Podestate, & sometimes Consuls.

In 1257. ye Podestate was depos'd & all ye authority given to Boccanegra with ye title of Capt. this did not last long, he being drove out & ye Nobil. again having all ye power.

great disputes arising a second time among ye Guelphs & Gibellines in Italy, which greatly distracted ye Rep. ye Emp. Henry II. came & ended it, & made Egotin Gov. of Genoa; in 1313. ye Guelphs gave ye Sovereignty to ye K. of Naples; but in 1329. ye Gibelines getting ye better, Simon Boccanegra was chosen D. of Genoa. but was soon depos'd.

Then they submitted to ye D. of Milan; they recover'd their liberty in 1360. & had many more changes not worthy of notice, till in 1521. it was taken by ye Spaniards Andria restor'd its liberty in 1527.

They seiz'd Final in 1563.

Genoa was bombard by Lewis XIV. in 1684. only out of vanity; after ye Peace of Utrecht ye Rep. got Final in 1713.

In 1729. ye Corsicans wearied out by ye vexatious taxes laid on them, revolted, Imperial troops were sent to assist ye Genoese; it was agreed by ye Corsicans & Genoese, yt all yt had pass'd should be forgot, but ye Sec. of ye Corsicans retiring & not trusting to ye act of Oblivion, ye Senate took yt pretence to seize 4. Corsican

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Chiefs, in 1732, ye Corsicans making a great disturbance at this they were ye next year releas'd & some new regulations were made in 1734. ye Corsicans offerd their Island to ye K. of Spain, but he refusing it, formed themselves into a Rep.

ye Baron de Neuhoff. a German, after having been in all parts of Europe came to Leghorn, by ye advice of Orticone a Monk he thought of getting ye command in Corsica; upon which he went to Tunis, where he got 10 pieces of Cannon, arms for 4000 men, & a great sum of money; with these he went to Alenia in a British man of War, & ye 15th of April 1736. was Crown'd K. of Corsica by ye name of Theodore but in November disappears. In 1738. a body of 3000. French landed in Corsica, & Theodore return'd but was soon forc'd to retire.

By ye mediation of France it was agreed in 1738 ye Taxes which had not been paid during ye war should not be demanded; ye all should be fairly tried, & never sent to ye Gallies upon a bare information; ye all disputes not exceeding ye value of 500. Livres should be finally settl'd by 3 Judges who should neither be Genoese, nor Corsicans; ye 1 ye Senate should be empower'd to Pardon murder.

ye Govern. of Genoa is aristocratical ye Doge's power being trifling & only lasting 2. years, a Council of 400. made up of ye Old & new Nobil. have all ye Authority; & to prevent frauds no man can be rechosen Doge but 12. years after ye expiration his Dogeship.

It is ye interest of this Rep. to be on a good foot with ye H. of Austria; to prevent ye K. of Spain from increasing his Power in Italy; to be cautious of ye K. of Sardinia, who want to get ye Marquisate of Zuccarelli; to avoid quarrelling with France, ye Ports of Toulon & Marseilles lying so conveniently to attack it; to be particularly well with ye Pope, yet it may not be disturb'd by ye intrigues of ye Court of Rome; tho' it has always lived in a state of jealousy with ye Rep. of Venice, ~~& it is their interest~~ to support ~~it's other~~; not to break with ye two Sicilies; to keep a good correspondence with ye Maritime powers it being advantageous to their trade, yet has but little communication with ye Northern Crowns

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V.

Before ye Roman Rep. was establish'd, Naples was made up of Grecian Colonies; & ye Carthaginians being drven out of Sicily, ye Romans conquer'd yt Island, which had till then remain'd independent.

When ye Roman Emp-e was weaken'd by ye division into Eastern & Western, ye Saracens in 672. landed in Sicily, & tho' they did not long keep it, yet by ye assistance of ye Sardinians & Corsicans, in 828. they became masters of it.

Some Normans on their return from Palestine were desir'd to stay at Salernum, by ye Saracens coming at yt time from Sicily to demand ye customary tribute, were by ye assistance of these men drove away, some more of these people, to Michael Duca ye Grecian Emp when he conquer'd were very serviceable in Sicily in 1004. but ye Emp. ill treated his Gen. Maniaces, who being join'd by ye Normans drove all ye Greeks out of Sicily & set up for himself.

