

1: The Valet's Tragedy and Other Stories by Andrew Lang: Ch. 8: The Mystery of James de la Cloche

Of the eldest natural son of Charles II. Nothing need be here said, save that the precise parentage of his mother, Mary Stuart, and the particulars of the death and burial of James Stuart the younger, the grandson of Charles II., are yet to be discovered.

Dispacci di Antonio Giustinian II, , nos. This included foot, and mounted soldiers. By October 4, the French forces were encamped at Valmontone, some 24 k. Some French soldiers who found themselves inside the limits of the city of Rome were murdered, a series of events which continued for some days [Burchard Diarium III,]. On September 27, only five days after his election, the new pope underwent an operation which required two incisions on his ulcerous left leg. His surgeon, Ludovico of S. This, of course, exposed him to danger both from infection and from blood clots, which might lead to stroke or to pulmonary embolism. Petri ad Vincula Rovere , who was Bishop of Ostia and had the right by tradition to consecrate a new pope; he was to be assisted by the Bishops of Savona Galeazzo della Rovere and Spoleto Francesco Eruli , and so Burchard informed Cardinal della Rovere [Burchard,]. Cardinal Francesco Todeschini-Piccolomini was ordained a priest on Saturday, September 30, and consecrated bishop on October 1â€” though special arrangements had to be made so that he could be seated throughout the ceremonies, due to his ulcerous leg which was causing him severe problems. Due to his infirmity, there was no procession to take possession of the Lateran Basilica. News was received in Venice on October 2 from Rome dated October 28 , that the new Pope was attempting to pacify the French and the Spanish. Diarii di Marino Sanuto 5, ,]. The Orsini were being supported by the French, and the Colonna by the Spanish. He had appointed nine cardinals to arrange a council for that purpose: Carafa, della Rovere, da Costa, S. Della Rovere was only too aware of the control that Borgia had over several cardinals, and his influence with the Spanish faction [See, e. Dispacci di Antonio Giustinian II, p. On October 3, it was reported to Venice that the Pope was suffering from a fever and that the situation was grave. Maneuvering for the next Conclave had already begun: Nonetheless, on October 4, the Venetian ambassador Giustinian was received in audience by the Pope, who remarks only that the Pope was in bed, nursing his ulcerous leg [Dispacci di Antonio Giustinian II, , no. There were complaints that the pope was receiving improper treatments from his doctors. Sigismondo Tizio [in Piccolomini, p. Placuit interea medicis qui pontificem curabant, altero iam perforato crure, potionem pigmentariam, quam medicinam vocant, a Pio esse summendam; nec defuere qui medelam huiusmodi compositam reiciendam putarent. Verum medentes custodientesque, nec non summentem pisum, fata ipsa ita disponebant in pellebantque ut longaeva iam Picolhomineorum felicitas repentino termineretur momento The response from the Cardinals was lukewarm [Diarii di Marino Sanuto 5,]. The Orator of Ferrara, Beltrando Costabili, noted as well that on October 11 and 12 the Pope was subjecting himself to one long audience after another, not taking care of himself, despite the fact that he was taking medicine [Piccolomini, p. Burchard noted that Pius took medicina mala again on October On the night between the 13th and 14th of October, according to Giustinian "el Pontifice ha abuto un parosismo de febre assai notabile Giustinian was summoned in the middle of the night between Tuesday and Wednesday, the 17th and 18th by Cardinal Carafa, and informed that the Pope had died some two hours earlier Dispacci, , written October 18, ante diem. Pope Pius III had reigned for twenty-six days. The Master of Ceremonies, Johannes Burchard, was summoned, and he supervised the usual arrangements for the washing and dressing of the body of the late Pope. It was placed on view in the Camera del Pappagallo while the Office of the Dead was recited by the Penitentiaries, and then placed in the Sistine Chapel by the parafrenarii and papal domestics. After some four hours, the remains were transferred to the Vatican Basilica by the Canons of St. The body remained in the chancel until Thursday morning, October 19, when it was transported to the Chapel of St. He had been appointed French Ambassador to the Holy See. Crisogono [He arrived in Venice from Hungary on October 8: Georgii, Cardinal Deacon of S. Maria Nova Cardinals not attending: Cardinal Priest of SS. Bishop of Segobre Canon and Provost of Valencia. Archbishop of Reims and Peer of France [Gallia christiana 9,]. Marcellino e Pietro , Bishop of Le Mans in succession to his uncle. Bishop of Terouanne Morinensis [Gallia christiana 10,]. Bishop of Arras ? Martini in Montibus , Bishop of Strigonia

