SUMMARY

Summary			XXI XIII
CHAPTER I.			
Roderic de Borgia's youth.			
ARTICLE I. — Birthplace of Roderic de Borg	ςia.		
Born in Spain, in the diocese of Valencia. Mariana and others wrongly assign the city of Valencia. He was born in the city of Xativa. Rejoicings in Xativa at Alexander VI's election. Where in Xativa was he born and baptized? Xativa admitted as birthplace by historians generally.			1 2 2 4 5
ARTICLE II. — Time of Roderic de Borgia's b	oirth	۱.	
Was he born in A. D. 1427 or 1451, or in 1430 or 1431? Testimony of Burchard on Alexander's age Papal documents indicate the time of Roderic's birth Was born on the last day of 1431 or the first of 1432			6 8 9 9
Article III. — Roderic de Borgia's youth	•		
			10 10 10 12 13 13 15 18
ARTICLE IV. — Roderic at the University of Bo	logn	ia.	
Roderic studies Canon Law in Bologna, October 1453. When did Roderic arrive in Italy?			
)			

le went to Bologna, when 17 years old, in 1449. Pastor, carping at others, greatly mistakes the time. Plew dignities of Roderic de Borgia. Platagne deficient in information. Platagne deficient in information. Platagne dignities for Roderic. Platagnes dignities in Xativa in favor of Jofre Lançol. Platagnes dignities in Xativa in	Twenty-eight years old, he lives in Spain with a lady and her two daughters, of whom he takes one in lieu of a legitimate wife, and raises five bastards. By cunning he keeps general esteem. Is called to Rome by Calixtus III. Made archbishop of Valencia and legate to Portugal. He sends his family to Venice. Rodrigo goes to Rome and plays the hypocrite. Calls his concubine to Rome in A. D. 1490. Calixtus III made him bishop of Albano and Porto, and sent him to Portugal and Aragon where he misbehaved. Sixty years old, Roderic dances at night with the old woman. Cardinal Borgia elected Pope by all the cardinals. The lampoon still copied, after Mariana and Raynaldi. 5.	50 50 51 52
CHAPTER II.		
CHAI TER III	CHAPTER IV.	
Roderic de Borgia created a cardinal.	THE THE TAX STATE OF THE STATE	
	Cardinal do Porrio undos Calintes III	
Created with the advice of each cardinal. Gregorovius denies, and Pastor comments on, the unanimous consent. Special privileges signed by all cardinals. Cardinal de Borgia to replace an unworthy rector. Roderic, proclaimed a cardinal, receives the red hat.	Cardinal de Borgia under Calixtus III. ARTICLE. — The cardinal Governor Legate of the March of Ancona.	
Pastor blames the Pope for the nomination, approved by Aeneas Sylvius	Appointed Governor of the March, A. D. 1456)()()
CHAPTER III. Stupid tales about pope Alexander VI.	castle and sends the rebel to Rome. 6 Receives the provostry of Mainz and more expectatives. 6 Is made bishop of Girona in A. D. 1457. 6 Punishes the rebel de Clavellis in Fabriano. 6 Receives the abbay of Heavides in Pale	;; ;; ;;
Alexander VI, as youth, cardinal or Pope, not known to have ever met Vannoza	Receives the abbey of Heremides in Palencia. 6 Must replace the marshal and prevent fraud in revenue of salt. 6 Friendly letter of Aeneas Sylvius to cardinal de Borgia. 6 Piccinino plotting with Ferdinand of Naples. 6	38 31
He murders a boy, and goes unpunished. He attends to his father's large business. Is a lawyer, a cleric, a knight errant, a soldier. The lampoon admitted, yet worthless of consideration. Pope Alexander VI denies having been a soldier. 45 Popedaric becomes a page a clergyman again, a gambler, a loafer,	ARTICLE II. — Cardinal de Borgia Vicechancellor. The cardinal proposed and named vicechancellor. 6 Finishes first his work in Ancona. 7 The vicechancery and its branches. 7	3! 7(
a debauchee. 46	The college of "Solicitors" erected by Sixtus IV.	ľ

