

The Dissent and Nonconformity Series

Number 2



The History of the Evangelical Churches of the Valleys of Piedmont

Volume 2 of 2

Samuel Morland



Non dilexerunt animam suam usque ad mortem.

The Latin, *Non dilexerunt animam suam usque ad mortem*, translates, "... they loved not their lives unto the death." Revelation 12:11

On The Cover: *Massacres at Salzburg* took place in 1528 when Prince-Archbishop Cardinal Matthaus Lang of Salzburg issued mandates sending police in search of Anabaptists. Many were captured and killed. This engraving illustrates the sufferings and sacrifices these Dissenters endured when their government, in conjunction with established religion, attempted to coerce and impose uniformity of religious belief. Hence, this picture is a reminder of the cost of religious liberty and the ever-present need to maintain the separation of church and state. We use this art to represent our Dissent and Nonconformity Series.

H I S T O R Y
OF
The Evangelical Churches



SAMUEL MORLAND
1625-1693

THE
H I S T O R Y
OF
The Evangelical Churches
Of the VALLEYS of
PIEMONTE.

CONTAINING
A most exact *Geographical* Description of the Place, and
a faithfull Account of the Doctrine, Life, and Persecutions of
the Ancient Inhabitants.

TOGETHER,
With a most naked and punctual Relation of the late
BLOODY MASSACRE, 1655. And a Narrative of
all the following Transactions, to the Year of Our LORD, 1658.

All which are justified, partly by divers Ancient *Manuscripts*
written many hundred Years before CALVIN or LUTHER, and
partly by other most Authentick Attestations: The true
Originals of the greatest part whereof, are to be seen in their proper Languages
by all the curious, in the Publick Library of the famous University
of CAMBRIDGE.

Collected and compiled with much pains and industry,
By *SAMUEL MORLAND*, Esq;
During his abode in *Geneva*, in quality of HIS
HIGHNESS *Commissioner Extraordinary* for the Affairs
of the said VALLEYS and particularly for the
Distribution of the *Collected Moneys*, among the remnant of those poor distressed People.

REVEL. 6.9.

And when he had opened the fifth seal, I saw under the Altar the souls of them that were slain for the word of God,
and for the testimony which they held; And they cried with a loud voice saying, How long O Lord, holy and
true, dost thou not judge and avenge our blood on them that dwell on the earth?

BOOKS 3 & 4 of 4

LONDON.

Printed by *Henry Hills*, one of His Highness's Printers, for
Adoniram Byfield, and are to be sold at the three Bibles in *Cornhill*, next to *Popes-head Alley*, 1658.



he Baptist Standard Bearer, Inc.

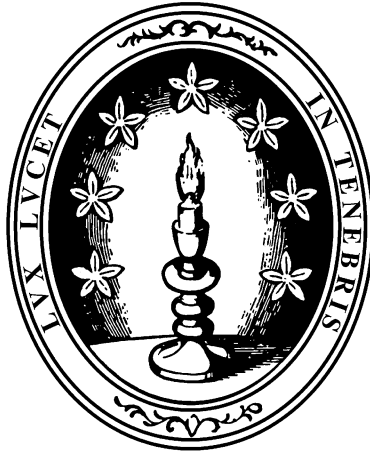
NUMBER ONE IRON OAKS DRIVE • PARIS, ARKANSAS 72855

Thou hast given a *standard* to them that fear thee;
that it may be displayed because of the truth.
-- *Psalm 60:4*

*Reprinted
by*

THE BAPTIST STANDARD BEARER, INC.

No. 1 Iron Oaks Drive
Paris, Arkansas 72855
(501) 963-3831



THE WALDENSIAN EMBLEM

lux lucet in tenebris

“The Light Shineth in the Darkness”

ISBN #1-57978-542-5

The Contents of the following History.

The Contents of the Third B O O K.

C H A P T E R,

- 1 **T**he Court of Savoy's FACTUM, or Narrative of the several Trans-
actions in the Valleys of Piemont in the Year 1655. upon
occasion of the Reports that was spread abroad of a Massacre of the
Protestants in those parts, printed and published in the Italian, Latin,
and French Tongues.
- 2 The Animadversions of some able and knowing friends of the poor Pro-
testants of the Valleys of Piemont, upon the Court of Savoy's
FACTUM and REASONS, set down at large in the fore-going Chap-
ters.
- 3 A faithfull and most Authentick Narrative of the Continuation of the
War in the Valleys of Piemont, between the Popish and Protestant
party, upon the occasion of the Massacre.

The Contents of the Fourth B O O K.

C H A P T E R,

- 1 **T**he Mediation of the Evangelical Cantons of Switzerland with
the Duke of Savoy, and their Letter to the States General, in
favour of the poor distressed Protestants of the Valleys of Piemont.
- 2 The Negotiation of Mr. Gabriel Weis, the Deputy of the Evangelical
Cantons in the Court of Savoy, in the behalf of the poor distressed Pro-
testants in the Valleys of Piemont.
- 3 The several Pathetick Letters of His Highness the Lord Protector of
the Commonwealth of England, &c. to his Protestant Neighbours,
in favour of the poor distressed Protestants in the Valleys of Piemont.
- 4 Mr. Morlands Negotiation in quality of His Highnesss Envoy to the
King of France, and Duke of Savoy, in the year 1655.
- 5 A brief Account of the notable and famous Collection in England,
Wales, and Ireland, for the relief of the poor distressed Protestants in
the Valleys of Piemont, in the year 1655.
- 6 The notable effects of the Intercession of His Highness the Lord Prote-
ctor of England, &c. for the poor distressed Protestants in the Valleys
of Piemont, upon the spirits of the Neighbouring Princes and States of
the Protestant Profession, with divers of their Letters upon that sub-
ject, as also the intended Negotiation of the Commissioners Extraor-
dinary from His Highnesss the Lord Protector, and the States General
of the United Provinces.
- 7 The Negotiation of the four Ambassadors of the Evangelical Cantons
of Switzerland, in the Court of Savoy, and the Treaty concluded at
Pignerol. Together with a Copy of that Relation which they themselves
sent their Superiours at the same time.
- 8 The many Grievances and sad effects of the Treaty concluded at Pignerol,
with a true description of the present state and condition of those poor
people.

Here



THE
 THIRD BOOK
 OF THE
 HISTORY
 OF THE
 EVANGELICAL CHURCHES
 in the Valleys of *Piemont*.

CHAP. I.

The Court of Savoy's Factum, or Narrative of the several Transactions in the Valleys of Piemont in the Year 1655. upon occasion of the Report that was spread abroad of a Massacre of the Protestants in those parts, printed and published in the Italian, Latin, and French Tongues.

The true Originals whereof, are to be seen, together with the other original Pieces of this present History, in the publick Library of the famous University of *Cambridge*.

Erasmuch as on the one side it is the part of a true and faithfull Historian, to make a naked Relation of whatsoever he pretends to give the World a satisfactory Account of, and where ever there is matter of contest, or where several contrary parties and interests fall under the subject of his Discourse, to give every one (yea though it were the Devil

vil himself) his due: and on the other side, that the Reader may not have one eye open, and the other shut, and that he may the better be enabled to make a right judgment of all things, after a serious hearing and weighing the Reasons of both sides, according to that of the Tragedian,

*Qui statuit aliquid, parte inaudita alterâ,
Æquum licet statuerit, haud æquus est iudex.*

I say, upon this ground, and for this Reason, I thought it might be very acceptable, and indeed necessary, after I have given an ample Narrative of the late Massacre, (though backt and propt with never so evident, and authentick proofs) to insert also what the Court of Savoy plead in their own vindication, for such horrid and barbarous Cruelties.

Me thinks I hear the ingenuous and Christian Reader, thus controverting the matter, and divining the Reasons thereof in his own private thoughts. *Fain would I know what the behaviours of those of the Court of Savoy was in this affair; and how they could ever think to carry the matter so, as to satisfy the World! Did they plainly and openly deny the Fact? that were to deny a noon-day-truth, and to abuse the World in too gross a manner! or did they openly avow the same? certainly they would be more tender of their own Reputation, than by a voluntary confession, to expose themselves and their Prince to the hatred of the whole World!*

The plain truth is, this could not but be a very critical time with those of that Court, who knew right well, that the cry of the poor Peoples Blood was already gone abroad into all the Quarters and Corners of the World, and that it was now high time to be thinking of some way to prepossess the mindes of men, at least with some plausible pretexes, for the justification of their proceedings! and where the business was too foul, there to palliate and disguise it! A minute of which Apology was drawn to the life by a Jesuitical Pen, (the which the Reader may as easily discern in this Writing, as Daniel did the print of the feet in the House of Bel) and afterwards published both in *Italian, Latin, and French*; and had not the Authour had some peculiar Advantages of diving into, and in some measure sounding the bottome of those Designs, and to evidence the contradiction and falsity thereof, by such undeniable Arguments, as will better appear in the sequel of this Discourse, possibly it might have gained some credit and belief in the World, at least it could have done no less than exceedingly have abated the Reputation of the foregoing Chapter. Now to the end that the Authour may not hereafter be censured for having either added, diminished, or any way adulterated or sophisticated the genuine sense of this their Relation, he hath inserted the same in its original Expressions, as followeth.



Relatione de' Successi seguiti nella Valle di Luserna, nell' anno 1655.

*S*Va Altezza Reale li. 25. di Gennaio 1625. comandò a' suoi Sudditi della Religione pretesa riformata, mediante un' Ordine dell' Auditore Gastaldo di ritirarsi frà tre giorni, sotto pena della Vita nella Valle, e sinaggi d' Angrogna, e nelle Terre di Rorata, Villaro, e Bobbio con suoi borghi, abandonando l'habitatione, e beni nelle altre Terre della detta Valle, con facoltà però di vendergli, tutto che fossero detti beni confiscati per essersi acquistati contro l'espressa disposizione de gl'Ordini. Della giustizia di questo comando, che è il fondamento di tutto, si da una scrittura à parte, per non render questa soverchiamente prolissa.

Ubbidirono li predetti della Religione pretesa riformata à detto Ordine ritirandosi, e nel medemo tempo mandarano à ricorrere à S. A. R. rimostrandole esser detto Ordine contrario alle loro concessioni, e supplicandola di volerlo riuocare.

Fù loro per parte di S. A. R. risposto esser l'Ordine, conforme alla giustizia, & alla disposizione de precedenti, con tutto ciò si contentava sentir quello, & haveessero potuto allegar contro d'esso, e far loro anche qualche gratia, ogni qual vol-

A Narrative of the several Transactions in the Valley of Lucerna, in the year 1655.

HIS Royal Highness upon the 25. of January 1655. commanded his subjects of the pretended Reformed Religion, by vertue of an order of his Auditour Gastaldo, to transport themselves, within three days, upon pain of death, into the Valley and confines of Angrogna, the Lands of Rorata, Villaro, Bobbio, and the Villages thereunto belonging, as likewise to quit their habitations, and the goods which they possessed in other parts of the said Valley; nevertheless they had liberty to sell those goods, although they were confiscated, (as having been purchased contrary to exprefs order.) The justice of which command, which is indeed the ground of all the rest, we have made appear by another writing apart, to avoid prolixity in this.