[Esztergom] Chancellor of the King of Hungary. He paid 20, ducats for his red hat [Burchard III, 77]. Nicola inter imagines May 21, Bishop of Brixen in the Tyrol, with a coadjutor from Provost of Magdeburg and Canon of Brixen. On October 3 news was received at Venice that the Cardinal of Brixen was going to go to Rome, and that he was going to travel by way of Venice [Diarii di Marino Sanuto 5,]. Similar news was received on October 13 [Diarii di Marino Sanuto 5,]. Cesare and Pope Alexander had done everything they could to destroy the Orsini, and the Orsini were eager for revenge. Giovanni e Paolo died in the Castel S. The Spanish Ambassador, Francisco de Royas, who had an agreement with the Orsini dating from October 13, was worried about the Orsini keeping their promises and leaving the Duke and the Spanish in peace. The Cardinals pointed out that their authority extended only to managing the Conclave, not to protecting the Duke, and that they had no authority to satisfy any of the demands of the Orsini [Giustinian,]. The Orsini were said to be favoring three candidates for the Papal throne, Carafa, Della Rovere, and Riario—all of whom would mean disaster for the Spanish cause. But if the Spanish had to choose one of the three, it would be Della Rovere. Giustinian also remarks that Carafa had some support, but there was the suspicion that he was actually a partisan of the French. The streets were filled not only with the Orsini and their partisans, but also Giampaolo Baglioni on the side of the French. On Saturday, October 21, the Tiber was in flood. Several clerics, including Burchard, had trouble getting to the Vatican; the water began to recede, however, before Mass began. The French and Spanish cardinals did not want to come to the service, alleging fear of Paul of Perugia and the Orsini, who were lurking in the Borgo. On the 23rd, Cardinal Carvajal said the Mass, with seven cardinals in attendance; after Mass, four others joined them. On Tuesday the 24th, the Mass was celebrated by Cardinal Juan de Castro, with seven other cardinals in attendance: Cardinal Pietro Isavlies returned to the City from his legateship in Hungary, though he was not formally received by the cardinals. On October 25 there were fourteen cardinals present at the Mass celebrated by Cardinal Grimani. Cardinal Adriano Castello was present. There were twenty-two cardinals present, including Cardinal Adriano Castello. After Mass Cardinal Isavlies made his appearance and was greeted by the cardinals who were present. Cardinal Jaime Serra celebrated the Mass on October 27, with seventeen cardinals in attendance. On the 28th, Cardinal Francisco Borgia celebrated the Mass, assisted by nineteen cardinals. The meeting to revise the Electoral Capitulations did not take place, because Cardinal Carvajal could not be present. On Sunday, October 29, the Mass was said by Cardinal Pallavicini, at which twenty-four cardinals were present. Room assignments were drawn for the conclave cells [Burchard,]. After Mass there was a meeting at which the Electoral Capitulations were finalized which would be sworn to once the Conclave had begun. It was decided that the opening ceremonies of the Conclave would be held on Tuesday, October Also, on the 29th, Burchard notes that Cardinal Della Rovere came to the Apostolic Palace with Cesare Duke of Romandiola Valentino and his cardinals, and that they entered into an agreement in which Della Rovere, after he was elected Pope, would name Duke Cesare as Gonfaloniere of the Holy Roman Church and Captain General, and that they would leave each other in possession of their properties. The Spanish cardinals swore to give their votes to Della Rovere [Burchard,]. There were thirty-three cardinals assisting at the Mass. After the service was concluded, the participants went in procession to the Capella Maior, sang the Veni Creator, and were led in prayers by Cardinal Carafa, the Dean of the Sacred College. Afterwards the Cardinals retired to their cells for lunch. Later in the day the Conclave area was sealed and the Cardinals and participants took their oaths, the Cardinals began but did not complete the signing of the several pages on which the copies of the Electoral Capitulations would be written. Early in the evening, the Cardinals decided that Cardinal Della Rovere would be pope, and they all went to his cell with the exception of San Giorgio saying "Proficiat de papatu. Afterwards, all of the Cardinals subscribed to the Electoral Capitulations [text in Burchard, n. After the witnesses to the Capitulations oath had notarized the documents, the scrutiny began. Amboise voted for Carafa and Da Costa. Amboise himself received second-place votes from Aragona, Fieschi and Ascanio Sforza. De Sprats received one third-place vote, from Ascanio Sforza. The result, therefore, was 36 votes for Della Rovere, one vote for Carafa, and one vote for Amboise. He signed three of the capitula, and Burchard witnessed them; but the new Pope would not sign any of the requests for favors which were being made to him. At the conclusion of the subscription, Cardinal Riario, the Cardinal Protodeacon, opened a little window,

