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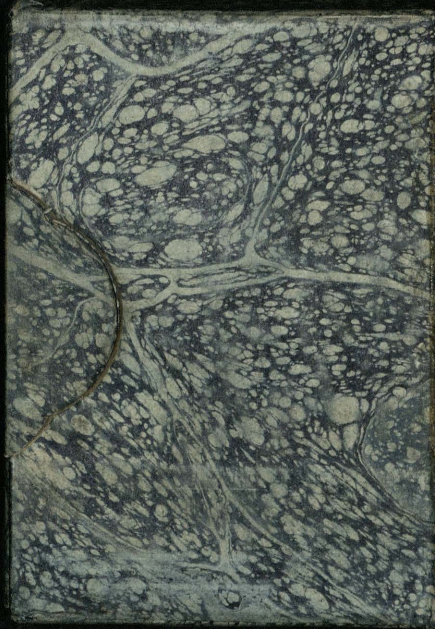
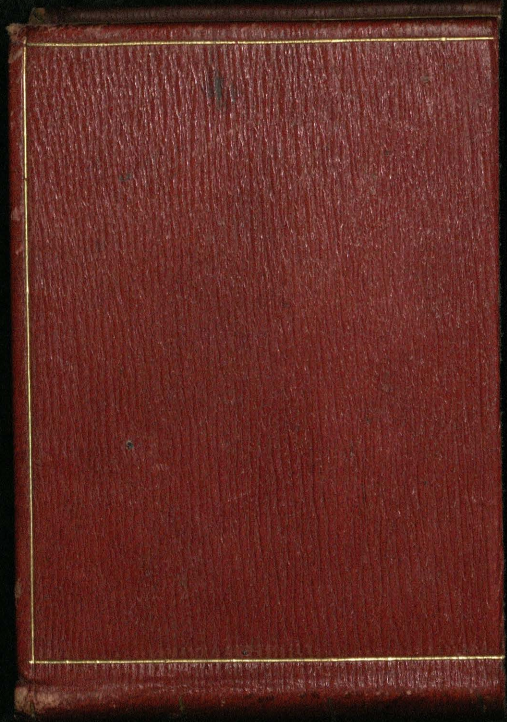
VOL. II.

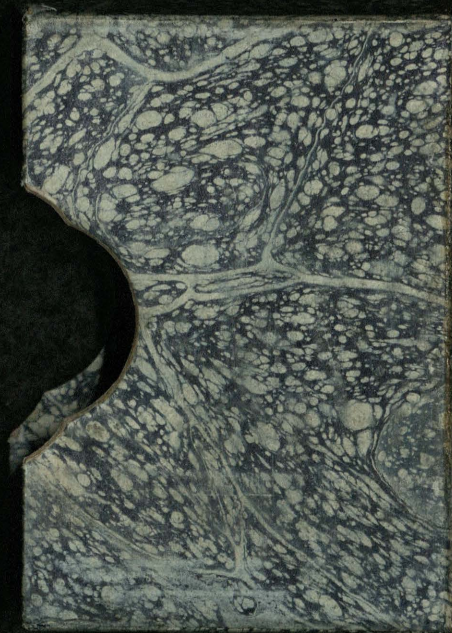
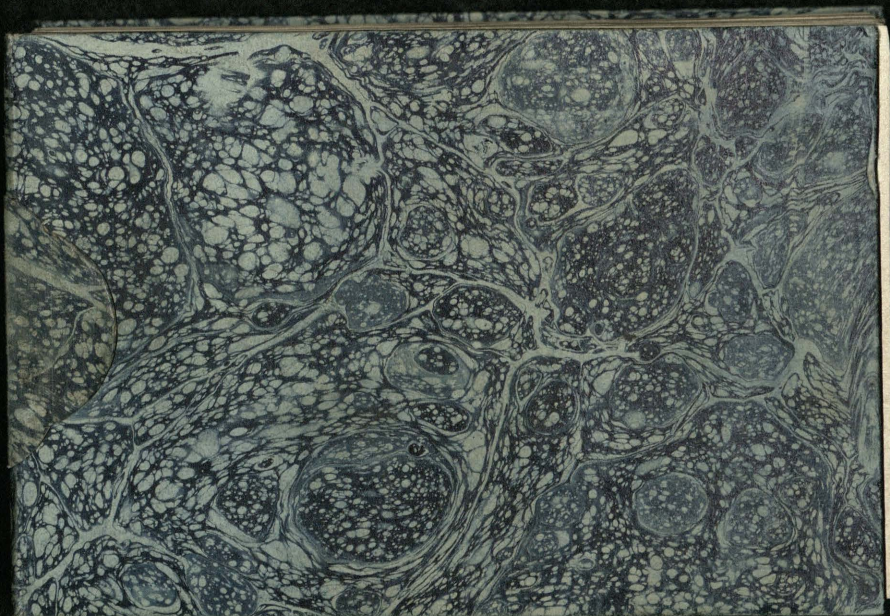
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48

(1)

Robert Elector Palatine.