In obedience to this command, those of the pretended Reformed Religion, did accordingly retire within the limits prescribed, notwithstanding at the same time they sent Deputies to his Royal Highness, declaring this command to be contrary to their ancient Concessions, and therefore petitioned that it might be revoked.

His Royal Highness's answer to them was, that this Order was conformable both to justice and the intent of their former Concessions. Yet nevertheless, That he was contented graciously to hear what they could alledge to the contrary, yea moreover that

that he would be yet favourable to them in case they would send Deputies to *Turin*, furnished with full Commission, drawn up in a due and legal form, with whom the Concessions might be examined, and afterwards whatsoever should be found equitable, might be concluded and ratified. But withall, in receiving these favours from his Royal Highness, they should promise inviolably to observe the conditions annexed thereunto; And in the mean time they were warned not to be disobedient, or return to the places which they had then relinquished.

This admonition was reiterated by divers Ministers of state, and members of a Committee constituted for that very end and purpose, consisting of the chief Counsellors of State, and of Justice, as also by the Marquess of Pionezza, partly by word of mouth, and partly by a long Letter, wherein he exhorted them not to omit sending Deputies with such Letters of procuration; And besides all this Christophoro, Earl of Lucerna, (as he was commanded) expressly mentioned to them the favours that his Royal Highness would be inclined to accord unto them.

Notwithstanding, they always refused to send Letters of Procuration in a due form, yea on the contrary, they often sent Deputies with Letters, that never so much as passed through the hands of a Notary, and invalid, having given up themselves to the advice of certain seditious persons, who were ring-leaders in the Rebellion, which was, not to suffer themselves to be wrought upon so far as to come up to an accommodation in any thing, though they knew the same to be never so just and necessary according to the true meaning and interpretation of the Concessions

ta havessero mandati à Torino Deputati provisti di Procura in buona forma, e legale, coi quali doppo l'esame delle concessioni potesse stabilirsi ciò, che si haveva à fare, e ricevendo essi gratie da S. A. R. promettesse validamente l'osservanza delle condizioni apposte ad esse gratie; avvertendogli però di non disubbidir intanto, e di non retornar ne' luoghi già abandonati.

L'istesso fu loro replicato da diversi Ministri, dal corpo d'una intiera Congregazione composta de principali Consiglieri de Stato, e di giustizia, e dal Marchese di Pianezza in voce, & in iscritto con una longa lettera, nella quale gli esortava à non lasciar dimandar i loro Deputati con tal Procura, e di più il Conte Christoforo di Luserna espresse loro (come ne teneva ordine) le gratie, che S. A. R. voleva loro accordare.

Ricusarono però essi sempre di mandar dette Procure in buona forma, e diverse volte mandarono Deputati, ma con Procure non ricevute da Notaio, & invalidi; essendo persuasi de alcuni seditiosi e capi della rebellione di non metterli à segno d'aggiustar cosa nessuna, che secondo la disposizione delle

concessioni di loro A. A. R. fosse ad essi fatta conoscer necessaria, e di non disputar del puonto dell'habitatione in modo che se si fosse fatto conoscer esser ingiusta la loro pretensione potessero restar impegnati a dipartirsene.

Nell' istesso tempo scrissero ad alcuni Stati stranieri, chiamando loro Consiglio di ciò, che dovessero fare in questo caso, e trà gli altri scrissero a Ministri di Geneva, e acclusero nelle loro lettere altre indirizzate a Direttori di quella Città sopra l'istesso soggetto.

Risposero i Ministri di Geneva, il loro parere esser, che ricorressero più, e più volte à S. A. R. per ottener la revocatione di dett' Ordine, e quando ben fossero ributtati, non lassassero di nuovamente ricorrere, ma alla fine se non potevano ottenere cos' alcuna, ubbidissero al loro Sovrano.

Aggionsero, che per non mettergli in colpa, non havevano recapitate le lettere loro a Direttori di quella Città, con queste formali parole, ne vobis vitio vertatur. Un solo de' Ministri di Geneva, rispondendo al Ministro della Perosa, fu di contrario parere, e disse, che Bisognava mostrar i denti al Lupo.

Di tutto questo costa per l'autentico processo formato, e per le depositioni de' prigionieri esaminati giuridicamente, che S. A. R. si offerisce di far vedere oununque sio bisogno.

Da che si può raccogliere quanto sia falso il supposto, che l'Ordine de' 25, di Gennaio predetto, riguardasse la Re-

of their Royal Highnesses: As likewise not to bring in question the Point of Habitation, lest they should be compelled to quit their pretensions, in case they should be convinced, that what they demanded, was unjust.

At the very same time, they writ Letters to Forreign States, desiring their counsel, and how they ought to behave themselves in this business. Amongst others, they wrote to the Ministers of Geneva, in which they inclosed also other Letters to the Governours of that City, to the same purpose.

The Answer of the Ministers of Geneva was, That if they would be guided by them, they should continue their Requests to his Royal Highness, for the obtaining of a revocation of the said Orders; and though they suffered a repulse, yet they should not desist to renew their instances. Yea, if after all, they could obtain nothing, they should nevertheless obey their Sovereign.

They added moreover this, That they had not delivered their Letters directed to the Governours of that City, lest it should redound to their prejudice, (this was their own very expressions, *Ne vobis vitio vertatur*) And of these Ministers, there was but one of the contrary judgement; who indeed in a Letter of his, told the Minister of Perosa, that this was the time to shew their teeth to the Wolf.

All which appears by the Authentick Process made, and by the Depositions of the Prisoners, who were legally examined, which also his Royal Highness offers to make evident, when ever there shall be occasion.

From whence it may be gathered, how falsely it is supposed, that the Orders of the 25 of January aforesaid, had respect either to their Religion

or Consciences, since that even the Ministers of Geneva themselves advised them to yield obedience to the same,

In Order to this Affair, the Inhabitants of the said Valleys appointed and held a General Assembly, in which were present the Inhabitants of St. Martino, and Perosa, who with the rest consulted about the business, (and the Letters were openly read.) And the truth is, that whole Assembly, but especially those of St. Martino, and Perosa, with some of the chief Incendiaries of this Rebellion, did give a sufficient proof, that their respect towards their own natural Prince, was much inferiour to that of the Ministers of Geneva towards the Duke of Savoy.

In sum, their Conclusion was, never to yield obedience to any such Order, and that Arms were to be taken up whensoever they should be forbidden to return to their houses, (which now they had quitted.) That the Estates by them unlawfully purchased, beyond the prefixed limits, should not be sold to any Catholick whatsoever, and that those should be severely punished, who should open their lips to the contrary, or should shew the least inclination to turn Catholicks. For the performance of all which, they all took a solemn Oath, the Ministers thereto adjoining an Act of Excommunication, against all those who should sell their Estates to Catholicks.

This being done, they returned by their own Authority into the places prohibited (notwithstanding they still acted their business by way of Deputations, as if they had had no intention at all to break out into an open Rebellion) And that with such, and so great contempt of his Royal Highness Authority, as cannot sufficiently be expressed.

ligione, e coscienza loro, mentre gli stessi Ministri di Geneva gli consigliavano d'osservarlo.

Fecero indi un'Assemblea generale gli abitanti delle predette Valli, nella quale intervennero quelle di S. Martino, e della Perosa: si mise il negotio in consulta, li lessero le lettere, mostrarono tutti in essa, massime però quelli di S. Martino, e della Perosa, che furono con alcuni particolari i principali istigatorì a questa ribellione, d'aver molto minor rispetto per il suo Principe naturale, che i Ministri di Geneva per il Duca di Savoia.

Conclusero pertanto di non ubbidir mai à tal Ordine, di prender le armi sempre, che si pretendesse d'obligargli à non ritornar nelle Case abbandonate, di non vendere ad alcun Cattolico verun fondo degli acquistati illecitamente fuori de' limiti, e di maltrattare chiunque parlasse in contrario, ò trattasse di farsi Cattolico; sopra di ciò prestarono un giuramento universale, & i Ministri vi aggiunsero una scomunica per chi vendesse beni à Cattolici.

Ciò fatto continuando essi sempre le negotiationi per il particolare delle Procure, come se la loro risoluzione non fosse stata di dare in una aperta ribellione, se ne ritornarono di propria autorità ne' posti proibiti con tanto sprezzo dell'autorità di S. A. R. quanto non si può bastantemente esprimere.

Non

Non lasciò però l' A. S. R. di patientare ancor qualche giorni, e di far loro rimostrare da alcuni de' Conte di Luserna l'errore, che facevano, e la necessità di ripararlo, ma fù il tutto in vano, onde risolse la medema Altezza di mandare il Marchese di Pianezza con circa 500. fanti d' Ordinanza, e qualche Militia, e 200. Cavallo, non tanto per mortificarli con tal alloggio (benchè non eccessivo) quanto per vedere se si potevano ridurre, negoziando per mancamento di Procure con i medemi Agenti delle Communità, à qualche stabilimento, e soddisfazione del giusto, e del Principe.

Nel medesimo tempo, che partì da Torino il Marchese vennero i Deputati delle Valli in detta Città con una nuova Procura, ma non differente essenzialmente dalle già rifiutate come invalide a ricorre non istra ordinario ardire, come se non fossero già stati costituiti colla disubbidienza in reato, e come se non haveessero fatta la risoluzione ch'havevano fatta, e non volefsero far altro, che burlarsi.

Tuttociò non ostante, non furono ritenuti à Torino (benchè si fosse potuto senza mancare à Passaporti dati loro, che non erano validi, dal tempo, che essi havevano formalmente disubbidito) ma furono rimandati in pace à Luserna, e rimessi al Marchese de Pianezza, che s'incaminava, à quella volta, il quale etiendo nella giornata, che fece da Lombriasco alla Torre, si offerì

His Royal Highness did indeed suffer their manners for several days together, and ordered certain persons of the County of *Lucerna*, to lay open before them their error, and the necessity of amending the same. But finding all in vain, he resolved to send the Marquess of *Pianezza* thither with 500. foot belonging to his Train of Artillery, besides some other of the Militia forces, and 200. horse, not onely to punish them by quartering upon them the said Army, (who were not however very many) but also to see whether in lieu of the Letters of Procuracy which were wanting, those affairs might yet be immediately transacted with the very same Agents of the Communalities, in such sort that they might be brought to yeild to such an Accommodation as might satisfie both Justice, and their Sovereign.

Now at the same time that the Marquess of *Pianezza* set out from *Turin*, there came to the said City, the Deputies of the Valleys with new Letters of Procuracy, but not essentially differing from those that had been already rejected as invalid, and that as boldly, as if they had been far from having been already convicted of any disobedience, and as if they had made no such resolution as is above specified, and in a word, intended to make no other then a sport of the business.