showed a cross, and announced, "Papam habemus! After donning the papal robes, Julius was carried in his sedia gestatoria to the Vatican Basilica, where a Te Deum was sung and he received the public obeisance of the cardinals. Finally, he gave the papal blessing. On the night of the 19th he left Rome and moved to Ostia, intending to go to France. Scheduling the date of his coronation was not an easy matter for Burchard. Then he decided on the 19th for St. Then the coronation was put off until the 26th and the Lateran until the Feast of St.

2: CATHOLIC ENCYCLOPEDIA: William Maziere Brady

Get this from a library! Anglo-Roman papers: I.-The English palace in Rome: II.-The eldest natural son of Charles II: III.-Memoirs of Cardinal Erskine, papal envoy to the court of George III.

The Mystery of James de la Cloche Ch. I may be illygitmit, I may have been changed at nuss. We know not whether James de la Cloche--rejecting the gaudy lure of three crowns--lived and died a saintly Jesuit; or whether, on the other hand, he married beneath him, was thrown into gaol, was sentenced to a public whipping, was pardoned and released, and died at the age of twenty-three, full of swaggering and impenitent impudence. Was there but one James de la Cloche, a scion of the noblest of European royal lines? Did he, after professions of a holy vocation, suddenly assume the most secular of characters, jilting Poverty and Obedience for an earthly bride? If so, what became of the genuine and saintly James de la Cloche? He is never heard of any more, whether because he assumed an ecclesiastical alias, or because he was effectually silenced by the person who took his character, name, money, and parentage. There are two factions in the dispute about de la Cloche. The former including the late Lord Acton and Father Boero believe that James adhered to his sacred vocation, while the second James was a rank impostor. The other party holds that the frivolous and secular James was merely the original James, who suddenly abandoned his vocation, and burst on the world as a gay cavalier, and claimant of the rank of Prince of Wales, or, at least, of the revenues and perquisites of that position. The essays can be procured in a separate brochure. Lord Acton now added the story of the second James, or of the second avatar of the first James, from State Papers in our Record Office. The documents as to de la Cloche are among the MSS. The purpose of Father Boero was not to elucidate a romance in royal life, but to prove that Charles II. Let it be granted that reason can discover nothing as to the existence of any ground for religion. Let it be granted that we cannot know whether there is a God or not. Yet either there is, or there is not. It is even betting, heads or tails, croix ou pile. This being so, it is wiser to bet that there is a God. If you lose, you are just where you were, except for the pleasures which you desert. If you win, you win everything! What you stake is finite, a little pleasure; if you win, you win infinite bliss. So far Charles was prepared theoretically to go but he would not abandon his diversions. Thereby he could--it was even betting--actually ensure his salvation. But if he put on his money publicly, if he professed Catholicism, he certainly lost his kingdoms. Consequently he tried to be a crypto-Catholic, but he was not permitted to practise one creed and profess another. THAT the Pope would not stand. So it was on his death-bed that he made his desperate plunge, and went, it must be said, bravely, on the darkling voyage. Charles had now no man whom he could implicitly trust in his efforts to become formally, but secretly, a Catholic. And now James de la Cloche comes on the scene. Father Boero attests the authenticity of seal and handwriting. It is important to note that James de la Cloche seems to have spoken no language except French. Home and Foreign Review, vol. After , James de la Cloche was pursuing his studies in Holland, being at this time a Protestant. Conceivably he had been brought up in a French Huguenot family, like that of the de Rohan. On February 7, , Charles wrote a new document. Christina of Sweden was then residing in Hamburg. If so--and how else could he prove his birth? He obtained from Christina a statement, in Latin, that Charles had acknowledged him, privately, to her, as his son. It does not appear that Charles had ever told Christina a word about the matter. These pious monarchs were far from being veracious. Andrea al Quirinale as a Jesuit novice. He came in poverty. His wardrobe was of the scantiest. He had two shirts, a chamois leather chest protector, three collars, and three pairs of sleeves. Really he was twenty-two. It may be that the General of the Jesuits, Oliva, did not yet know who de la Cloche really was. Meanwhile, his religious vocation led him to forfeit pounds yearly, and expectations, and to disobey his father and king. The good King took all very easily. On August 3, , he wrote a longa et verbosa epistola, from Whitehall, to the General of the Jesuits. His face was now set towards the secret treaty of Dover and conversion. The conversion of his son, therefore, seemed truly providential. Charles had discussed it with his own mother and his wife. He had long prayed God to give him a safe and secret chance of conversion, but he could not use, without exciting suspicion, the priests then in England. On the other hand, his son would do: In a few years, the King hoped to recognise him publicly. With him alone could