1400.

The four Electors who had deposed Wenceslaus, chose Frederick of Brunswick in his room, but he being assassinated, the Imperial dignity was conferred on Robert Elector Palatine, who thus reaped advantage of having contributed to depose his Predecessor. He marched into Italy to dispossess the Visconti of Milan, which had been ceded to them by Wenceslaus, but was defeated, neither was he successful in his attempts to restore Peace to the Church. John Huss & Jerome of Prague, at this Time preached the Doctrines of Wierliff in Bohemia — Robert died in

1410

Sejismund of Luxemburgh.
King
Of Hungary and Bohemia
Elector of Brandenburg.

1410.

Sigismund King of Hungary Elector of Brandenburg, (on the death of his brother Wenceslaus) King of Bohemia succeeded Robert. His first care was to restore peace to the Church, which was effected at the Council of Constance in 1418. John Huss & Jerome of Prague were condemned to death at this council, their followers headed by Ziska waged a furious war in Bohemia, where peace was not restored till in 1436, when many concessions were granted them. Sigismund sold the Electorate of Brandenburg to the Burgrave of Nuremberg, & that of Saxony to the Margrave of Misnia, both have continued in those Houses ever since. Sigismund bequeathed all his inheritance to his Son in Law Albert of Austria & died in

1439.

Albert 2^d Duke of Austria
King of Hungary & Bohemia.

1439.

Albert of Austria was chosen Emperor. The States of Hungary and Bohemia not esteeming Sigismund's will in his favour a sufficient title to the crown of those realms, conferr'd it on him by their Election. The only Memorable event in his reign was an expedition into Bulgaria against the Turks. — From his time the House of Austria has continued in possession of the Imperial Crown till the extinction of the Male line in 1746. Albert died in .

1439.

Frederick 3^d / Duke of
Austria & of Styria.

1439.

After much deliberation, the Imperial Crown was conferred on Frederick of Austria Duke of Stiria, second cousin to Albert the 2^d. No Emperor reigned longer, nor more ingloriously. Timid, irresolute, deceitful, & avaricious, he reaped only damage & disgrace from the civil wars he was engaged in with the Bohemians, Hungarians, & Austrians. During his reign the Turks made great progress in Europe. & took Constantinople; a Crusade was proposed against them, but without success, owing to the Avarice of the Emperor, & the honour of checking their progress is due to John Hunniades, & George Castriot surnamed Scanderberg.

Frederick conferred the Title of Arch Dukes on the Princes of His house. & died in.

1493.

52.

(5)

1439.

He married Eleanor daughter to
the King of Portugal, by whom he
had issue.

Maximilian who succeeded him

Cunneghonda, married to Albert
the Wise Duke of Bavaria.

1493.

41.

6

Roudolphe 1st of Hapsbourg.

1273.

To put an end to the anarchy which had so long reigned in Germany, Rudolph of Hapsbourg was placed on the Imperial Throne. He had spent his Youth partly at the Court of Ottocarus King of Bohemia, as Grand Marshall, & partly in the service of the Cities of Zurich & Basle, whose Troops he commanded; his Valour, Sagacity & Probity, made him worthy of the dignity now conferred on him, & he raised the Empire from a state of Misery & Confusion, to the enjoyment of Peace, Polity & affluence. The King of Bohemia refusing to acknowledge him as Emperor, & having also seized the Duchies of Austria & Styria & Carniola, was obliged to submit, to do homage for his Kingdom, & to relinquish the Provinces he had usurped, with which Albert, the Emperors Eldest Son was invested. hence the rise of the House of Austria. Rudolph died in .

1291

Adolphus of Nassau

1291.

Notwithstanding Roudolph's popularity he could not obtain that his son Albert, (whose avarice, haughtiness & ambition were well known to the Electors) should be chosen King of the Germans. After an interval of nine Months the Imperial Crown was conferred on Adolphus Count of Nassau, in whom a Tyrant was not feared. His reign was a continued scene of troubles of which Albert profited, & leaguering himself with some of the Electors, Adolphus was deposed by them, & Albert Elected in his place. Adolphus defended his right at the head of his troops, & was killed at the battle of Gelheim by the hand of his rival in

1298.