Notwithstanding all which, they were not detained at *Turin* (which truly might have been done without any infringement of the Passport given them, as being of no force from the time of so formal a disobedience) but they were sent back in peace to *Lucerna*, their Negotiation being referred to the Marquess *Pianezza*, who as he was yet upon his journey thither, between *Lombriasco* and *La Torre*, signified

by

by the Earl and Prior Rorengo of the said Valley, that he would favourably hear them, and encline to all reasonable expedients for accommodating these affairs, as appears by several reciprocal Letters; but yet there was not one man that appeared before the said Marquess, in order hereunto, nay, on the contrary their Ministers caused papers to be dispersed throughout the whole Valley, That it was now high time for all to take up arms, according to their former engagement.

The Marquess of Pianezza being now come within two miles of S. Giovanni, (and not much farther from La Torre) he sent onely a single person, who was accompanied with a Peasant with Orders from his Royal Highness to the places above-said, to prepare Quarters, each of them for about 300. footmen, and some horse.

The Houses in S. Giovanni were at this time all disinhabited, all those who were fit to carry arms, with many others of all the other Villages, particularly those of San Martino and Perosa, having already transported themselves to La Torre, where they had a very considerable number of Musqueteers.

This Order being presented them at La Torre, their answer was, That the Marquess of Pianezza knew well enough that they were now at La Torre, contrary to the command of his Royal Highness, and that therefore it was superfluous to send them his said Highness Orders for the quartering of souldiers, and with this they threw the said Order in a contemptuous manner at the Messenger who brought it; After which, the Marquess of Pianezza drawing up towards them with his Troops, they saluted him with a volley of Musquet shot, which caused him to give forthwith

ancora loro per mezzo del Conte, e Prior Rorengo de Signori di detta Valle di sentirgli, e portarsi ad ogni ragionevol ripiego, come costa dalle lettere scritte scambievolmente sopra questo negotio, ma non comparve alcuno da lui, anzi i Ministri fecero sparger biglietti per tutta la Valle, che dicevano, ch'era tempo all'hora di prender tutti le armi, e far ciò che havevano promesso.

Giunto il Marchese de Pianezza à due miglia di lontananza del Borgo di S. Gio. e poco più dalla Torre inviò un huomo solo accompagnato da un Paesano con un'Ordine in iscritto per parte di S. A. R. à detti due luoghi d'allogiar ciascuno 300. circa fanti, e qualche Cavallo.

S. Gio. si trovò disabitato, e li habili al porto d'armi con molti di tutte le altre Terre, & etiandio di S. Martino, e della Perosa si erano portati alla Torre, ove si trovò buon numero di moschettieri.

Presentato dunque l'Ordine alla Torre fù risposto, che ben sapeva il Marchese di Pianezza, ch'essi stavano alla Torre contro gli Ordini di S. A. R. e che però era superfluo mandar loro Ordini d'alloggio, per parte della medema Altezza, e così gettarono con dispregievole modo verso il mandato il detto Ordine, & accostandosi dopo qualche tempo il Marchese di Pianezza colle Truppe, lo salutarono con buone moschettate, onde egli

facciendo dare le medeme Truppe, s'impadronì per forza del luogo con pochissimo sangue, e se ne fuggirono i ribelli al favor della notte, e della montagna, senza esser ne anche seguitati.

Loggiarono indi tutte le Truppe in detta Terra, alla quale però non si fece maggior male di quello sogliono fare, etiamdì gli amici, quando in corpo grosso si mettono in un Villagio, che si trova disabitato, che è servirsi delle cose, che vi sono: i suoi Borgi però, che continuarono le ostilità sino à mandar per molti giorni moschettieri per la Montagna ad attaccare il quartiere maggiore della Terra, furono conquistati colla forza, e saccheggiati. Onde fu il Marchese necessitato di rinforzarsi, come fece con alcuni Reggimenti giunti in Piemonte dell' Armata Francese.

Questa sì insolente, & inaspettata resistenza, benchè obligasse il Marchese à rigori, volle nondimeno far preceder la dolcezza, & insinuar, come fece con una scrittura, che si rimise à quelli indurati, che non sepevano prender partito, ò strada di sottrarsi dal meritato castigo, col dar à S. A. R. qualche sodisfazione.

Comparvero in seguito di detta scrittura i Deputati di quelle Terre, ma non seppero mai proporre alcun partito di sodisfazione, onde disse loro il Mar-

command to those very Troops, who falling on with violence, rendered themselves Masters of the place in a very short time, and with the effusion of little or almost no Blood; and the Rebels by the advantage of the Night, and the Mountains, fled without being at all pursued.

This done, the Souldiers took up their Quarters in the said La Torre, to which they did no other hurt or damage, than an Army of Friends are wont to do, when they come in a great Body into a Village forsaken by the Inhabitants, which was, to make use of what they there found. True it is, that the neighbouring Villages, who continued Acts of Hostility, and who for several days together sent their Musketers by the way of the Mountains to assault the Head Quarters of the Army in La Torre were vanquished by force, and sacked. And thereupon the Marquess of Pionezza was also necessitated to increase his Army, by the addition of some of the French Regiments, which were then in Piemont.

This insolent, and unexpected stubbornness of the Rebels, although it afterwards constrained the Marquess of Pianezza to take a stricter course, yet it hindered him not from trying first by all milde ways to soften their spirits, and to this end he sent a Letter, which was accordingly delivered unto them, wherein he admonished those stiff-necked People, to take some course, whereby they might avoid the punishment due unto them, and give his Royal Highness some kinde of satisfaction.

Upon the subject of this Letter, the Deputies of some places did indeed assemble, but could never finde in their hearts to propound any Expedient for satisfying their Prince: wherefore the Marquess told them, that

that as their Brethren had committed a most grievous crime by refusing to quarter Souldiers (to which Rebellion they also had been assisting) so now they ought to endeavour yet to repair that fault, by receiving and quartering those Troops which should be sent them by Order ; and that if they yielded to this, they might with more honour to His Royal Highness, treat of the means to give him satisfaction. At which time it was likewise declared unto them, that the Towns of St. Giovanni and La Torre, with the Villages depending, could not possibly be comprehended in such a Treaty, as being incapable now of either receiving Souldiers to quarter with them, or their Princes pardon ; and lest any controversie should arise from thence, the Marques confirmed it to the Deputies by a clear and distinct writing.

At first, the Inhabitants of Angrogna refused to accept of what was propounded, because their neighbours of La Torre and St. Giovanni were not included : Whereupon the Marques was compelled to put his Souldiers in battel-array, for the assaulting of those Rebels ; but at length they submitted, and did receive without resistance, in the lower part of the Valley, a Regiment, and the Currafiars of Livorno : But forasmuch as all the Inhabitants of those places had forsaken their dwellings, and would not furnish the said Troops with any thing for their subsistence, being themselves retired to the higher part of the Valley, the Marques was compelled to send the Regiment of Gransé with an Order to quarter in that higher part.

He who commanded the said Regiment, was Mr. De Petitbourg, a professor of the pretended Reformed Religion, and he whom they call

chese, che come havevano i loro confratelli cominciato il gravissimo loro delitto, rifiutano l'alloggio, & essi assistitogli in questa ribellione, così cominciassero anse à ripararlo, ricevendo in alloggio le Truppe, che sarebbero loro inviate, con un'Ordine : che ciò fatto si sarebbe trattato con dignità di S. A. R. delle sodis fattioni da drasele : fu loro nel medesimo tempo dichiarato che in questo trattato non potevano entrar S. Gio. e La Torre con suoi Borghi, come che non erano in tempo di ricever, ne alloggio, ne gratia : e perche non nascesse controversia ottorno à tutto questo, ne remise il Marchese à Deputati una scrittura ben chiara, e distinta.

Risutarono da principio quelli d'Angrogna d'acceptar questo partito, se non s'includevano La Torre, S. Gio. & obligarono il Marchese à metter le Truppe in battaglia per andargli ad attaccare, ma finalmente piegarono, & riceverettero senza resistenza nella parte inferiore il Reggimento, e Corazze di Livorno, ma dishabitando tutti, e non somministrando loro cosa veruna per il mantenimento per essersi ritirati all'alto, fù necessitato il Marchese dimandare (pur con un'Ordine) il Reggimento di Gransé, perche si alloggiasse nella parte superiore.

Comandava à detto Reggimento il Signor di Petitbourg, professante la Religione pretesa riformata, della quale pur anco era l'Ajutante, che se gli diede

diede; Al primo, mentre si marciava, & era in testa delle Truppe, disse il Marchese di Pianezza che gli raccomandava sopra il tutto di trattar il meglio ch'haverebbero potuto quelli d'Angrogna, di procurare l'allogio nella parte superiore, e la sussistenza sì, ma pacificamente, e di non far alcuna hostilità, se il Paese non resisteva. Dette Signor Pettibourg, si stima huomo tanto d'onore, che non si dubita sia per controvertire tal verità, ne allegare, c'habbia mai havuto alcun'Ordine contrario à questo, e l'Aiutante, ch'è dell'istessa Religione, può dire, se mai è stato comandato di dar ordine alcuno hostile contro quegli habitanti, mentre essi colle renitenze loro, si fossero astenuti dal provocar la Soldatesca à maltrattargli, il che anche quanto alle persone, non si fece mai, se non nell'atto del combattere, e senza toccar alcun inhabile al porte d'Armi.

Volendosi dunque loggiar il Reggimento di Granse, conforme alli Ordini havuti, trovò, i Paesi in arme, se li mandò loro tre, o quattro persone avanti per acquietargli, e per dir loro, che si veniva conforme al concerto per alloggiar pacificamente, e con esse s'accompagnò anche certo d'Angrogna, chiamato il Giacone, il quale volse andar solo per parlar à suoi (dicevo

Ayde de Major, who caused all the Orders which were given him to be put in execution. Now the Marquess of Pianezza gave command to him who was the chief and marched in the head of every Troop, recommending the same above all, to the special care of the said M. de P. B. to treat those of Angrogna in the mildest manner they could possibly, as also to take up their Quarters, and provision for subsistence in the higher part of the Valley, but peaceably, and without the least act of hostility, in case the Peasants made no resistance. This Sieur de Pettibourg hath the reputation of a person of so much honour, that there's no question to be made, but he will readily attest the truth hereof, and that he will never say he ever received any Order to the contrary. As likewise his Assistant, who is a Professor of the same Religion, is able to say, whether ever he was commanded to give Order for the committing any act of hostility upon the Inhabitants, while they behaved themselves with moderation, and abstained from provoking the Souldiery evilly to intreat them; which notwithstanding was never done, but in the very heat of the Dispute, and without laying violent hands upon any person incapable of bearing Arms.