Charles practise secretly the mysteries of the Church. To such edifying ends had God turned an offence against His laws, an amourette. De la Cloche, of course, was as yet not a priest, and could not administer sacraments, an idea which occurred to Charles himself. The Queen of Sweden, Charles added, was prudent, but, being a woman, she probably could not keep a secret. Charles wants his son to come home, and asks the Jesuit to put off Christina with any lie he pleases, if she asks questions. In short, he regards the General of the Jesuits as a person ready to tell any convenient falsehood, and lets this opinion appear with perfect naivete! In London the young man must avoid Jesuit society, and other occasions of suspicion. He ends with a promise of subscriptions to Jesuit objects. Jesuits under the name of Signor de la Cloche. He must be careful of his health, which is delicate, and not voyage at an unhealthy season. The Queens are anxious to see him. He should avoid asceticism. He may yet be recognised, and take precedence of his younger and less nobly born brother, the Duke of Monmouth. The King expresses his affection for a son of excellent character, and distinguished by the solidity of his studies and acquirements. If toleration is gained, de la Cloche has some chance of the English throne, supposing Charles and the Duke of York to die without issue male. Parliament will be unable to oppose this arrangement, unless Catholics are excluded from the succession. This has a crazy sound. The Crown would have been in no lack of legitimate heirs, failing offspring male of the King and the Duke of York. If de la Cloche, however, persists in his vocation, so be it. The King assures his son of his affection, not only as the child of his extreme youth, but for the virtues of his character. De la Cloche must travel as a simple gentleman. On August 29, Charles again wrote to Oliva. He had heard that the Queen of Sweden was going to Rome. De la Cloche must not meet her, she might let out the secret: If Charles is known to be a Catholic, there will be tumults, and he will lose his life. Another letter, undated, asks that the novice, contrary to rule, may travel alone, with no Jesuit chaperon, and by sea, direct from Genoa. Consulting physicians, the King has learned that sea sickness is never fatal, rather salutary. His travelling name should be Henri de Rohan, as if he were of that Calvinistic house, friends of the King. The story must be circulated that de la Cloche is the son of a rich preacher, deceased, and that he has gone to visit his mother, who is likely to be converted. He must leave his religious costume with the Jesuits at Genoa, and pick it up there on his return. He must not land at the port of London, but at some other harbour, and thence drive to town. In France he leaves a Jesuit whom he is to pick up as he again makes for England. The questions to which de la Cloche is to bring answers doubtless concerned the wish of Charles to be a Catholic secretly, and other arrangements which he is known to have suggested on another occasion. Father Boero argues that James would return to London, under a third name, unknown. But it would be risky for one who had appeared in England under one name in , and under another Rohan in , to turn up under a third in . To take aliases, often three or four, was, however, the custom of the English Jesuits, and de la Cloche may have chosen his fourth. No such letter exists. I know not if the money was ever paid. He also asks Oliva to give James doppie for expenses, to be repaid in six months. James did not leave the Society of Jesus, argues Father Boero, for, had he left, he would have carried away the papers in which Charles acknowledges him and promises a pension of pounds yearly. But that document would be useless to James, whether he remained a Jesuit or not, for the condition of the pension was that he should be a Protestant of the Anglican sect, and live in London. But suppose that James fled secretly from the Jesuits, then he probably had no chance of recovering his papers. His return mission to England over, he probably would finish his Jesuit training at a college in France or Flanders, say St.