43.

(8)

Albert 1st.
of Austria.

1298.

Albert not satisfied with his former Election caused himself to be again chosen Emperor. At first he found an Enemy in Pope Boniface 8th with whom he was afterwards reconciled; he was also opposed in his ambitious projects by some of the Electors, but the most remarkable event in his reign, is the rise of the Swiss Republic, to which he gave occasion by the Tyranny with which he caused Switzerland to be governed, with the view of exciting a revolt, that he might form a principality in that country, in favour of his Son Roudolph - Albert was marching to be revenged on the Swiss when he was assassinated by his Nephew John whom he had deprived of his patrimony.

1308 .

44.

(9)

. Henry 4th
of Luxemburgh.

1308.

The hatred in which Albert 1st was held prevented his Son Frederick from being chosen to succeed him. Henry Count of Luxemburg was Elected.

Having settled the Affairs of Germany, he turned his attention to Italy, where the Animosity of the Guelphs & Ghibelins was greater than ever, tho no longer a struggle between the parties of the Popes & the Emperors, but between faction & faction. After much trouble he reestablished the Imperial authority in that Country. His Son Married the heiress of the Kingdom of Bohemia, & was father to the Emperor Charles 4th. Henry died in .

1313.

45.

(10)

Lewis 5th.
of Bavaria.

1313.

The death of Henry 4th involved Germany in
to new troubles, one party Elected Lewis
Duke of Bavaria, & another Frederick the
fair Duke of Austria, but Lewis defeating
his Rival & making him prisoner at the
battle of Mühldorf in 1322. remained
sole Emperor. His reign was disturbed
by the Persecutions of the Popes. John 22^d
claimed for the Holy See the right of con-
firming the Election of the Emperors;
Benedict 12th supported the same claim,
but the German Princes exasperated at
such ambitious demands, assembled a
Diet in which they established the famous
Constitution which irrevocably frees the
German Empire from all Papal Juris-
diction. Clement 6th still more violent
than his Predecessors gained some of the Elec-
tors who choose Charles of Luxembough King
of Bohemia Emperor. A civil war was the
consequence during which Lewis died.

1349.

46.

(11)

Charles 4th

of Luxembourgh. King of Bohemia.

1347.

Charles 4th tho not immediately acknow-
ledged Emperor by the opposite party, soon
purchased their approbation by concessions
& bribes. Tho learned & a good Prince he
was a weak emperor; his conduct in Italy
where he went to be crowned at Rome, was
marked by Pusillanimity. The most memo-
rable event in his reign, is the Constitu-
tion that was made at the Diet of N^{ur}m-
berg known by the Name of the Golden Bull,
by which the manner of Electing the Em-
perors was regulated, & the Number of
Electors fixed to Seven. — The Archbishops
of Mentz — Treves — & Cologne. The K^{ing} of Bohemia
as great Cupbearer, The Count Palatin Grand
Senischal or Judge. The Duke of Saxony, Grand
Marshall. & the Margrave of Brandenburg
Great Chamberlain. Charles died in

1348.

49.

(52)

Wenceslaus of Luxembuogh.
King of Bohemia.

1348.

Wenceslaus succeeded his Father Charles 4th
Few Princes have been more decried in his-
tory, & few have experienced greater vicissi-
tudes of fortune, the former seems exaggera-
ted, & the latter partly owing to his own mis-
conduct, & partly to the Troublesome times
he lived in, when Europe was divided by
the great schism which then reigned in
the Church. He was twice made prisoner
by his own Subjects, & afterwards being
accused of Alienating the Domains of the
Empire & other Misdemeanors, he was
deposed by the three Ecclesiastical Electors
(Gained by Pope Boniface 9th who was in-
censed against Wenceslaus for having sum-
moned him to abdicate in order to put an
end to the Schism) & the Elector Palatine
who joined them tho the other Electors refu-
sed their consent. 1400. The deposed Empe-
ror retired to his Kingdom of Bohemia
where he reigned till his death in 1418.

1400.

53.

13

Maximilian 1st.

Archduke of Austria.

1493.

Maximilian was brave, a lover of Justice, & Patron of Literature, but these good qualities were obscured, by his inconstancy & prodigality. He was involved in many wars, with little advantage to himself, he engaged in the celebrated League of Cambray, with the Pope & the Kings of France & Spain, in which he & the King of France were the dupes of their Allies. Having never been crowned by the Pope, he bore only the Title of Roman Emperor Elect. During his reign Germany was divided into Provinces & the Imperial Chamber & Aulic Council were established. His Ambition led him to attempt being elected Pope. He died in

1519.