Now the Regiment of Granse coming for quarter, in conformity to the Order they had received, they found the Peasants up in Arms; whereupon they sent three or four persons before to appease them, and to signify unto them, that they were come according to Order to quarter in a peaceable manner: With these four was joyned a certain person of Angrogna, by name Giacone, who would needs have undertaken to have gone alone, to speak to those, (his own

own Countrey men, as he said) and to persuade them to reason. But the said Giacone was no sooner arrived amongst them, but they let fly a great volley of Muiquet-shot at those who came along with him, continuing all sorts of hostility as before. Upon this, all the said Troops were constrained to go with their swords in their hands, to make themselves Masters of all the Habitations of Angrogna, as likewise of the Post which is called Il pra del Torno, and afterwards, to seize upon the cattel, and other things which the Peasants had conveyed thither; the greatest part of the men being fled, and not a soul either then or afterwards being there to be found, whether women, old men, or children, having all of them timely withdrawn themselves from those parts.

All these things above-mentioned were put in execution by the Regiment of Granse, under the command of Mr. de Petitbourg; who seeing that those of Angrogna were yet dissatisfied, and returned to their habitations which they had before quitted, to renew their skirmishes, and to bring upon themselves fresh ruines, forsook his said Regiment, who notwithstanding remained there for the space of two or three days after. However, there was no occasion at that time, either for them, or any other Troops, of further action, save only some Disputes they had with certain Peasants, who endeavoured to regain the Posts which they had lost, as likewise to seize upon some more cattel which they had discovered, and to demolish some few houses which the Peasants made use of, for the continuing and repeating their acts of hostility. Neither can it ever be justly proved, that there was any other thing there acted, or any persons be-

egli) e persuadergli all'istesso: ma subito, che fu giunto da loro fecero essi una gran salve alle persone, colle quali il Giacone era venuto, & indi cotinuarono ogni sorte d'hostilita si che furono necessitate tutte le Truppe colla spada alla mano d'impadronirsi di tutte le habitazioni d'Angrogna, e del Posto, chiamato il Prà del Torno, & inseguito si resero patroni de' bestiami, & altre cose, che vi trovarono, fuggendo la maggior parte de' gli huomini, e non essendosi, ne all' hora, nemai incontrato da quella parte, ne donne, ne vecchi, ne figliuoli, che più da buon' hora havevano preso partito.

Furono le suddete cose eseguite, comandando al Regimento di Granse il Signor di Petitbourg, il quale vedendo, che gli Angrognini ancor non contenti, ritornavano à ripigliar i lasciati alloggiamenti, à rinovar le scaramucce, tirandosi sopra nuove rovine, si parti dal suo Corpo il quale però fermatosi ivi due, ò tre giorni doppo, non hebbe occasione di far altra cosa (come neanche le altre Truppe) che qualche scaramuccia coli Paesani, mentre tentavano ripigliar i posti perduti qualche nuova preda di bestiamie più nascosto, e la demolitione di quelle case, che servivano di ritirata per rinovar sempre più le loro hostilita, ne con verità si troverà, che vi sia stata altro, ne che manchino, se non pochis-

fimi huomini, et iandio portanti le armi d'Angrogna.

Dall' altro lato, ove è la Valle del Pelice, e vi sono i Villaggi del Villaro, e Bobbio li mandarono alcune Truppe comandate dal Marchese Galeazzo Villa, il Reggimento di Villa, e quello di Chamblay, il maggiore del quale chiamasi Monsù di Montafon, come alcuni altri Ufficiali, che sono della Religione pretesa riformata, e possono attestar se si sono, ò commesse, ò comandate da alcuno attioni crudeli. Le Terre del Villaro, e Bobbio non fecero resistenza nell' alloggiare ma dishabitarano quasi intieramente, e si ritirarono gli huomini ne' Borghi, e populationi superiori con tutte le vettovaglie, onde conveniva al soldato, ò morir di fame, ò andarsi à cercar il vitto, col moschetto in detti Borghi, ove non fu mai possibile per pazienza, che si havesse, ne per rimonstranze, che si mandassero à far loro d'ottenere accesso amicabilemente, ò in difetto d'esso qualche vivere, ma volsero i predetti Borghi farsi forzare, saccheggiare, e bruggiare uno ad uno, mentre avevano l'esempio delle Terre del Villaro, e di Bobbio rimaste intatte, & ove quietamente vivevano quei pochi Paesani, che vi erano rimasti, à quali anche agiungendosi et iandio aliri, che prima ritirati nella Valle de Quiras, poscia si

fides a very few men of Angrogna, and those bearing arms, found dead upon the place.

On the other side, where lieth the Valley of Pelice, together with the Villages of Villaro, and Bobbio, there were some Troops who were commanded by the Marquess Galeazzo Villa, Now the Regiment of Villa, and that of Chamblay, whose Majors name is Monsù di Montafon, as likewise several other Officers, who make profession of the pretended Reformed Religion, are able to attest, whether ever there were committed, or commanded any action of cruelty in those places. Those of Villaro and Bobio made no resistance at all in the quartering of them, But yet they did in a manner all of them quit their habitations, retiring with all their provisions into the Villages, and Cantons of the upper parts of the Valley, by which means, the souldiers were put to this strait, either to die with hunger, or else to go and seek for victuals with their musquets in the said Villages; neither was it ever possible, notwithstanding all the patience they could devise to use towards them, and the Remonstrances they could make to them, to obtain an amicable access, much less to persuade them to part with any provisions of Victuals; Those people chusing rather to suffer themselves to be sacked, and burnt, one after another, although they had as a precedent before their eyes, the inhabitants of Villaro and Bobio, who remained yet untouched, and who lived in peace, (that little handfull of them that was left behinde) to whom were joynd also some others, who had at the first withdrawn themselves into the Valley of Queiras, and afterwards returned back into their own Countrey, to whom likewise was given

given a portion of his Royal Highness's Ammunition bread. At this time, it rained extraordinarily in the Plain, and proportionably the tops of the Mountains were covered with deep snow, whereby many, who seeing the above-said Villages thus lost, thought to have saved themselves in the Valley of Queiras, but by the way, and in their flight, were overtaken by the snow, and so miserably perished. Others thinking to escape with their whole families, many of their little ones being quite tired out, what with heavy burdens, and what with the badness of the way, were left behind in the same snow, where some of them were afterwards found dead, together with several men and women, who had been stifled and buried in the great Balls or Sheets of snow that fell from the Mountains. As for those young children, who were found alive, they were taken up in that wofull plight almost dead with cold, and used with all the care, and charity imaginable, being afterwards distributed throughout all Piemont, and a Register was kept, of their names, and of the places where, and the persons to whom they were thus disposed, which may be produced, if occasion require. In like manner, those women who were made prisoners, were with all the care imaginable taken out of the hands of the souldiers, to whom there was given a reward in lieu thereof, and set at liberty, or (if they desired it) were placed out at service in Piemont, and of those also there was a Roll or Register kept. This was now the greatest mortality that happened, which notwithstanding exceeded not the number of 200. adding together both those who perished in the snow, those who died with cold, and those who were slain with the sword. By all

riducevano à ritornar alla Patria, si fece dalla monitione di S. A. R. dar il Paine. In questo tempo piovette straordinariamente alla pianura, e fiocò smisuratamente nell' alto della Montagna, onde molti, che perduti i predetti Borghi pensavano salvarsi nella Valle de Queiras, restorano miserabilmente presi nella neve, altri pensando di salvar le famiglie, & i figliuoli piccoli, sopra fatti del peso, ò dalla fatica della mala strada gli abandonavano nell' istessa neve, ove alcuni se ne sono trovati estinti, e molti huomini, e donne etiamdio oppresse dalle valanche della neve. Quanto a figliuoli, però quelli, che si sono trovati vivi si sono presi così maltrattati dal freddo, come erano, & si è fatto loro ogni possibil carità, e si sono distribuiti per il Piemonte con lista, è registro, che s'ha alla mano per ogni bisogno; onde si può sapere, chi ne ha tolti à nudrire, & in che luogo, Le Donne fatte prigioni, con ogni cura si sono tolte à i soldati, dando loro, etiamdio mercedi, e se sono, ò mese in libertà, ò collocate (se l'hanno desiderato) à servire in Piemonte, e di ciò si ha anche una lista alla mano, e quà fù la maggior mortalità, che non eccedette però il numero di circa 200. se mettiamo insieme i morti nella neve dal freddo con li uccisi dal ferro. Dalche

tutto si può vedere quanto siano false le calunnie de' ribelli, che per eccitar commiserationi per se, & odio contro chi gli hà castigati, spargono, che si sia adoperata ogni crudeltà contro ogni sesso, & età di persone (che mai si troverà vero) A particolari di Bobbio, e dell' Villaro accordò anche il Marchese di Pianezza, conforme alla promessa fatta loro di trovar temperamenti per il loro perdono, se si disponevano d'allogiar pacificamente, una capitulatione, la quale si legge sottoscritta da alcuni Capi di Casa, nella quale aggiunse loro l'escritto della Religione pretesa riformata, e le condizioni del loro perdono colla riserva solo dell'approvazione di S. A. R. la quale non volle darla, perchè si conveniva solo con pochi particolari, e così senza sicurezza alcuna dell' osservanza per parte loro. Col progresso poi d'alcuni giorni molti dishabitarono, e molti si offerirono volontariamente alle Cattolizatione, à quali si fece un salvocondotto di due anni per star nelle Case loro con promessa della gratia al fine d'essi, se non facevano cosa contraria, e non incorrevano in nuove disubbidienze à S. A. R. il che si praticò anche con diversi altri particolari d'altre Terre venuti spontaneamente ad offerirsi alla Cattolizatione, e con altri anche detenuti, che fecero istanza d'esser vi ammessi, e non si potè loro rifiutare.

which it will easily appear, how false the calumnies of the Rebels are, who to render themselves the objects of pity, and those who chastised them, of hatred, publish to the world, that there was exercised all manner of cruelty upon all sorts of persons, of all ages or sexes whatsoever; which can never be evidenced or made good. The Marquess of Pianezza having promised to some particular persons of Villaro and Bobbio, to finde some expedient for the obtaining their pardon, conformable to the promise he had formerly made them, they were enclined to receive and quarter the souldiers in a peaceable manner, as is to be seen in a capitulation subscribed by the heads of several houses, wherein was granted to them the exercise of the pretended Reformed Religion, and wherein were specified the conditions of their pardon, with a reserve onely of his Royal Highness approbation, which indeed he would not give them, because the accord was made onely with a few particulars, and consequently without any security or assurance, for the due observing the same on their part. Within a few days after, many quitted their habitations, and many offered themselves to become Catholicks, to whom were given a *Salvo condatto* or Protection, to abide in their houses for the space of two years, with a promise of pardon at the end thereof, in case they acted nothing against his Royal Highness, and did not renew their rebellion. The same course was taken with divers others, who came thither, from other particular Villages, who voluntarily embraced the Catholick Religion, as also with some who being detained prisoners, made their requests to be admitted as members of the same, and that in so earnest a manner, there was no saying them nay.