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He was nephew of Sir Maziere Brady, Bart. In he was appointed Anglican curate of Maynooth and in , curate of Kilkeedy, Limerick. In he became curate of St. In this year, also, he married a lineal descendant, on the maternal side, of the famous Protestant divine, Jeremy Taylor, Bishop of Down and Connor. Brady acted as chaplain to several successive viceroys, and in became Vicar of Clonfert , County Cork. While here he published in three volumes the "Clerical and Parochial Records of Cork, Cloyne and Ross" Dublin, , which he compiled from diocesan and parish registries and manuscripts in the principal libraries and public offices of Oxford, Dublin , and London , and from private and family papers. These "Records" are mainly those of the Protestant Diocese of Cork , Cloyne , and Ross, but will no doubt be of great service to the future Catholic historians of these dioceses. Brady published several works in favour of the disestablishment of the Irish Protestant Church, such as: When the Church Disestablishment Act was passed, Dr. Brady went to Rome , where he examined the Vatican archives for information touching the ecclesiastical affairs of England , Ireland , and Scotland. During his stay in Rome , Dr. The last of his works was the "Anglo-Roman Papers", published in He had a large share in the political controversies of the day and corresponded much with Gladstone and other eminent statesmen. He died of apoplexy and was buried in the Campo Verrano Cemetery in Rome. Born in Dublin , January 8, , died in Rome , March 19, ". About this page APA citation. In The Catholic Encyclopedia. Robert Appleton Company, This article was transcribed for New Advent by Theodore L. Farley, Archbishop of New York. The editor of New Advent is Kevin Knight. My email address is webmaster at newadvent. Dedicated to the Immaculate Heart of Mary.