54.

14

1493.

He married 1st Mary daughter & heiress to Charles the bold Duke of Burgundy & Sovereign of the Netherlands by whom he had.

1/ Philip, who died before him, married John heiress of the Kingdoms of Castile & Arragon, & left Issue.

1st Charles — Emperor

2. Ferdinand — Emperor.

3. Eleanor. m^d 1st Emanuel K^g of Portugal.
& 2^{dly} Frances 1st K^g of France.

4. Isabella. m^d Christian. K^g of Denmark.

5. Mary m^d Lewis K^g of Hungary & Bohemia.

6. Catherine. m^d John K^g of Portugal.

2 Margaret. m^d 1st John of Castile & onto the K^g of Arragon. 2^{dly} Philibert Duke of Savoy.

He married 2^{dly} Blanche Mary daughter of Galeazzo Sforza Duke of Milan.

1494.

Charles 5th Archduke of
Austria

King of Spain, & of Naples
Sovereign of the Netherlands.

1519.

The Archduke Charles, (Grandson to Maximilian) & Francis 1st 2^d of France were candidates for the Empire. Charles was elected; he was a Great Statesman & General, but ambitious, crafty & treacherous. His arms were victorious in Italy where Francis 1st & Pope Clement 7th were his Prisoners. The Reformation first preached by Luther in 1517. had made great progress in Germany. Charles, tho' determined to crush it, was long obliged to temporize being surrounded by foreign foes, but no sooner was he freed from them, than he attacked the Princes who protected it. The Elector of Saxony, & the Landgrave of Hesse were made Prisoners, the Electorate of the former was bestowed on his perfidious Cousin Maurice 1547. but Charles usurping despotic sway in Germany, Maurice himself revolted against him, & became the deliverer of his Country. By the Treaty of Passau 1552. the Protestant Religion was established, & the liberties of Germany confirmed. Charles resigned the Imperial Crown to his brother Ferdinand.

in

1558.

56.

(16)

1519.

He married.

Isabella daughter to Emanuel King
of Portugal & had issue.

1. Philip King of Spain.
2. Mary. married the Emperor Maximilian
the second.
3. Joan m^d/ John hereditary Prince of Portugal.
4. Margaret. m^d. 1st. Alexander of Me-
dicis first Prince of Florence. 2^d. Octavio
Farnese Duke of Parma.

1558

Ferdinand 1st. Archduke of
Austria, King of Hungary, &
Bohemia.

1558.

The short reign of Ferdinand 1st was chiefly employed in endeavouring to conciliate the differences in religion. He obtained from the Pope some indulgence for the Protestants of Germany, but he died before he could see the effects of his good intentions in.

1564.

58.

(18)

1558.

He married Anne daughter of Ladislas King of Hungary & Bohemia, (which Kingdoms she inherited on the death of her brother. & had issue.

1. Maximilian. who succeeded him.
2. Ferdinand. Sovereign of the Tyrol.
3. Charles. Duke of Stiria.
4. Elyzabeth. m^d/ Sigismund King of Poland.
5. Anne. m^d/ Albert Duke of Bavaria.
6. Mary. m^d/ William Duke of Juliers & Cleves.
7. Magdalen. a Nun.
8. Catherine. m^d/ 1st Francis Duke of Mantua & by Sigismund King of Poland, widower of her sister Elyzabeth.
9. Eleanor. m^d/ William Duke of Mantua.
10. Margaret. a Nun.
11. Barbara. m^d/ Alphonso Duke of Ferrara.
12. Helen a Nun.
13. Joan. m^d. Francis. Grand Duke of Tuscany.

1564.

59.

(19)

Maximilian 2^d.

Archduke of Austria, King
of Hungary & Bohemia.

1564.

Maximilian 2^d had been Elected King
of the Romans during the reign of his
father. He was engaged in a war with
the Turks, with whom he concluded a
truce for twelve years. from which
time Germany enjoyed tranquility
under his mild government. He died
in .

1576

Thoudolphe 2^d Archduke
of Austria, King of
Hungary & Bohemia.

1576.