Abelgard one of his decendants got ye investiture of Pouille & Calabria from ye Pope; but Rob. Guiscard soon forc'd him, by taking arms to quit his pretensions; this D. was then by ye Pope made D. of Pouille & Calabria for his assistance against ye Romans.

In 1071. Roger his Br. entirely defeated ye Saracens, who had twice made an invasion into Sicily.

Roger II. in 1129. having got ye C-ty of Pouille took ye title of K. of ye two Sicilies.

Naples & Sicily were annex'd by ye Emp. Henry VI. to ye Emp-e. on condition yt ye Imperial Crown should be Hereditary in his family; his son Frederick tho' but 3. years old was upon this declar'd his Successor; they remain'd so till 12 50; when Charles II. yielded Sicily to Frederick of Arragon, & ye two K-ms remain'd seperate, till Ladislaus reunited them in 1401.

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Jane, Ladislous's Sister dying without Heirs, by Her will appointed Rene, & Lewis of Angou Her Successors

Lewis XII of France & Ferdinand of Spain agreed to attack Frederik K. of ye. two Sicilies; & in 1501. sent him Prisoner to France where he died. they then disputed about ye. succession, & by ye. conduct of Gonsalvo ye. Spanish Gen. ye. French where drove out of ye. K m. & it was annexed to Spain in 1504.

Mazanello a Fisherman in 1647. rais'd a sedition which was happily put an end to, he was by some people put to death, his head fix'd upon a Pole, & his body drag'd about ye. Streets.

~~Thea~~

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GEO ADDL MSS 32/679

On ye decrease of ye Western Empe. Attila K. of ye Huns overrun Italy, & Aquilea was sack'd & rasd for having refus'd to admit him; this Barbarian continuing his cruelties, many Italian families retir'd into ye Laguneß, & other Islands in ye Adriatick for shelter; at first each of ye Islands were independent, & govern'd by one call'd Tribune but in process of time were united by Bridges into one Town, now call'd Venice.

The Tribunes continuoly quarrelling in 697. they chose a Supreme Officer, whom they call'd Doge, Paulucio Anafesto was ye 1st. He entirely employ'd himself in making ye Laws clear.

Pepin, who had taken many Islands from them, out of hatred to Angelo Participatio their Doge, restor'd them, & gave them a tract of land near it; & order'd this City to be call'd Venice, after ye Veneti who inhabited ye Coast.

In ye time of Peter Orseolo II. ye Rep. begun to flourish having a free Trade with Greece, Syria, & Egypt, & also a piece of land on ye Coast of Italy; ye Dalmatians & Istrians about yt time put themselves under ye Protection of ye Doges.

By ye Skill of ye Doge Vitalo Michieli in Sea affairs they had 200 Sail of Ships

On ye Death of Vitalo Michieli II. it was ord'd yt instead of chusing ye Doges by ye People, a Council of 24 o. of ye chief Inhabitants should appoint 11 out of them, who should elect ye Doge, but yt ye People might not be loosers by this Innovation they had ye liberty of naming 12. Tribunes whose consent should be necessary to ye Validity of ye Doge's order, these Tribunes were to be chosen two out of each of ye 6. wards of ye City, who had besides ye Power of naming 40. out of their seperate wards to make up ye Council of ye 40. which was to be renew'd every year

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Sebastiano Ziani ye 1st Doge after this new establiment, obtain'd ye Sovereignty over ye Adriatick from Pope Alexander III. (for his assistance against ye Emp. Fred. Barbarossa) He instituted ye custom, ever since kept up, of marrying it once a-year, by throwing a ring into it.

By ye Divisions in Imperial family of Greece, ye Rep. got Corfu, & most of ye Islands in ye Adriatick, & Archipelago, & gave 80,000 marks to ye Marquis of Montferrat for Candy.

Peter Gardenigo in 1290. chang'd ye Govern. by ordering y^t instead of ye annual Council, those of ye 4 last years should ballot, & those who had 12. voices, should be Hereditary Members of ye Great Council call'd Il Serrar del Consilio; this occasion'd a conspiracy headed by Bocegnigo which was put an end to, by ye ring leaders loosing their Lives.

Tiepolo in 1310. made an insurrection which was happily ended; ye day y^t ye Conspirators were defeated has ever since been kept as a high Festival; this occasion'd ye erecting ye Council of ten, ye most formidable Tribunal for Criminal cases in Europe.

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