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Peter, with keys; St. Paul, with sword, full length, standing, facing forward.. His father enriched himself by. The son moved to Rome and became a solicitor. Julius II made him his secretary, as well as secretary of the College of Cardinals. Leo adopted him into his family, and made him a cardinal on July 1, He was appointed Legate to Umbria and to the Marches, and was made superintendant of finances. Since he left no will, the pope inherited what was left of his property investments. He had been appointed by Leo X on July 3, [Sanuto 31, 13]. On November 23, the news arrived that the combined papal and Imperial forces, which had been fighting the French and the Venetians in Lombardy and Venezia during the Summer and Fall of , had finally captured Milan [Sanuto 32,]. The policy of the Medici had always opposed the Venetians, and this was a moment of great pleasure. The French, who were allied with the Venetians, were equally disconcerted. Nonetheless he returned to Rome from his suburban Villa Manliana Magliano that day to be able to participating in the celebrations [Bartholomeo Angilelli, Orator of Bologna, in Sanuto,]. He was met by some twenty cardinals, and participated in some festivities in the city, culminating in a grand banquet. That evening there were celebrations in the houses of every cardinal, except Trivulzio, Fieschi, and Pisano—the leading members of the French faction in the College of Cardinals [Sanuto,]. At his coming whome from Manliano, I met his Holiness, and my thought I never sawe hym nor losty. Die Dominica, quae fuit prima Decembris, horae prope VII, mortuus est Papa Leo Decimus, quin aliquis praevidisset casum suum, nam medici ipsum dicebant leviter aegrotare ex catarrho concepta in Villa Manliana. Parides media nocte ivit in cubiculum mortui papae; et invenit eum mortuum et iam frigidum, quasi nigrum ex catarrho, licet aliqui dixerunt ex veneno. Mane omnes cardinales qui erant in urbe numero vigintinovem venerunt ad palatium Tanta victoriae nuntio accepto pontifex, cum in Manliana villa esset, incredibili laetitia est affectus; nam eo triduo literae de Helvetiorum ambigua fide acceptae, animum incerta et ancipiti spe victoriae suspensum sollicitis cogitationibus excruciarant. Nec multo post, priusquam coenaret, obrigit, sensimque exorta est febris a quodam miti tepore longe lenissima, sed quae ei suprema extitit; ob id sequente die in Urbem est revector, iam certius ac plenius erumpente morbo; pessimumque omen imminentis mortis in ipso cubiculi limine accepit in quo constiterat architectus ligneam offerens sepulchri effigiem, quod tum insigni marmoris caelatura Henrico regi in Britannia parabatur. Sed ea febris, quod ex intervallis lacesseret, a medicis adulantibus aut iudicio deceptis, aliquamdiu neglecta, adeo vehementer demum incubuit ut pene priusquam morbus dignosci posset et fatalis hora sentiretur, turbata ratione sit ereptus; paucis tamen ante horis quam e vita migraret, supplex, iunctis elatisque manibus atque oculis in coelum pie coniectis, Deo gratias egit, constantissime professus, sed vel funestum morbi exitum aequo pacatoque animo laturum, postquam Parmam Placentiamque sine vulnere recuperatas, honestissima de superbo hoste parta victoria, conspiceret. Vixit annis quadraginta septem, imperavit octo totidemque mensibus et diebus undeviginti. Fuere qui existimarent eum indito poculis veneno fuisse sublatum; nam cor eius atrii livoris maculas ostendit et lien prodigiosae tenuitatis est repertus. Ob id coniectus est in carcerem Barnabos Malaspina minister a poculis, non obscuro indicio, quod Leonem, pridie quam decumberet, in coena post haustum vini calicem, statim obducta et tristi fronte ab eo quaesivisse constabat undenam sibi adeo amarum et insuave vinum propinasset. Adauxit quoque patrati sceleris suspicionem, quod ipse sub auroram, quum septima noctis hora pontifex expirasset, specie venandi cum canibus Vaticanam portam exivisset, adeo ut a praetorianis uti fugitivus caperetur, his scilicet admirantibus dissolutum hominis ingenium, qui intempestivas absque ullo pudore quaereret voluptates, quum tota aula extincto beneficentissimo domino in lachrymis et luctu versaretur. The rumor of poisoning is also reported by Girolamo Bonfio in a letter to his barber on December 5, a copy of which found its way to Senator Marino Sanuto in the offices of the Venetian government [Sanuto,]. A more measured opinion, and one with some considerable likelihood of truth, was presented to the Signoria of Bologna by Bartolomeo Angilelli, reminding them that the pope suffered from a fistula which was the despair of his doctors, and that he appeared to be suffering from intermittent fevers