Rudolph 2^d was more occupied by the heavens than the earth, being devoted, both to Astronomy & Astrology. The equity of his government compensated for its weakness. The Protestants to secure & extend their privileges formed the Evangelical Union. while the Catholics to protect their ancient faith established the Catholic League, 1609. The Archduke Matthias, who had defended Hungary against the Turks, & protected the Protestants, was chosen K^g. of that Country. & became also Master of Austria, Moravia, & Bohemia, the Emperor to avoid a civil war confirmed to him those usurpations, but he endeavoured to prevent his being elected Emperor, but without success, the Imperial Crown being conferred on him on the death of Rudolph in

1612

60.

(23)

1564.

He married Mary daughter to the
Emperor Charles 5th & had issue.

1. Roudolph. who succeeded him.
 2. Ernest. Governor of the Netherlands.
 3. Matthias. afterwards Emperor.
 4. Maximilian. Grand Master, of the
Teutonic Order.
 5. Albert.
 6. Anne. m^d/ Philip 2^d/ V^g of Spain.
 7. Elyzabeth. m^d/ Charles 9th V^g of France.
 8. Margaret. a Nun.
- Seven other Children, who died young.

1576.

Matthias. Archduke of
Austria. King of Hungary
and Bohemia.

1612.

Matthias was first occupied on his accession with opposing the Turks, but no sooner had he concluded a peace with them, than he pulled off the mask, he had till then worn, to deceive the Protestants. He caused his Cousin Ferdinand Duke of Stiria to be Elected K^d of Bohemia, & united so firmly in a family compact, that the Evangelical Union was alarmed. The Hungarians & Bohemians revolted, & a furious civil war was kindled that raged during thirty years, and was not extinguished, till the Peace of Westphalia in 1648.

Matthias died in

1619

Ferdinand 2^d / Archduke
of Austria, Duke of Styria &
King of Hungary & Bohemia

1619.

The Empire was conferred on Ferdinand Duke of Steiria, tho not with the general consent of the Electors. The Elector Palatine who had accepted of the Crown of Bohemia from the insurgents was totally defeated, & Ferdinand finding himself possessed of absolute Power, aimed at reducing the Electoral Princes to the condition of Grandees of Spain, & the Bishops to that of Imperial Chaplains. His ambitious projects were checked by the Protestants who allied themselves with France, & with Gustavus Adolphus V^g of Sweden, who gloriously defended their cause in person, & fell the Victorious at the Battle of Lützen 1632. The war was continued with various success till in 1635. when the Evangelical Union concluded the Peace of Prague. but hostilities were still carried on by the Swedes & French. Ferdinand 2^d died in

1637.

64.

(214)

1619.

- He married 1st Mary Ann Daughter
to the Duke of Bavaria by whom he had.
1. Ferdinand his successor.
 2. Mary Ann. m^d to the Elector of Bavaria.
 3. Cecilia. m^d Ladislas 4th K^{ing} of Poland.
 4. Leopold Charles. Bishop of Passau.

2^dly. Eleonora Gonzaga daughter
to the Duke of Mantua.

1637.

69.

(25)

Ferdinand 3^d / Archduke of
Austria. King of Hungary
& Bohemia.

1637.

Under Ferdinand 3^d who succeeded his father on the Imperial Throne, the war was prosecuted with inveteracy, & with brilliant success, particularly on the side of the Allies. Negotiations to terminate it had begun in 1644. but it was not till in 1648, that the Emperor, at length becoming sensible of the necessity of peace, concluded the Treaty of Westphalia, with France, Sweden, & the Protestants. This Treaty is regarded as a fundamental law of the Empire, & as the basis of all subsequent Treaties. Ferdinand died in

1657.

66.

(26)

1637.

He married 1st / Mary Ann daughter
to Philip 3^d / K^g of Spain by whom he had.

1. Ferdinand 4th / K^g of the Romans who
died before him.

2. Leopold who succeeded him.

3. Mary Ann. m^d / Philip 4th / K^g of Spain.

Three other children who died young.

2^{dly}. Mary Leopoldina daughter of
the Archduke of Tirol, by whom he had.

Charles Joseph Bishop of Passau, & Grand
Master of the Teutonic Order.

3^{oly}. Eleonor Gonzaga daughter to
the Duke of Mantua, & had issue.

1. Eleanor Mary. m^d / 1st / Michol K^g of Poland

2^{dly}. Charles. Duke of Lorraine.

2. Mary Ann. m^d. John William Elec-
tor of Palatine.

1637.

69.

(27)

Leopold 1st Archduke of
Austria. King of Hungary
& Bohemia.

1657.