The

The Land of Rorata, consisting of about 25. families or thereabouts, was not at all medled with before that time. And the Marquefs of Pianezza believed that they would not behave themselves worse then those of Villaro and Bobio had done, and thereupon granted them likewise a *Salva guardia*. But *Giosuè Ginavello* resolving that his rebellion should surpass that of all the rest, came with a squadron of souldiers that were the inhabitants of that place, whom he himself commanded, and assaulted several Catholicks not far from Lucerna, and set men in Ambuscado in several Posts near Rorata, although that place had never received any other but graces and favours, of which the Marquefs finding them so altogether insensible, resolved to attain and break (as he did) the said squadron of *Giosuè*, whereof some were kill'd upon the place, and others made their escape among the Precipices of the Mountains, and after that to destroy the nest of such like affainats, by the demolishing of this place of Rorata, which was notwithstanding before this time, disinhabited.

As to the Valleys of San Martino and Perosa, which were the subjects of his Royal Highness, the Marquefs of Pianezza could do no less then make them feel some part of the chastisement due to that their temerity, as having taken up Arms against their Sovereign, without having been grieved in the least by him, or molested about any matter whatsoever, meerly to foment and maintain the Rebellion of those of Lucerna.

However, he desired them that they would by some kinde of satisfaction have avoided the necessity of a chastisement, and to this end invited them by Letters, which were sent through the hands of *Sieur de la Ber-*

La Terra di Rorata, che solo di 25. Case in circa, non si era toccata, pensava il Marchese di Pianezza, che non dovesse far peggio, che Villaro, e Bobbio, e così le accordò una Salvaguardia. Ma Giosuè Ginavello volse, che la sua ribellione s'avanzasse sopra tutte le altre, e perciò venne con una squadra di qu'ella Patria, di cui egli si fe capo, ad attaccar alcuni Cattolici non molto discosto da Luserna, e si mise egli in armi in certi posti poco distanti di Rorata, senza haver mai ricevuto quel luogo, altro che gratie, e favori. Onde vedendosi così malvagia corrispondenza si risolse d'attaccar, e rompere (come si fece) detta squadra del Giosuè, della quale restarono nel campo alcuni, & altri colla fuga per quelle balze si salvarono, indi di disfar il nido di simili assassini colla della demolitione della già disabitata Rorata.

Nella Valle di S. Martino poi, e nella Perosa soggetta à S. A. R. non poteva dimeno il Marchese di Pianezza di far sentire qualche parte del castigo dovuto alla temerità loro, mentre senza esser, ne offesi, ne ricercati di cosa veruna per parte di S. A. R. havevano prese le armi contro d'essa, per sostener la ribellione di quelli di Luserna.

Desiderava però egli, che qualche soddisfazione loro facesse cessar la necessità del castigo, e perciò gl'inuito per lettere, che passarono per mano del Signor della

Bertoniere, Commandante per Sua Maestà Christianissima in Pinerolo, & mandar à trattar de' suoi interessi, ma non vollero mai rispondere, Indi inviò il Conte Bochiardo uno de' Signori della Valle di S. Martino in esse Valle à rimonstrar loro il proprio errore, e la convenienza di ripararlo, che chio mediante si sarebbe evitato un'alloggio, & un gran danno per il Paese: fu ben presto disposto l'universale, e fece al medemo Conte una scrittura, per la quale promettevano quei particolari di partire, e far le sue discolpe, quali non essendo accettate, haverebbero venduti i suoi beni, e preso volontariamente l'esilio: ma trattandosi poi della sicurezza dell'esecuzione di detta scrittura, e di dar per essa alcuni ostaggi, furono talmente minacciati da alcuni pochi capi de' fattiosi, che non lo fecero. Onde fu necessario, e nella Valle di Perosa, & in quella di S. Martino mandar alloggio di Truppe, come si fece nella prima senza trovarvi altro che le mura, e nella seconda mandandosi solo 250. huomini più tosto per fargli veder, che provar il meritato castigo.

Appena comparvero quelle Truppe, che quelli di Prahale vennero incontro al Marchese Galeazzo Villa, che le comandava, dicendogli che tutti volevano Cattolizzarsi, cosa che molto avanti vi giongessero alcuni soldati,

toniere, then commanding for his most Christian Majesty in Pinerolo, to send some one to treat concerning their affairs and interests, but they would never return an answer. After this, he sent to them the Count Bochiardo, one of the Lords of the Valley of San Martino, to declare and lay open before them their error, and the convenience of making reparation for the same, by which means (he told them) they might prevent the Armies quartering upon them, and a great damage, which otherwise would be brought upon the Countrey: this his persuasion soon disposed the mindes of the people in general, who accordingly gave a certain writing into the hands of the same Count, whereby the particular inhabitants of the said Valley promised either to depart, or to make their justification, and in case their justifications were not accepted, that then they would sell their estates, and voluntarily become Exiles: But afterwards, the question being put for security, in order to the putting of the said writing in Execution, and certain hostages being thereupon required of them, they were so threatned by some few ring-leaders of the Rebellion, that they refused to do the same. And hereupon it was necessary to send (as the Marquess did) several Troops to quarter both in the Valley Perosa, and also that of San Martino, in the first whereof, they found nothing but bare Walls, and into the last were sent onely 250. men, rather to let the people see, then feel their deserved punishment.

These Troops no sooner appeared in the said Valley, but the inhabitants of Prahale came to meet the Marquess Galeazzo Villa, who commanded them, and told him that they would all turn Catholicks; of which altho very many of that Valley had assured the

the

the Missionary Father a long time before the said Troops ever came to that place; yea and the greatest part of the other Lands did the same thing. But in the mean while, as the Marquis Galeazzo returned with his Troops from the Village of Manestia to that of Prahale, and before that the souldiers had offered the least abuse to the inhabitants of San Martino or Perosa, one Giaiero came to the Village of Perero, and there burnt the Prevoitura, set fire to the Church of the Missionary Fathers, and took prisoners the Capucin Friars, treating them with all sorts of cruelty, as also he did a Count of the said place, spoiling the Church of the said Missionary Fathers, and committing infolencies against other sacred things, not fit to be reported. Not to mention the imprisonment of one Captain di Villa whom they found alone, meerly upon this pretext, that he being a souldier, might possibly be exposed to the like accident.

These troops took up their abode in the foresaid Valleys for the space of two or three days, without offering any offence to any person whatsoever (all the hurt they did was to the houses of the Rebels!) and they were no sooner departed, but immediately came Giaiero from Perero, and made an end of burning what he had begun, sparing not any thing which belonged to the Catholics, but committed all to the flames, and put to death many poor innocents, who had never the least thought of troubling them, and who had moreover suffered great prejudice by the souldiery that was quartered in those parts. And as many of them as did not fly, or were overtaken in their flight, lost their lives, with which notwithstanding they were not satisfied, without the addition of extraor-

havevano moltissimi di quella Valle detto al Padre Missionario, l'istesso fecero anche la maggior parte delle altre Terre, ma mentre il Marchese Galeazzo da Manestia ritornò colle sue Truppe à Prahale, e prima, che nelle Valli di S. Martino, e Perosa haveessero i soldati fatto alcun affronto alli abitanti, si portò Giaiero al Perero, ivi abbruggiò la Prevoitura, diede il fuoco alla missione, e Chiesa, prese prigioni i Padri Cappucini, e li trattò con ogni crudeltà, & uno de' Conti d'esso luogo sualiggìo la Chiesa di detta Missione, & in essa altre cose Sacre, fece insolenze da non riferirsi, per non parlar della prigione d'un Capitano di Villa trovato solo, perche come soldato poteva restar esposto à simile accidente.

Due, ò trè giorni si fermarono ancor le Truppe nelle predette Valli, senza offesa d'alcuna persona humana, ma col solo danno di molte habitazioni de' ribelli, indi partirono, & subito il Giaiero ritornato al Perero fini di bruggiar ciò, che prima haveva cominciato; non lasciò cos'alcuna de' Cattolici, che non desse alle fiamme, e si mise à far morir quei poveri innocenti, che mai havevano ne anche pensato di dargli dispiacere, e che anzi havevano ricevuto esli molto incommodo della soldatesca ivi alloggiata, e quanti non fuggirono, ò fuggendosi lasciarono cogliere, non camparono la vita, la quale non si contentarono di togliergli, se non vi aggiungevano

crudeltà

crudeltà straordinaria, continuate etindio contro i cadaveri: listesso fecero contro le case, beni, e persone de' Cattolici delle Valle predetta di S. Martino, e Perosa, sì che non ven'è restato ultr' avanzo, che alcuni pochi, che scampati miracolosamente, e facendo il giro negli stati di S. Maesta Christianis. sono poi venuti à ricorrere alla pietà di S. A. R.

Ciò fatto si portò il Giaiero à S. Secondo, lo bruggiò in gran parte, trucidarono barbaramente i due PP. Missionarii con alcune donne e figliuoli, si saccheggiò, e bruggiò la Missione, il giorno seguente bruggiò la Chiesa e Cassina di Miradolo. Poco dopo il Giosué Grimaldo venne, dopo haver saccheggiato in quei contorni, à bruggiar Lucernetta, passò al Villaro, & ivi fece alcuni prigionieri de' Cattolizzati: Altre volte vi è stato, & hà fatto archibuggiar alcuni perche si erano Cattolizzati. Finalmente dopò l'incendio, e saccheggio di moltissime Cassine di Garzigliana, S. Secondo, e Brigherasco, e la secondo volta venuto à S. Secondo il Giaiero, & ivi hà tagliato a pezzi tuttociò, che vi hà trovato d'Ufficiali, e Soldati, senza dar quartiere, neanche ad una di Paesani, hà preso prigioniero il P. Missionario, & anche in crudeltà della più, strana maniera del Mondo contro i cadaveri de' defonti, e si dice per certo, che ciò è stato contro la parola, e la Capitulazione fatta di rendersi: benchè il

extraordinary cruelties even against their dead bodies. They did the very same thing against the persons, houses, and estates of all the Catholicks of the Valleys of San Martino, and Perosa abovesaid, insomuch that there were none left, except some few, who having miraculously escaped the rage of those people, took their flight through the Dominions of his Majesty, and came and cast themselves at the feet of His Royal Highness, to implore his pity and compassion.

This done, the said Giaiero went to San Secondo, and burnt a great part thereof down to the ground, and barbarously murdered two Missionary Fathers, together with several women and children, sackt and burnt all things belonging to the Mass, and the day after they burnt the Church and Vestry of Miradolo. And Giosua Grimaldo, after he had sackt and ruined the places thereabouts, went to burn Lucernetta, and so passed to Villaro, and took prisoners several of those who had but lately turned Catholicks: Yes, he came there yet a second time, and shot to death some who had turned Catholicks as aforesaid. Finally, this Giaiero, after the firing and sackt of very many Vestries in Garzigliana, S. Secondo, and Brigherasco, came the second time to S. Secondo, and there cut in pieces all those Officers and Souldiers he found, not giving quarter to any, no, not so much as to any one of the Peasants! He also took prisoner the Missionary Father, and exercised the strangest cruelties in the World against the dead bodies of those whom he had slain; and it is reported for a certain truth, that all this was against his word given, and capitulation made with him in the rending themselves up prisoners; although the truth is,

we find not this otherwise justified, then by the report of one or two which were there left alone, who had been grievously wounded.