which assailed him each evening Sanuto, Both the Orsini and the Colonna were in arms and the city of Rome was closed down tightly. All the banks were closed. After the Congregation, the body of the late Pope was carried to the Basilica of St. Peter in solemn procession. The official funeral took place [Sanuto,] and the first of the novendiales masses was held in the Sistine Chapel of the Basilica, the Dean of the Sacred College presiding. Twenty-eight cardinals were present. Cardinal Alessandro Cesarini, former papal protonotary, was appointed to make the necessary preparations for holding the conclave. The Novendiales would conclude on the 18th, and therefore the Conclave was scheduled to begin on the 19th [Sanuto,]. On Tuesday, the 10th, Cardinal Cornaro arrived from Venice, and on the 11th five more. Two more arrived on the 12th. Cardinal Ferrero Ivrea was detained at Pavia, but finally arrived in time for the Conclave [Bergenroth, pp. A full list of living cardinals is provided in Sanuto pp. Another list of the cardinals who were present in Curia at the death of Leo X is given in the Conclave narrative of Conrad Burmann [pp. Medici was in Milan, and Cornar was in Venice enjoying the election of his father as Doge of Venice ; even as a list of living cardinals it is incomplete, with only forty-four names in total. His cardinalate had been purchased from Alexander VI in by his father, Antonio Grimani, for the sum of 30, ducats [Norwich, History of Venice, p. Antonio Grimani was elected Doge of Venice on July 6, , at the age of Cardinal Grimani arrived in Rome from Venice on December 14, Bishop of Rome He had not been ordained priest until ; he had a mistress up to , three sons and a daughter. On November 6, , he wrote to M. Bishop of Bologna He held the administration of the Diocese of Novara in February and March of ; and likewise of Catarro. In he alienated his own Swiss people by supporting the Emperor against the King of France. He was with the Imperial army in Lombardy in the Summer and Fall of , leading troops and actively engaging in the fighting, especially around Brescia and Bergamo. He died in , and was buried at the Minerva [V. Forcella, Inscrizioni delle chiese di Roma I, p. Bishop of Florence and Archbishop of Narbonne , formerly Bishop of Embrun The Venetians received news on July 7, that the Emperor had given Medici the bishopric of Toledo, which the Pope approved [Sanuto 31, p. Medici received a pension of 10, ducats a year from the bishopric of Toledo, granted in [Duke of Sessa to Charles V February 24, The Emperor and the Pope had just formed a new alliance in June, and the Venetians were frightened by Imperial successes. On October 10, it was reported at Venice that Medici, Legate in Bologna, was with the papal army only ten miles from Cremona [Sanuto 32, 15]. He was not in Rome for the official Novendiales. Balbina, Archbishop of Siena Earlier he had been Canon of the Vatican Basilica. Secretary of Julius II. Susanna died December 11, Agnese in Agone died Bishop of Mileto , Bishop of Cotrona and Apollinaris, nephew of Cardinal Antoniotto Pallavicini. Bishop of Cavaillon [Gallia christiana 1,]. Ciriaco in Thermis Doctor in utroque iure Pavia. Former Bishop of Como He defended Julius II against the schismatic council of Pisa. Protector of France before the Holy See. Administrator of the diocese of Vienne Cardinal Priest of SS. Clemente and of S. Lorenzo in Panisperna in commendam. Doctor of Canon Law. Canon of the Vatican Basilica President of the Roman Arch-Gymnasium. Vicar of Rome [L. Lorenzo in Panisperna by Leo X on July 1, Anastasia died Bishop of Feltre, and Count Palatine. Pancrazio, Former Treasurer of the Apostolic Camera.. Bishop of Molfetta Later Bishop of Grosseto He died in Callisto died , in the Castel S. Appointed by the Duke of Milan to teach theology at Pavia. In and he taught at Mantua and Milan. On May 30, , he was elected Procurator General, and appointed Prefect of Studies in the Apostolic Palaces for the next seven years. At that Chapter he was elected Superior General of the Order. He was still Superior General when named a cardinal in June, Armellini, , p. He was also given instructions about Luther, either to reconcile him to the Church, or to declare him a Heretic. Luther, however, was protected by the University of Witemberg and the Elector of Saxony. He worked successfully in the private meetings of the Imperial Electors to bring about the election of Charles V, in June , in accordance with the wishes of Pope Leo X. Dominique IV Paris ,]. He was the author of numerous tracts on theology and biblical exegesis.

5: Full text of "Scottish Review"

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9: SEDE VACANTE , II

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