The Electors jealous of the House of Austria deliberated sometime before they elected the Archduke Leopold Emperor. His reign was disturbed by the wars. The ambition of Lewis 14th occasioned, during which Germany, but particularly the Palatinate was ravaged by the French Troops. The first war was terminated by the Treaty of Aix la Chapelle 1648. & the third by that of Nijmegen. 1678.

The Hungarians revolted & called the Turks to their assistance who laid Siege to Vienna, but were defeated by John Sobiesky King of Poland. 1683, the Turks again attacked the Empire in 1686, & were totally defeated by Prince Eugene. The Succession to the Spanish crown gave rise to a new war in 1701. in which all Europe took part. Leopold claimed it in favour of his 2^d Son Charles, & Lewis 14. for his 2^d Grand Son Philip, while it was carrying on with brilliant success by the Imperialists & their British Allies.

Leopold died in .

1705 .

68.

(28)

1657.

He married.

1st Margaret Theresa daughter to Philip the 4th King of Spain by whom he had.

Mary Antoinetta, m^d Maximilian Emanuel Elector of Bavaria.

2^{dly}. Claude Felicité only daughter to the Archduke Ferdinand Count of Tirol.

3^{dly}. Eleonora Magdalena of Neubourg daughter to the Count Palatine of Neuburg, by whom he had.

1. Joseph who succeeded him.

2. Charles proclaimed King of Spain afterwards Emperor.

3. Mary Elizabeth, Governess of the Nether lands.

4. Mary Anne married John 5th King of Portugal.

Other Children who died in their Infancy.

1705.

69.

(29)

Joseph 1st King of Hungary
& Bohemia, Archduke
of Austria.

1705.

The death of Leopold made no change in the system of the Confederates, his son Joseph who now ascended the Imperial Throne possessed greater vigour & abilities, & the war was carried on with so much success that Lewis 14th offered the most humiliating concessions to obtain Peace, but nothing less than that he should assist with his Troops, in driving his Grandson out of Spain would satisfy the Allies, & this was a condition; Lewis, reduced as he was would not submit to.

Fortunately for him an unexpected event gave a new turn to the Politics of Europe, this was the sudden death of the Emperor Joseph. he was succeeded in his hereditary dominions, & in the Empire by his Brother Charles who had so long contended for the Spanish Crown.

1711

70.

30

1705.

He married Wilhelmina Amelia of
Brunswick daughter to John Frederick
Duke of Brunswick by whom he had

1st. Maria Josepha married to Frederick
Augustus 3^d King of Poland and Elector
of Saxony.

2. Mary Amelia married Charles
Electo^r of Bavaria Emperor in. 1740.

1711

Charles 6th

Archduke of Austria

King of Hungary & of
Bohemia.

1711.

The accession of Charles 6th & a change in the British ministry accelerated a general pacification, hostilities however still continued till in 1714, when Peace was concluded at Utrecht - Two years afterwards Charles enter'd into a war with the Turks, in which Prince Eugene gained the Battle of Belgrade. Peace was restored in 1718. - The Election of a King of Poland gave rise to a new continental war in 1733. in which the Emperor supported the Elector of Saxony, who was elected in preference to Stanislaus Leszynski, father in law to Lewis 15th King of France; it was of short duration. The most remarkable event in the conclusion of Charles's reign was the Pragmatic Sanction, by which he secured the succession of his hereditary dominions to his Daughter, in default of male heirs, He died in

1740

72.

(32)

1711.

He married Elizabeth Christina of
Brunswick Blankenbourg. by whom
he had.

1. Maria Theresa. Queen of Hungary &
Bohemia. married to Francis Stephen of
Lorraine, Grand Duke of Tuscany, Elected
Emperor in 1745.

2. Mary Anne. Governess of the Ne-
therlands, married Prince Charles of
Lorraine brother to the Emperor
Francis 1st.

1740

73.

(33)

Charles 4th Elector of
Bavaria.

1740.

On the Death of Charles 6th his daughter Maria Theresa took Possession of the vast inheritance he had secured to her by the Pragmatic Sanction, which had been guaranteed almost by all the Powers of Europe; but she was soon attacked by Frederick 2^d King of Prussia, who claimed part of Silesia, and Charles Elector of Bavaria who was supported in his pretensions on Bohemia by France. The arms of the Allies were at first successful, Charles was crowned King of Bohemia, & Elected Emperor. But the Queen lost not courage; assisted by Great Britain, she recovered her dominions, which on the death of the Emperor Charles 6th were confirmed to her by the Peace she concluded with his son.

1745

74.

(34)

Francis 1st of Lorraine
Grand Duke of Tuscany.

1745.