This is a true Relation of what passed in the Valley of Lucerna, whereby every man may see, with what impudence those Rebels, who have forcibly brought destruction upon themselves, do now think to spread abroad such strange Reports as they do, thinking thereby not onely to excite the compassions of the World towards them for their so deserved chastisement, but also to give a sinister impression against those, who have with much moderation inflicted the same upon them, who so barbarously and inhumanely behaved themselves (thinking themselves not inferiour to their own Prince) against those persons over whom they had no authority at all, and by the most extravagant, and most unheard of manner of revenge that ever was practised, against the most innocent people in the world, their nearest Countrey-men and Kins-men, and such as had not any knowledge or part in those troubles which had happened.

non esser scampato, che uno, ò due malamente feriti, non permetta che ne possa constare.

Questo è il vero racconto de' successi della Valle di Lucerna, ne quali può ogn'uno scorgere conchefronte i Rebelli, che à viva forza si sono tirati la rovina addosso, pensino di disseminare quei strani racconti, che vanno facendo per eccitar, non solo comiseratione del loro tanto meritato castigo, ma sinistro concetto contro chi l'hà loro giustamente, e moderatamente stabilito, mentre essi con tanto barbarie & inumanità si sono portati, quasi à gara del suo Principe contro persone, contro le quali non avevano autorità veruna, e per lo più colla più stravagante, & inudita forma di vendetta, che mai si sia praticata contro i più innocenti, & i più congiunti à loro di Patria e Sangne, e quelli, che non hanno havuto cognitione, non che parte de' travagli, che si sono addossati.



Somma delle ragioni & fondamenti con quali S. A. R. s'è mossa a proibire alli Heretici della Valle di Luserna l'habitatione fuori de limiti tolerati.

I.

L'Ordine delli 25. Gennaio 1655. publicato dall' Auditore Gastaldo per commando di S. A. R. contro quelli della Religione pretesa Riformata è talmente fondato nella giustizia, nella ragione, e nella forma delle Concessioni gratiose de serenissimi Predecessori dell' A. S. R. che da alcuno non può esser messo in controversia se ne vuole considerer i fondamenti.

II.

La prima Scrittura che si produce sopra questa materia è in data delli 5 Fuglio 1561. sottoscritta come si suppone da Monsù di Raconigi Filippo di Savoia con promessa di far la ratificar da S. A. regnante in quel tempo ch'era il Serenissimo Duca Em. Filiberto. In questa sono stabiliti i limiti per l'essercitio della Religione pretesa Riformata, cioè per le Valli di Luserna (lasciate à parte le altre Valli, delle quali hora non si disputa) Angrogna, Bobbio, Villaro, Valguichiara, e Rorata con il Tagliarè & Rua de Bonetti finaggio della Torre.

A Summary of the Reasons and Grounds which moved his Royal Highness to prohibit the Hereticks of the Valley of Lucerna to inhabit beyond their prescribed Limits.

I.

THe Order of the 25. of January, published by the Auditour Gastaldo, according to his Royal Highness command, against those of the pretended Reformed Religion, is so well grounded upon Justice and Reason, and so conformable to the gracious Concessions of the most serene Predecessours of his Royal Highness, that it cannot be called in question by any who will but duly weigh and consider the grounds of the same.

II.

The first Writing which is produced upon this matter bears date the 5th. of July 1561. subscribed (as is supposed) by M. de Raconigi, Philippo di Savoia, with a promise to see it ratified by his Highness then reigning, viz. the most serene Duke Emanuel Philiberto. In this Writing the limits are prefixt within which the pretended Reformed Religion was to be exercised, which were the Valleys of Lucerna (not to mention the other Valleys, about which at this present there is no dispute) Angrogna, Bobbio, Villaro, Valguichiara, and Rorata, together with Taglieretto, and Rua de Bonetti in the Territory of La Torre.

III.

III.

But now the Limits of Habitation of those of the abovesaid Religion, are not restrained to the forementioned places.

IV.

However, this Writing was never accepted nor approved of by the Duke Emanuel Philiberto, as by the tenour thereof appears it should have been: Neither is there any Original thereof to be found, much less any Authentick Copy: From whence it may be easily gathered what credit is to be given to it.

V.

In the same Writing, Art. 17. it is said, That where-ever there shall be the exercise of the pretended Reformed Religion, there also the Mass and other Services shall be performed after the manner and custome of the Church of Rome; at which Services, as those of the said Religion shall not be bound to be present, or give any assistance, so likewise it shall not be lawfull any ways to trouble or molest any who shall be willing to assist therein: But this Article hath been always broken by the most pertinacious obstinacy in the world, as will by and by appear out of the 18 Article, numb. 5. Then let every one judge with what face those of the Valleys can pretend, that the Concession of Habitation granted to them by their Prince, should be made good to them, and that they should not be obliged to observe towards the Prince what he hath so expressly agreed upon with them. But this (though irrefragable) argument is not necessary to be insisted upon at this present, since the Writing it self is of no credit or weight.

III.

I limiti poi dell'habitatione dei predetti della sudetta Religione non sono ristretti à i sopra mentionati luoghi.

IV.

Questa scrittura non sù mai accettata ne approvata dal Duca Emanuel Filiberto come per suo tenore si vede, che doveva esser, ne se ne trova alcun Originale, meno alcun autentico estratta ordo può vedere ogn'uno, che fede se le deve dare.

V.

In essa medema vi è all' Articolo 17. che per tutto, ove si farà l'esercizio della Religione pret. riformata, si debba anche celebrar la Messa, & altri Ufficii al modo Romano ai quali si come non saranno astretti quelli della detta Religione d'andar, ò prestar aiuto, così non potranno dar molestia a chi vi vuoglia intervenire, ma questo capo con la maggiore e più ostinata pertinacia del mondi, come si vedrà al Capo 18. num. 5. e statto sempre rotto. Consideri dunque ogn'uno con che fronte si può da quelli delle Valli pretendere che per loro stia ferma la Concessione dell'habitatione fatto loro dal Principe, e che al Principe non si osservi quanto egli ha si espressamente bon esso loro stabilito. Ma non e necessaria per hora questa ancorche irrefragabile ragione per non esser la scrittura di nissuno sorte di fede, ò di peso.

VI.

Anzi per esser annullata dall'ordine generale, e Edicto irrevocabile del medesimo Duca Emanuel Filiberto dato in Torino li 10 di Giugno, 1565. sottoscritto Emanuel Filiberto, e più basso Vista, Stroppiana, Calusio, nel quale viene senza eccezione veruna ordinato ad ogni suddito di S. A. che non voglia professar la Religione Catholica Romana di partir frà due mesi da tutti gli stati con licenza di vender i suoi beni. Sicche chi può metter in controversia che non habbea questo sì solemne Edicto distrutto la predetto scrittara non accettata ne approvata se pure è mai stata in essere? Ma anco più chiaramente consta dell'invalidità sua dalle chiare disposizioni delli 28 Dicembre 1632. dell' A. R. di Vittorio Amedeo & di S. A. R. hoggidi regnante del 1649. & del 1653. che portano che non debba valere alcun privilegio, gratia, ò tolleranza alli della Valli di Lucerna, se non, sì, e come si troveranno interinate. E la predetta scrittura non solamente non fù mai interinata, ma neanche su mai posta in termine, che si potessi presentari per l'interinazione per che mai fù (come doveva essere per esser valida) confermata ne sotto scritta dal serenissimo Duca Emanuel Philiberto, anzi non consta che sia neanche mai stata sotto scritta da Monsù di Raconigi, Filippo di Savoia, non essendosene mai visto da alcuno, ne l'originale, ne alcun estratto autentico. Di più le due ultime disposizioni di S. A. R.

VI.

Yea, on the contrary, it was made void by a general Order and irrevocable Edict of the same Duke Emanuel Philiberto, published at Turin the tenth of June, 1565. subscribed, Emanuel Philiberto, and underneath, Vista, Stroppiana, Calusio; in which, command is given to every one of H. H. subjects, without any exception, who will not profess the Catholick Religion, to depart within two moneths out of all his Dominions, with liberty to sell his Estate: So that who can doubt in the least, but that this so solemn an Edict hath made void and null the aforesaid Writing, which was neither accepted nor approved (if so be that any such hath ever been in being?) But the invalidity thereof appeareta far more clearly by the express Edict of His Highness Victor Amedeo, bearing Date the 28 of December, 1632. and in the years 1649, and 1653. of His Highness now reigning, which say, that no priviledge, grace, or toleration granted to the inhabitants of the Valley of Lucerna, are of any value, but so far, and according as they shall be found interinated. Now the aforementioned Writing was so far from being ever interinated, that it was not so much as ever put in any way to be presented for an Interinacion, forasmuch as it was never confirmed (as it was necessary it should have been, to render it of any value) nor subscribed by the most serene Duke Emanuel Philiberto, nay, not so much as ever subscribed by Monsieur de Raconigi, Philippo di Savoia, the Original thereof having never been seen by any; no, nor any authentical Copy or Extract thereof. Moreover, the two last Edicts or Concessions of His Royal Highness,

Highness, of 1649. and 1653. which say, that those of the Reformed Religion cannot challenge any privilege or grace, but so far, and according as they shall be found interinated, have been formally accepted by those of the said Valleys: From whence it may be gathered, with how great imprudence they pretend (contrary to their own acceptation) to make use of that Writing of the year 1561. which, besides its many other notorious nullities, was never, nor could ever have been interinated.

VII.

Although, for the reasons above specified, this Writing be of no value, yet by what appeareth even out of the subsequent Authentick Writings, there cannot be justly any question made, whether the foresaid places were the limits of Habitation and Preaching, or no. However, it is likewise manifest by the same following Writings, that in the other parts or places of the Valley of Lucerna, they might not in any wise be permitted either to preach, or indeed so much as to inhabit, except in that form and manner as was specified in the said Concessions.

VIII.

For indubitable proof whereof, the Answers of the 29 of March, 1602. are to be seen, which were made by the most serene Duke Carolo Emanuel, signed, Carolo Emanuel, and underneath, Achiardi, to the Papers of those of the said Valleys, in which they demanded, Chap. 5. that the Vineyards of Lucerna, and the opposite Hills, might be inhabited for the time to come, as they had been for the time past, by those of the said Religion, and that notwithstanding His Highness Order;

del 1649. & 1653. che portano non potersi quelli della Religione valer de privilegi o gratie se non, si, e come si ritrovano interinate sono state in ispecie accetate da quelli delle dette Valli: Da che si puo raccogliere con quanta imprudenza contravvenendo, alla propria accettazione pretendano di valer si della scrittura del 1561. che oltre all'altre sue notorie nullita, non fu ne pote mai esser interinata.