april of he

Cardinal Borgia donates part of his fee: 1000 ducats	73
The Dataria, Prothonotarii and Abbreviators.	73
Pius II reduced the number of the abbreviators and the cardinal's	
rights. Paul II and Sixtus IV made new changes.	74
The Scriptores and the Bullatores.	75
The Scriptores and the Dunatores.	75
The Sacra Rota Offices paid for and paying well.	77
Fees and duties of a vicechancellor.	77
He was allowed to appoint lieutenants and assistants.	78
He was allowed to appoint neuteriants and assistants. He governed the Chancery well for thirty-six years.	79
Named commissary general of the papal army.	80
He was not prefect of Rome, duke of Spoleto nor envoy to	00
Aragon.	81
Calixtus III sells him the old mint.	82
The vicechancellor builds his palace, the vicechancellery.	82
Short of money, he receives more expectatives and the abbeys	-
of Holy Angel and of Fossanova.	83
He restores property abstracted from Fossanova.	83
He restores property abstracted from resources.	•
ARTICLE III. — The cardinal, bishop of Valencia.	
ARTICLE III. — The cardinal, dishop of valencia.	
C N beauty	84
Cardinal de Borgia named bishop of Valencia.	85
Many mistakes in regard to this nomination.	00
The diocese was worth 10,000 ducats, but the cardinal was deprived of several benefices, perhaps of the diocese of	
deprived of several behences, perhaps of the diocese of	86
Girona.	87
The cardinal offers a pension to his competitor. His officials and coadjutor in the diocese.	88
His officials and coadjutor in the diocese. The cardinal sustains his officials.	89 -
He opposes the interference of Spanish inquisitors.	89
Valencia exempted from its metropolitan.	90
Valencia exempted from its metropolitant.	90
Bishop Borgia made archbishop of Valencia. Requires unpaid revenues and alienated property.	91
Requires unpaid revenues and anenated property.	92
Demands his abbey of Valdegna. Enlarges the cathedral building.	93
Defends the rights of a generous donor and of benefices.	93
An indulgence in favor of the restoration of the Valencian	
Cathedral.	94
The cardinal favor the Poor Clares and charitable institutions.	95
Stops a bishop preaching false doctrines.	96
Restrains the Spanish Inquisition in all Aragon.	97
Insists on canonical visitations.	98
Revives the laws of the cloister and reforms convents.	99
Obtains faculties for the benefit of clergy and laity.	101
Hurries to the death-bed of Calixtus III.	
Advises his brother, Pedro Luis, and helps him flee from Rome.	103
Dooth and burial of Calivius III	104

CHAPTER V.

Cardinal de Borgia under	Pius	II.
--------------------------	------	-----

ARTICLE	Ι.		During	the	first	two	years.
---------	----	--	--------	-----	-------	-----	--------

and both agone.	
Conclave of Pius II in A. D. 1458. The cardinal decides the election by his "access". The envoy of Milan misrepresents the facts. The cardinal, who had restored his own title church, St. Nicholas in the Tullian Prison, is made administrator of Santa Maria in Via Lata, which he also helps to renovate. He helps Pius II obtain the papal fortresses. Receives benefices and pensions. Accompanies Pius II to the Congress of Mantua. Builds the episcopal palace at Pienza. Romagna and Bologna disloyal to the Pope.	6 7 8 9 0 1
The Congress a failure, while cardinal Borgia was an exception	
for fidelity	2
en samilie Subjects	
ARTICLE II. — Monitory letter of pope Pius II.	
No testimony against the cardinal's morality. Some admit, others deny, the authenticity of the letter. The papal brief. Gregorovius, de l'Epinois and Pastor exaggerate the brief by mistranslation. No assertion of wrong, no inquest, a rumor. Time between the deed and the rebuke. Incredible circumstances of the alleged misconduct. The Pope calls it all "frivolity". Reply of cardinal Borgia. Final brief of pope Pius II. One indiscretion would make the cardinal notorius, while long	4 5 7 8 9 0 1 2
infamies would remain unnoticed by Pius II and his three successors.	5
ARTICLE III. — Cardinal de Borgia during Pius II's last years	;.
The cardinal receives the abbey of St. Mary of the Rock. 127 Pays for thirty men of the papal army. 128 Translation of the head of St. Andrew. 128	8