Tho vigorously opposed by the House of Bourbon, the Queen of Hungary obtained the object of her wishes by the Elevation of her Husband Francis Grand Duke of Tuscany to the Imperial Throne, peace was restored to Germany by the treaties of Breslaw & of Dresden, but war continued to rage in Flanders & in Italy, till in 1748. when a general pacification took place. The ambition of the Empress Queen, who was anxious to recover Silesia from the King of Prussia, involved the Empire in a new war in 1756. in which France was her Ally, while Great Britain was that of Frederick. many very glorious battles were fought during the seven years it continued. It was terminated by the Peace of Hubertsberg in 1763.

Francis 1st died in

1765

74.

(35)

1745.

By his wife Maria Theresa Queen of Hungary & Bohemia, & Sovereign of the Netherlands he had issue.

1. Joseph Benedict Augustus his Successor.
2. Peter Leopold, Grand Duke of Tuscany afterwards Emperor.
3. Ferdinand. Duke of Bergau in. 1803
4. Maximilian. Elector of Cologne.
5. Mary Ann Josephina. Abbess of Prague.
6. Mary Christina. m^d the Duke of Saxe Teschen.
7. Mary Elyzabeth Josepha.
8. Mary Amelia Josepha. m^d the Duke of Parma.
9. Mary Caroline. m^d the King of Naples.
10. Maria Antoinette, married Lewis 16th King of France.

1765.

76.

(36)

Joseph 2^d Arch Duke of
Austria.

King of Hungary & Bohemia.

1765.

Joseph 2^d succeeded his father on the Imperial throne, & was admitted by his Mother as Co-Regent of her dominions. He laid claim to Bavaria on the death of the Elector without male heirs in 1744. but being resolutely opposed by the King of Prussia he accepted a compromise. In 1780. he succeeded his Mother. He had the welfare of his subjects at heart, & made many alterations in the Government to promote it, but his love of innovation involved him in difficulties he had neither perseverance, nor vigour of mind to surmount, of this number are the precipitate abolition of religious houses, & the changes he made in the judicial proceedings in the Netherlands which excited a Revolt. In 1786. he attacked the Porte, but the fatigues of the Campaign, & the unhealthiness of the Season throw him into a decline of which he died in

1790

Leopold 2^d Arch Duke of
Austria. King of Hungary &
Bohemia, & Grand Duke of
Toscany.

1790.

He succeeded his brother in his hereditary dominions & was elected Emperor of the Romans by the name of Leopold 2^d. He concluded a peace with the Porte, & quelled the revolt in the Netherlands. His short reign is marked by many wise regulations respecting trade, & the admission to religious houses. He formed a coalition with Prussia to check the progress of the revolution in France, but died before his Troops took the field in.

1792.

78.

(38)

1790.

He married Mary Louisa of Parma,
& had issue.

1. Francis. who succeeded him.
2. Ferdinand Elector of Saltzbou^{rg}
3. Charles.
4. Joseph Anthony Palatine of Hungary
5. Anthony Victor Joseph, Grand Master
of the Teutonic Order.
6. John Baptist Joseph.
7. Regnier Joseph.
8. Lewis Joseph.
9. Roudolph John Joseph Regnier.
10. Mary Josepha Theresa Charlotte. m^d to
Prince Anthony of Saxony.
11. Mary Ann Ferdinanda. Abbess of Prague.
12. Mary Clementina Josepha, m^d the Prince
Royal of Naples & died in 1800.

1792.

79.

(39)

Francis 2^d / King of Hungary
& Bohemia

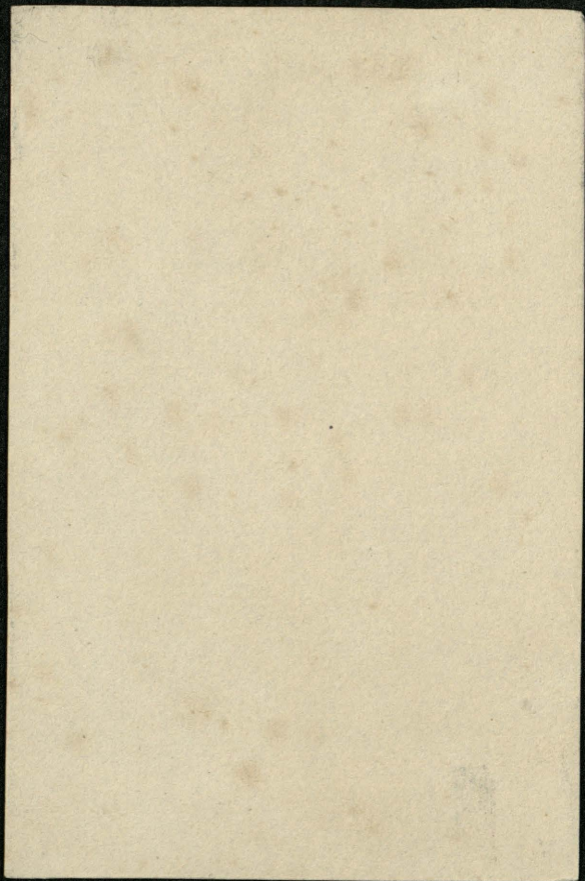
Emperor of Austria.