VII.

Benche pero sia questa di niun valore, non si mette ad ogni modo in contro sia per quello, che si vede dalle susseguenti autentiche, che i predetti luogbi non fossero i limiti dell'habitatione e predicatione: Ma si vede chiarissimamente dalle medeme susseguenti, che negli altri della Valle di Lucerna non potevano i predetti in modo alcuno, non solo predicare, ma neanche habitare, se non nella forma, che loro restava specificamente Concessa.

VIII.

Per indubitata prova, del che si vedono risposte delli 29 Marzo, 1602. fatte dal serenissimo Duca Carlo Emanuel, sottoscritte Carlo Emanuel, e piu basso, Achiardi, al Memoriale di quelli della detta Valle nel quale essi dimandano al Capo 5. che le vigne & gl'inversi di Lucerna possano esser habitati all'avenire, come per il passato da quelli della detta Religione non ostante l'ordine di S. A.

laquale nella risposta glielo permette, ma solo fin che sia fatta la raccolta di grano, e dopo d'essa gli obbliga à vendere fra quatro mesi i beni sotto pena della confisca.

IX.

Chi dunque puo metter, in contro-versia che sia stata approvata & anzi che non sia stata rievocata la Scrittura del 1561. e che non sia proibita, non solo la predicatione ma l'habitatione, fuori de limiti alla detta Religione, se essi lo confessano? & allegando ragioni della lontananza, incommodità e sterilità, dimandano permissione di poter habitar non ostante all'Ordine (notinsi queste parole) e S. A. non la concede loro senon a tempo con obbligo, e penalità di vender, e dishabitare.

X.

Ma non si ferma qui la chiarezza del negotio perche nell'Articolo nono dimandano i medemi che gli huomini di Bubbiana, Campiglione, Fenile, e Bricherasio, che si sono ritirati, oltre al Pelice (e questo era ritirarsi ne limiti della toleranza) possano vender, cambiar e far qual si voglia contratto de suoi beni posseduti ne predetti luoghi. S. A. risponde che li possidenti beni di quà dal Pelice, cioè in detti luoghi di Bubbiana, &c. debbano vendergli fra il termine di quatro mesi altrimenti siano

who accordingly in his Answer granted it, with this Proviso, That this should be onely till the harvest should be gotten in, and after that, it bound them to sell within four moneths space, their goods, upon pain of confiscation.

IX.

Who then can in the least call in question, whether that Writing of 1561. were approved or no, when it is evident that it was recalled, and that not onely Preaching, but also Habitation beyond the limits prefixed, was thereby prohibited to those of the said Religion, since they themselves confesse so much, while they alledged for Reasons, the remote distance, incommodity, and barrenness, and petitioned for permission to inhabit NOTWITHSTANDING THE ORDER, (let these words be observed) and His Highness doth not grant them that neither, but for a certain time; obliging them withal, and that under a penalty, to sell off their Estates, and quit the place.

X.

But the truth of this business is yet more evident in the Ninth Article, where the very same people demand, that the inhabitants of Bubbiana, Campiglione, Fenile, & Bricherasio, who were retired beyond the River Pelice (and this could be no other then to retire into the limits of toleration) might sell, exchange, or make any contract whatsoever for those Goods which they possessed in the places aforesaid: To which His Highness answered, That those who possessed Estates on this side Pelice, namely, in the said places of Bubbiana, &c. should be obliged to sell them within the term of four months, or that otherwise the same should be confiscate:

confiscate. Wherefore it is most evident, that by vertue of such Orders they were retired into those places, which places, as they are considered from Lucerna, are on this side Pelice, and so went beyond Pelice, namely, to Villaro, Bobbio, &c. Neither did they demand any further privilege, then a liberty to sell and contract for what they had left on this side Pelice; the sale whereof His Highness also granted them within a prefixed term, and that under the penalty of confiscation. Who then can maintain, that the liberty of Habitation, and that indifferently throughout all the Valleys, as well without as within the prescribed Limits, was not prohibited to those of the pretended Reformed Religion, as they would fain make the World believe? And here it will be convenient to advertise the Reader, that the said Memorial was made in Lucerna, and in conformity to that situation, speaks of (*on this side, and beyond Pelice*) as the Answers thereto follow the same form and nature, so that it cannot but be most perspicuous to any who hath but the least knowledge of that Countrey.

X I.

Possibly they may alledge on their side, the Fourth Article, which saith, That those of S. Giovanni and the confines of Lucerna may be sent as Deputies of the Communalty to negotiate beyond Pelice; whereunto His Highness Answer was, That onely two men of S. Giovanni (and not more, except they turned Catholics) might be elected in the Council of Lucerna.

X II.

But this Article doth conclude nothing more than, That in S. Gio-

confiscati: dunque è chiarissimo che in virtu de gl'Ordini si erano ritirati dalle parti che considerate da Lucerna sono di qua del Pelice, oltre il detto Pelice, cioè Villaro, Bobbio, &c. Ne altro dimandavano se non di poter vendere & contrattar di cio che hanno lasciato di quà dal Pelice, e S. A. concede loro la vendita sotto il termine prefisso e colla pena della confisca. Chi sosterra per tanto che non fosse proibita sola l'habitatione indifferentamente per tutta la Valle e fuori de limiti come vorrebbero dar adintendere quelli della detta Valle? Convienne in questo luog avvertire che il Memoriale è formato in Lucerna, e parla in questa conformita del di qua & di la del Pelice, e le risposte seguono la stessa forma, come è chiarissimo à chi ha la minima cognitione del paè.

X I.

Potriano forse allegare à loro favore il Capo quarto che dice possano li di Giovanni, che è finaggio di Lucerna, oltre Pelice esser Deputati per negoziatori della Comunità; al che S. A. risponde, che due soli huomini di S. Giovanni possano esser eletti nel Consiglio di Lucerna e non più salvo che si facessero Cattolici.

X II.

Ma questo Capo non conclude altro, se non che in S. Gio. come che nel

nel modo sopra espresso sia di là dal Pelice, vi fosse la tolleranza d'habitatione per quelli della Religione sudetta, il che non si niega.

XIII.

Potriano anche allegare il Capo 6. nel quale dimandano essi che nel luogho della Torre li della Religione possano haver parte nel Consiglio, à che S. A. risponde, come sopra, che due, e non più possano esser eletti nel Consiglio della Torre.

XIV.

Ma questo non prova, ne anche altro, se non ciò, che è già stato ammesso, cioè che il Tagliaretto, e la Rua di Bonetti, che sono anco nel modo sopra detto di là dal Pelice, fossero permessi per habitare à quelli della detta Religione.

XV.

Resta però fermo, che Lucerna, che nel sudetto modo, e di quà dal Peles, sue vigne & inversi, Bubbiana, Campiglione, & Fenile, e generalmente, come dispone l'Articolo 5. tuttocìò, che è di quà dal Peles, & Bricherasio, che però non appartiene alla Valle di Lucerna, fosse proibito non solo per l'esercitio, ma anche per l'habitatione à quelli della Religione.

XVI.

Ne possono valersi i medemi delle risposte delli 26 Giugno, 1620. fatte al suo memoriale, delle quali fanno tanto ostentatione supponendole in forza di Contratto, mediante il pagamento

vanni (though in the manner above expressed, it be beyond Pelice) should be a toleration of habitation for those of the pretended Reformed Religion; which is not denied.

XIII.

We might again alledge the Sixth Article, in which they demand, that in the place of La Torre, those of the Religion may have their part in the Council: To which His Highness answereth as before, That two, and no more, may be chosen in to the Council of La Torre.

XIV.

But neither doth this prove any thing more than what hath been already admitted, viz. That those of the said Religion were permitted to inhabit Tagliaretto, and Rua di Bonetti, which are also beyond Pelice, as hath been already specified.

XV.

In the mean time it is certain, that Lucerna, which according to the manner above said, is on this side Pelice, together with its Vineyards, and the opposite Hills, Bubbiana, Campiglione, and Fenile, and generally all that which lies on this side Pelice, as in the Fifth Article, and also Bricherasio, which notwithstanding doth not belong to the Valley of Lucerna, have been prohibited to those of the said Religion, not onely as to the exercise thereof, but also as to their habitation.

XVI.

They cannot any ways make advantage of the Answers given the 26 of June, 1620. to their Papers of Requests, whereof they so vainly boast, as if they had the vertue and force of a formal Contract, in consideration

sideration whereof 6000. Ducatons were paid (which notwithstanding is very far from truth, that being merely a sum of Money paid for the obtaining pardon for their Crimes, whereby they were excluded from the general Pardon which had been published, and his Royal Highness upon consideration of the payment of this sum of Money, granted an Act of Grace to them all;) forasmuch as in the said Paper there is not one word mentioned of habitations; but they onely desire this, that they may have the Exercise of the said Religion in the places tolerated, which his Highness accordingly grants in these words, *Onely within the Limits graciously tolerated*: Wherefore those Answers cannot be referred to any thing but to the exercise of Religion, about which there was no controversie, within the Limits, namely, Angrogna, Villaro, Bobbio, &c. already mentioned, when the Edict was published by Gastaldo the Auditor.

XVII.

The prohibition of Habitations without the Limits, doth yet more plainly appear by the Order of His Highness dated 23 December, 1622. signed Carlo Emanuel, and underneath Crotti, which takes away all manner of scruple in this business: Moreover, this is as clear by the Edict of his Royal Highness the Duke Vittorio Amedeo, bearing Date the 10 April, 1633. signed underneath, Vista Pissina, Vaudagna; in which it is expressly set down in the following words, *In the Territories of Lucerna, Bubiana, Campiglione, Fenile, Bricherasio, which are places excluded out of the Limits tolerated, to those of the pretended Reformed Religion, many of them, contrary to the Tenour and intention of both our Orders, and the Or-*

di seimilla Ducatoni (il che però non è vero, ma fu finanza aggiustata per haver la gratia de delitti, & eccessi commessi, è dalla quale furono esclusi nell'indulto generale, è S. A. mediante detta finanza li fa entrar nell'indulto;) essi dunque in detto Memoriale, non dicono ne anche una parola dell'habitatione semplice, ma solo supplicano per l'esercizio della Religione ne' luoghi tolerati, è S. A. lo concede loro conquesse parole, Fra i limiti gratiosamente tolerati solamente: si che non si possono queste risspostetirar ad altro, che all'esercizio, di che non si disputava frà limiti sopra detti, che sono Angrogna, Villaro, Bobbio, &c. quando publicò l'Ordine l'Auditor Gastaldo.

XVII.