The cardinal obtains the abbey of St. Mary of Rivipula and priories. 129 Feast of "Corpus Christi" in Viterbo	Ammanati hard on Popes and colleagues. 152 Ammanati's interested request of reconciliation. 154
The cardinal congratulates the new doge of Venice 132	ARTICLE II. — Cardinal de Borgia, Administrator abbot
Is named bishop of Carthagena	V4
Reforms the Carthagenian diocese with help of the Pope 133 Temporal lords prevented from robbing the clergy	of Subiaco.
The cardinal made bishop of Majorca, prior of S. Paul "extra	The conding appointed about of Subjects 155
muros " and a dignitary of Tortosa	The cardinal appointed abbot of Subiaco
Builds and equips a galley against the Turks	Restores Trevi to the monastery
To pay for the vessel, he offers his palace for sale and must	The community gave him the seigniory of Marano
mortgage it	The administrator secures to the abbey the full seigniory of
churches, leases his benefices for three years for cash: . 138	Gerano ,
Accompanies Pius II to Siena	Procures to the abbey H. Angels convent near Trevi
Pius II requests the help of the cardinals. Untimely imputation	Subjaco united with Farfa, disunited and united again 160
of Pastor	Sixtus IV takes from the rebel Colonna Anticoli and Ciciliano
Crusaders and the Pope go to embark in Ancona ,	and restores them to the abbey
A plague breaks out in crowded Ancona	The cardinal obtains spiritual privileges for the monks 161 When a pope, he grants more such privileges and several tem-
The cardinal stricken assists at Pius II's deathbed 142	poral favors
Returns to Rome, acts at the Conclave and soon is well 142	
Shameful calumny against cardinal de Borgia	ARTICLE III. — Roderic de Borgia, cardinal-bishop of Albano,
	ordained and consecrated.
CHAPTER VI.	ordanica and consecrated.
	He is named bishop of Albano
Cardinal de Borgia under Paul II.	He was a "Venerabilis Frater" on October 31st, 1471 166
Cardinal de Borgia worked for Paul II's election	ARTICLE IV. — Cardinal de Borgia named a Legate to Spain.
He recovers former rights to appoint abbreviators	
Is charged with the diocese of Murcia	Appointment of five Legates "a latere"
Receives and resigns the archdeanery of Darocha	Expenses to be provided for
Receives permission to transfer the corpses of his father, and of	He can lease for three years all his revenues
his brothers and sisters	Is allowed to make a last will
Is exempted from the jurisdiction of his Metropolitan 150	Preparations for his departure
	The bull and the objects of the legation.
CHAPTER VII.	He was provided with almost papal powers
i de la companya de	The Legate doing papal work
Cardinal de Borgia under Sixtus IV.	
ARTICLE I. — The cardinal at the election of Sixtus IV.	ARTICLE V. — Legate de Borgia in Spain.
ARTICLE 1. — THE CAPUMAL AT THE EJECTION OF SIXTUS IV.	
Cardinal de Borgia, influential at the conclave	Lands in Valencia
Blame of Ammanati	He holds a diocesan synod
	This opening address