1792.

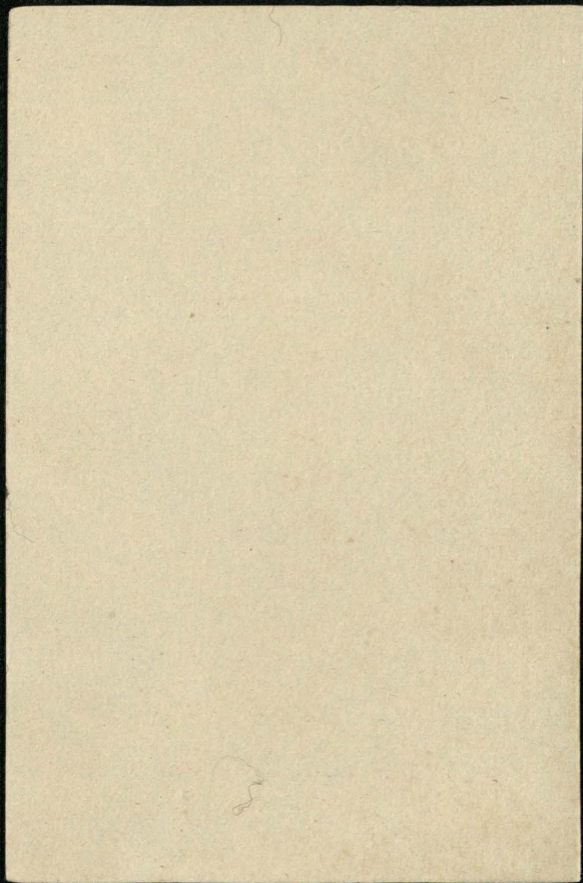
On the death of Leopold 2^d his
eldest Son Francis succeeded him,
& was elected Emperor. In 1804 he
added to his other Titles that of
Emperor of Austria.

He married 1st Elyzabeth Sister to
the Present Elector of Würtemberg. &
2^{dly}. Mary Theresa Caroline. Daugh-
ter to Ferdinand 4th King of Sicily.

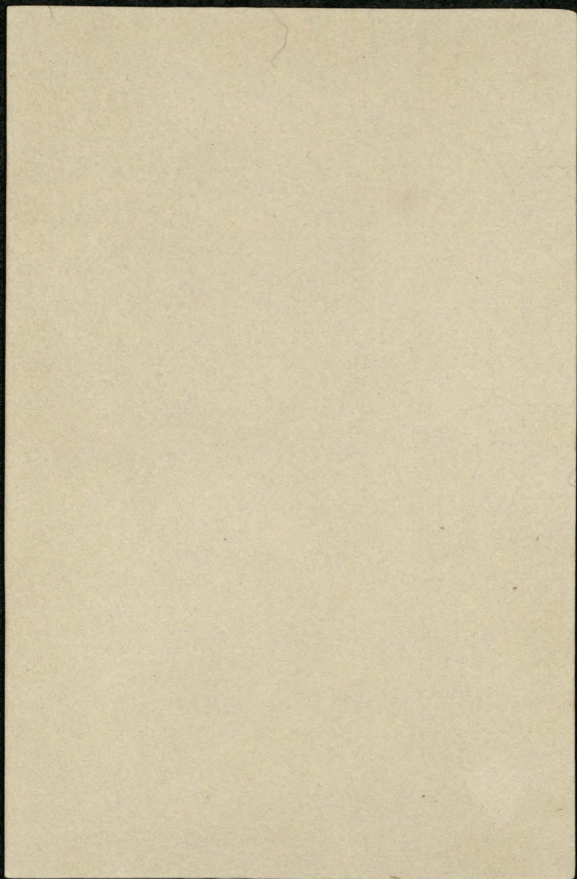
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47



42



43

44