Remarks on his speech	ARTICLE VIII. — Cardinal de Borgia, Governor of Nepi,
He was not a Renaissance scholar, but knew Law and Scripture. 188	
The address not written by the cardinal of Pavia 188	Ascoli and Cività Castellana.
The Legate announces tithes in Valencia	
He reconciles the murderers of the bishop of Pamplona 190	Sixtus IV borrows from cardinal de Borgia
Visits the King and clergy of Aragon	Names him governor of Nepi, etc
Hands to Ferdinand the dispensation to marry Isabella 192	The cardinal rebuilds the fortress of Nepi
Mediator between John II and rebel Barcelona 192	He lends, i. e. gives three thousand ducats more
He meets Ferdinand in Valencia	Recuperates lost property for the fortress
mposes tithes in Aragon	Mild government of Mani and Cività Contailing
nvited by the king of Castilla	Mild government of Nepi and Cività Castellana
Received in Madrid by king Henri IV	Codification of the Cività Castellana Statutes
Promises the red hat to Peter de Mendoza and proposes Auxias	When Pope, he grants Nepi to cardinal Sforza
	Nepi having become vacant, is given to Lucretia de Borgia
de Podio for the cardinalate	Cività Castellana subjected to the Roman Camera
Fails to pacify the Castilian factions	Pope Alexander VI rebuilds the castle of Cività Castellana 230
Convokes the high clergy to Segorve and publishes tithes 198	
Celebrates a national council	ARTICLE IX. — Cardinal de Borgia under the last
institutes the theologal canons	· ·
Promotes councils and synods	years of Sixtus IV.
The question of tithes and indulgence oblations agreed on 200	
Visits Valencia on his return	Keeps the deanery of Jaén at his disposal
Visits his native city, Xativa	Receives several pensions
	Is named protector of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem. 232
	Appointed protector of the Kinghts of St. John of Jerusalem 232
ARTICLE VI. — The Legate returns to Rome.	Appointed archpriest of St. Mary Major in Rome
•	Restores and beautifies the basilica
Makes a codicil in favor of his cousin, Jofre de Borgia 203	Institutes a school of church music
Storm on his return	Receives more benefices
Effects of the cardinal's mission	Sixtus IV visits the cardinal at Porto
The cardinal of Pavia praises his labors	Demise of pope Sixtus IV
Sixtus IV praises the Legate and settles accounts with him 207	
Cardinal de Borgia remains a Legate in Spain 209	
Behavior of the Legate in Spain	CHAPTER VIII.
Each accusation refuted	
No hint at immorality but from the stupid lampoon	Cardinal de Borgia under Innocent VIII.
The Legate rewarded with several benefices	
ARTICLE VII. — Cardinal de Borgia promoted and made	The ambassadors' candidates for the tiara. 239
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	Cardinal Borgia advises to elect the best fitted man. 241
Legate to Naples,	Cardinals de Borgia and della Rovere carry through cardinal
	Barbo. 241
The cardinal accompanies the Pope on his flight from the pest	An untrue imputation of Thuasne
in Rome	Cardinal de Borgia receives new benefices. 243
Promoted to Porto	Is made governor of Suriano
Promoted to Porto	A robber's fight in Suriano.
Appointed as Legate to Naples	Receives and resigns the diocese of Seville. 245
He blessed the King's marriage and crowned the Queen	The Pope sends his physician to the indisposed cardinal
Tried in vain to export wheat for Rome	Many new benefices and right of lease
Other duties and rewards	247
	1942

CHAPTER IX.

Cardinal de Borgia in public life.

He was loved by the people and esteemed by his colleagues. 257
He was to prevent an illegitimate being created cardinal. 258
His influence on the conclaves. 260
Cause of his influence with the Popes. 260
He was the distributor of papal favors. 260
Interfered in the creation of cardinals. 262
Procures peace with Naples. 263
His intercourse with Kings and princes. 265

CHAPTER X.

Cardinal de Borgia in private life.

ARTICLE I. — The cardinal's appearance, virtues and vices.

Personal features of the cardinal. 267
The cardinal's mental qualities. 269
He was an orator by nature. 272
Had knowledge of literature, history and rubrics. 273
Excelled in Canon Law and Holy Scripture. 273
He had a large library. 274
Writings of cardinal de Borgia. 275
He encouraged literature and science. 277
His piety towards the Blessed Sacrament. 278
His devotion to the Virgin Mother of Christ. 278
His altar in Santa Maria del Popolo. 279

abbeys in Hungary. 250
Obtains more benefices. 251
Named bishop of Majorca, receives other benefices. 252
Roman celebration of the surrender of Granada. 253
The cardinal is named bishop of Erlau and receives other

253

SUMMARY	XĻIII
His kindness towards his fellow-men. His charity for the sick and the poor. Was hard on himsef, labored much, ate, drank and slept little. The cardinal accused of hypocrisy. After work, listened to comedies of Plautus and looked at popular festivities.	282 283 284 285
He is not accused of immorality. A letter of Ammanati. Ammanati does not admonish but is admonished. Also twice by cardinal de Borgia.	. 286 . 288 . 289
Cardinal de Borgia's admonitions prove his own morality and disprove the reality of Pius II's rebuke Proofs of the cardinal's good morals.	. 290 . 291
ARTICLE II Cardinal de Borgia's riches and expens	ses.
The cardinal occupies a neat palace and rented houses. He enjoys the revenues of many dioceses, abbeys, etc. Rich furniture of his mansion. Pastor calls the cardinal both vanitous and stingy; Gregorovius	. 293 . 294
more justly, makes a distinction. The cardinal's brilliant court. In a few years he procured benefices to more than four hundred	. 295 . 297 i
Which caused great expenses. :	. 298 . 299 . 300 . 301
CHAPTER XI.	
Cardinal de Borgia elected Pope.	
ARTICLE I. — Preparations for the Conclave.	
Death of pope Innocent VIII and disorder in Rome. Mass of the H. Ghost, with Carvajal as preacher. Main parts of the oration. Leonello de Chieregatis had given the same advices at the buria	. 309 մ
of Innocent VIII. No hope of Cardinal de Borgia's election, if he was as he i misrepresented.	S

SUMMARY	XLV
Reasons given, at the time, for the choice. H. de l'Epinois is puzzled but not convinced. No general corruption to explain the election. The workings of corruption, quite the contrary.	340 340
ARTICLE V. — Pope Alexander VI elected canonically	
No simony before or during the conclave. No cardinals revealed or confessed simony. Valori reports the election as canonical. No ambassadors present, but absent intimate simony. Lawfulness of election attested by the envoys of Florence, Venice, Naples, Mantua, Montferrat, Milan and of Avignon. Also by cardinals d'Aubusson and G. della Rovere, and by bishop Chieregati. By the duke of Lithuania	344 344 344 346 347
By the duke of Lithuania	348 349
ARTICLE VI. — Accusations of simony refuted. Raphael of Volterra does not accuse and Peter Martyr is not reliable.	349
Not Burchard but Infessura accuses. Cardinal Gherardo receives no bribe. Infessura's mule loads of silver. Manfredi's original accusation exposed. H. de l'Epinois here copies part of the lampoon. Pope Alexander VI donates his palace to cardinal Sforza. Did cardinals della Rovere and Sforza accuse Alexander VI	351 352 354
of simony?	
Bembo and Jovius calumniate for favor or money Raynaldi copies, and adds to Infessura's slanders Pastor tries to prove the pretended simony	358 359
Alexander VI performed a duty, like other Popes, by granting vacant offices and dignities to his electors.	
ARTICLE VII Infessura and Pastor exonerating some	<u> </u>
cardinals from the crime of simony.	
Infessura clears five cardinals; Pastor, eight. But the cardinal de' Medici receives favors, money and offices. Cardinal Basso receives the diocese of Palestrina. Cardinal Cibò, soon after, receives the diocese of Venice. Cardinal Zeno receives a monastery and other favors.	363 364 364

ARTICLE II. —	Cardinals	electors.
---------------	-----------	-----------

Roderic de Borgia and Oliverius	s Car	affa.								315
Baptista Zeno										316
Giovanni Michiel.	<i>:</i> .									316
Giuliano della Rovere.										317
George de Costa.						٠.				317
Jerome Basso della Rovere.										318
Domenico della Rovere.										318
Domenico della Rovere. Paul Fregoso.				• -						319
Giovanni Conti.	, .									319
John James Sclafetano							,			319
Lawrence Cibò		,								320°
Ardicinus della Porta	٠	•								320
Antoniottus Pallavicini.										321
Maffaeus Gherardo. Francis de' Todeschini Piccolor Raphael Sansoni Riario.										322
Francis de' Todeschini Piccolor	nini.									323
Raphael Sansoni Riario										324
John Baptist Savelli.										324
Giovanni Colonna John Baptist Orsini										325
John Baptist Orsini.							, -			325
Ascanius Maria Sforza										325
Giovanni de' Medici					٠.,					326
Frederic Sanseverino										326
Four cardinals absent from the	e Con	ıclav	e						٠,	326
*										
	1 2 1 1		C 11							
ARTICLE III. — The cand	lidat	es o	t the	e te	mp	or	ai	pr:	ince	es.
Election Capitulations										327
Ferdinand of Naples opposed t	o car	dina.	l de	Bor	gia					. 328
Activity and guesses of the am The only difficulty was to find	bassa	idors	i							. 328
The only difficulty was to find	the b	oest	man.							. 330
ARTICLE IV. — Cardinal	do ·	R.~~	ria.	مامد	toc	1.		;	m o i	. oly
ARTICLE IV. — Cardinar	ue .	DOLE	zia	erec	ici	1 1	1116	2111	що	151 y .
The first scrutinies unsuccessfu	-1									331
All the electors agree or cardin	ui. Ist de	Ror	orin	•	•	•	•	•	•	. 331
All the electors agree on cardin His unanimous election is his j	netifi	catio	gia.		•	•	•	••		. 002
The unanimity testified by Fer									• '	
The unanimity testined by ref	no V	010+	11		.a:	•				. 334 222
Itam by the Dana himself	no, V	alor	i, Ma	nfr	edi.				• 1	. 332
Item by the Pope himself	no, V	alor:	i, Ma	nfr	edi.					. 332 . 333
Item by the Pope himself Item by the orators of Lucca,	no, V Flor	falor ence,	i, Ma Ger	nfr .oa,	edi. Ma	ant	ua,		ilan	. 332 . 333 . 333
Item by the Pope himself Item by the orators of Lucca, Item by the contemporary his	no, V Floratoria	alor ence, is, S	i, Ma Ger Sched	nfro oa, el,	edi. Ma Poi	ant	ua, 18,	M a	ilan con	. 332 . 333 . 333 -
Item by the Pope himself. Item by the orators of Lucca, Item by the contemporary his tinuer of Platina, Stella,	no, V Floratorian Sigis	'alor · · ence, is, S smon	i, Ma Ger Sched do d	infro ioa, el, e' (edi. Ma Por Con	i ant cit	ua,	M a	ilan con	. 332 . 333 . 333 - . 334
Item by the Pope himself. Item by the orators of Lucca, Item by the contemporary his tinuer of Platina, Stella, Item by Ciaconius, Panvinio ar	no, V Floratorian Sigis	'alor: ence, is, S smon the	i, Ma Ger Sched do d lamp	nfroa, el, e' C	edi. Ma Por Con list,	ant cit	ua, IS,	M a	ilan con	. 332 . 333 . 333 - . 334 . 335
Item by the Pope himself. Item by the orators of Lucca, Item by the contemporary his tinuer of Platina, Stella,	no, V Flor- torial Sigis Id by	falor: ence, ns, S smon the tes a	i, Ma Ger Sched do d lamp	nfroa, el, e' C ooor	edi. Ma Por Con list,	ant cit	ua, is,	M a ·	ilan con lagr	. 332 . 333 . 333 - . 334 . 335

Cardinals de Costa and Piccolomini received favors	666 668 669
Alexander of had prepared a similar same	
CHAPTER XII.	
Cardinal de Borgia proclaimed pope Alexander VI.	
He takes the name of Alexander VI. Enthusiasm of the Romans, restoration of order. First appointments of officials. Torch procession and bonfires. The Pope accused of arrogance. His humility in announcing his election to archduke Sigismund. His humility in answering to Lucca, Florence and Genoa. Legend of his escutcheon. He asks prayers and gives alms to obtain divine help. The Pope to be "a ravenous wolf" is ridiculous. Joy of the Romans at the election. Festivities in Milan, Bologna, Montferrat, Valencia and Xativa. The election caused no horror nor lamentation (Guicciardini.). Ferdinand of Naples congratulates the new Pope. Trotti, not the Venetians, was dissatisfied. Universal satisfaction at cardinal de Borgia's election.	374 374 375 376 377 377 378 378 379 380 381 382 382 383
CHAPTER XIII.	
Coronation of pope Alexander VI.	
Preparations for the coronation. Contemporary descriptions of the solemnities. The procession to St. Peter's. The coronation and procession through Rome. The Pope grants freedom to the Jews. At St. John of Lateran. The Pope returns to the Vatican by torch light. More particulars of the coronation procession. Numerous grants and concessions on coronation day. Legend of the "sedes stercoraria" of Corio. First consistory and restoration of public peace.	385 386 387 388 388 389 389 391 392

CHAPTER XIV.

Solemn obeisances and congratulations of temporal princes and powers.

Solemn obeisance of Siena.		395
Of Fano, Urbino, Bologna and Lucca		396
Project of common congratulations of Milan, Florence ar	ıd	
Naples		397
Obeisance of the duke of Ferrara, of Mantua.		398
Deputation from Florence, Milan and Genoa		398
Solemn obeisance of the king of England		400
Congratulations of Venice.		400
Respects and false promises of Ferdinand of Naples		401
Infessura misrepresents prince Frederic of Naples and cardin	al	
Giuliano della Rovere.		402
Homage of Montferrat, Savoy, Portugal, Hungary and German	γ.	403
Homage of France and by Charles VIII personally	٠,	403
Presents from Sweden		403
Embassy from cardinal d'Aubusson		403
Obeisance of the kings of Hungary and of Scotland, of the	1e	
Emperor and of the duke of Savoy		404
Act of obeisance from the kings of Spain		404
Homage of king Louis XII and of his queen, Anna duchess	of	
Brittany.		406
		- 5 0