Maggiormente costa della proibitione d'habitar fuori de'limiti dall'Ordine di S. A. delli 23 Decembre, 1622. sotto scritta Carlo Emanuel, è più abasso, Crotti, quale toglie attorno di ciò ogni sospensione, e chiaramente dall'Ordine dell'A. R. del Duca Vittorio Amedeo, delli 10 Aprile, 1633. sottoscritto V. Amedeo, è più abasso, Vista Pissina, Vaudagna; nel quale si leggono espressissimamente le formale parole. Che negli Territorii di Lucerna, Bubiana, Campiglione, Fenile, & Bricherasio, luoghi esclusi da i limiti tolerati, a quelli della Religione pretesa riformata, molti dessi contro la dispositione degli Ordini suoi, e de suoi

fuoi predecessori vi possedono beni. E poco più abasso dichiarando, come possono i Cattolici comprargli, sicche nessuno della Religione pretesa riformata possa mai più aspirarvi, dice, che in virtù degli Ordini sono essi beni affetti al fisco, & al fine facendone in certo caso dono alla Communita Cattolica, esprime, che sono devoluti al fisco. Ecco una luce più chiara di mezzo giorno, che non può lasciar di vedersi, se non da chi vorrà chiuder gli occhi. Ecco dunque, come Angrogna, Villaro, Bobbio, Valguicchiard, è Rorata, sono i limiti tolerati per la predicatione, è per l'habitatione, infemo con due ruate de finaggio della Torre, cioè Tagliarè, è Ruata d' Bonetti solamente, è niente altro, poiche per altro la detta Torre, era luogho, come confessa alla pagina 118. l'Historico delle Valli Giglio, per la maggior parte Cattolico, cioè alla riserva delle sudette Ruate, e S. Gio. finaggio di Lucerna, nominato di là dal Peles tolerato per parte d'habitatione, ma sempre proibito per la predicatione, & tutto il resto, che si dice di quà dal Peles proibito, non solo per la predicatione, ma anche per l'habitatione.

XVIII.

Ma avanti, che veniamo alle dichiarazioni di S. A. R. hoggidi regnante, vediamo come hanno quelli della pretesa Religione osservate quelle cose colla conditione, delle quali sono state loro concesse le gratie, che non solo vorrebbero godere, ma sino all'infinito ampliare

ders of our Predecessors, possessed Estates there. And a little after were words declaring the manner by which the Catholicks might purchase the same Estates. So that none of the pretended Reformed Religion have so much as the left pretensions left for the recovering of the said Estates; as also it plainly appears by vertue of the Orders published, that those Estates were all confiscated; and at length graciously assigning the said Estates to the Commonalty of the Catholicks, declareth them confiscated. Behold then, here are Arguments clearer than Noon-day, which cannot but be seen by all but those who wilfully shut their eyes, lest they should behold the truth! Behold then, and observe how Angrogna, Villaro, Bobbio, Valguichard, and Rorata, are the Limits tolerated for Preaching, and Habitation, together with two Streets of La Torre, namely, Tailleretto, and Rua de Bonetti onely, and no other, because the Inhabitants of La Torre (as Gillius a Protestant confesseth in the History of the Valleys, in the 118 page) were for the most part Catholicks, excepting the said Streets, and S. Giovanni, in the confines of Lucerna, beyond Pelice, which alone was tolerated for Habitation, but always excluded as to the exercise of Preaching; and the other places on this side Pelice, have never been tolerated either for Preaching, or Habitation.

XVIII.

But before we come to the Declaration of his Royal Highness now reigning, let us see how the Professors of the pretended Reformed Religion have observed those things in consideration whereof those Privileges were granted, which they desire not onely to enjoy, but would enlarge

enlarge *in infinitum*, and especially those which concern their Inhabitation.

1. Contrary to Orders, they have purchased Lands and Houses of the Catholicks, and by consequence have forfeited the same, yea and deserved other punishments, as may be seen by an Edict of the five and twentieth of February 1602. and another of the second of July 1618. Now to shew, that they have purchased the said Estates, it will appear by this (not to mention other Towns) that La Torre which consisted then almost all of Catholicks is now possessed almost throughout by those of the pretended Reformed Religion. And the same alteration there is in divers other Lands, from whence appears the necessity of a Remedy.

2. They have exercised Preaching and other Functions of the said Religion, contrary to express Orders prohibiting the same, and particularly those which were published the 15th. of February 1602. as appears in the first Article. And consequently they are all guilty of Death, and ought to have their Estates confiscated, who have exercised the same, or been present at them, *viz.* all the Inhabitants of La Torre and S. Giovanni, and other places.

3. They have built eleven Churches without the Limits, and contrary to former Concessions, especially those which they themselves suppose of the Year 1561. as is manifest, by the judicial Relation made by the President Fauzone then Referendario to the Duke Vittorio Amedeo the last of July 1633. justified by due Information. Not contenting themselves with this Riot, those of St. Giovanni

massime dell habitatione.

1. *Contro gl'Ordini proibitivi hanno acquistati son di da Cattolici e per conseguenza sono incorsi nella confisca de beni acquistati & altre pene come per l'Ordine delli 25 Febrero 1602. e delli 2 Luglio, 1618. che habbiano poi acquistato gran quantita de beni, consta, e per lasciar li altri luoghi La Torre solo, ch'era quasi tutta Cattolica, hora era quasi tutta posseduta da quelli della Religione presesa riformata, e cosi molte altre terre, da che si vede la necessita che vi è stata del remedio.*

2. *Hanno predicato e fatto funzioni della Religione loro ne luoghi proibitivi contro l'espressissime dichiarazioni de gl'Ordini & in specie di quello delli 15 Febrero, 1602. al Cap. 1 come à La Torre a S. Giovanni? & altrove & sono perciò incorsi nella pena della vita e confiscazione de beni tutti quelli che le hanno fatte & vi hanno assistito cioè tutti gli habitanti.*

3. *Hanno construtto undeci tempj fuori de limiti, e contro tutte le loro Concessioni, etiandio contro quelli che suppongono essì del 1561. come costa della relatione giudiciale fatto dal Presidente all'hora Referendario Fauzone, al Duca Vittorio Amedeo l'ultima Giugno, 1633. giustificata colle debite informazioni non contentandosi non questa rottura quelli di S. Gio. e della Torre hanno*

hanno insolentemente preso à Cattolici le campane come dalle medeme informazioni: Ne niegano in esse li della Religione pretesa riformata che il tempio di S. Gio. in specie non sia fuori de limiti tolerati.

4. *havendo il Duca Vittorio Amedeo commandato la demolitione de detti tempj, e particolarmente di quello di S. Gio. come per la risposta data al loro Memoriale sotto li 27 Decembre, 1632. sottoscritta V. Amedeo, e più abasso, Claret, e permolti altri precetti mai hanno voluto ubbidire, contravenendo etianodio alle loro girate sotto missioni come per Biglietto di M. R. delli 4. Aprile 1640.*

5. *Ne di questo si sono contentati mai, ma con barbara protervia hanno demolite molte Chiese de Cattolici come si vede da loro medemi Memoriali delli 9 Aprile, 1603. e per ultimo Settembre di detto anno, ove al Capo 8. vengono obligati à ristorar dette Chiese. Dell' anno 1629. hanno demolito la chiesa del Villaro. In ogni tempo hanno maltrattati i P. P. Missionari, abbruggiate loro case, impedito la celebratione della santa Messa, & de Divini Ufficii, contro la dispositione delle loro Concessioni, e pure per tutto dovevano celebrarsi. Li Religiosi mandati in Angrogna, Bobbio, Villaro, e Rorata, scacciati a furia di popolo. Indi nel 1646. havendo M. R. comprate case*

and La Torre did most insolently take away the Bells of the Catholicks, as it appears by the same Informations; and those of the pretended Reformed Religion do not at all deny but that the Temple of S. Giovanni, amongst others, is out of the Limits tolerated.

4. Moreover, the Duke Vittorio Amedeo gave command for the demolishing of the said Churches, and particularly that of S. Giovanni, as appears by the Answer given to their Memorial of the seven and twentieth of December 1632. subscribed V. Amedeo, and underneath Claret; as likewise by many other Orders; but they would never obey the same, contradicting their own very Oaths and Promises of Submission, as may be seen by the Paper of M. R. bearing date the four of April 1640.

5. But neither were they satisfied with all this, for, they proceeded in their barbarous obstinacy, and demolished many Churches of the Catholicks, as is clear by their own very Paper, bearing date the ninth of April 1603. and that of the last of September in the same year, where, in the eighth Article they were obliged to rebuild and re-establish the said Churches. In the year 1629. they demolished the Church of Villaro: yea they have in all ages evilly treated the Missionary Fathers, burnt their Houses, hindered the Celebration of the holy Mass, and other divine Functions, contrary to the intent of their Concessions, which permitted the same to be celebrated in all the said places. Those of Religious Houses, who were sent into Angrogna, Bobbio, Villaro, and Rorata, were chafed from thence by the fury of the People. After that, in the year 1646. Madame Royale having purchased several Houses

for

for the re-establishment of the said Churches, they were burnt by those of Angrogna and Bobio: as for those of Villaro, the truth is, they did not at first burn the Religious Houses, but yet they would not suffer any to sell them Wood, or any other necessaries whatsoever, no not so much as the free use of their Well for Water; and in the end, they burnt both the House and Church of the other. At another time they usurped the Estates of the Brotherhood of the H. Spirit, set up publick Schools, contrary to the abovesaid Edicts, hindered those who had a desire to turn Catholicks, made conjurations against those who obeyed his Royal Highness in selling the Goods they had purchased against the intent of the Edicts; and this they practised against Gioseppe Godiero, to whom the Minister Leger refused the Reformed H. Supper, because he had sold a piece of Land to a certain Catholick, and so constrained him to buy it back again. In sum, they have done all that stubborn, enraged, or rebellious Subjects could ever possibly do.

XIX.

This was the true posture and state of those Affairs till the Year 1653. At which time, having need of a new Pardon from his Royal Highness now reigning, for the excess they had committed in the burning of the House and Church of Villaro, and accordingly petitioning for a Confirmation of their Graces, and Concessions, his Royal Highness did accord unto them the same, but in much clearer terms than in that Edict of 1639. The Contents whereof was, That his Royal Highness confirmed the said Graces and Concessions, according to their form and tenour, that is, as they were interinated, and as they were in use;

per ristorar le Chiese, furono bruggiate da quelli d' Angrogna, e di Bobio. Quelli del Villaro non bruggiarono da principio le Case de Religiosi, ma prohibirono loro la vendita sin delle legna, e d' ogni cosa non permettendo loro, ne anche il libero accesso alla fontana, & alla fine bruggiarono la Casa, e Chiesa. In altro tempo usurparono i beni della Confraternità di S. Spirito, tenute Scuolo contro gli Editti, impedito chi si voleva cattolizzare, fatto congiure contro chi voleva ubbidir à S. A. R. nel vender i beni accomprati contro la mente delle Editti, come contro Gioseppe Godiero, a cui fu dal Ministro Leggiero negata la Cena riformata, perche haveva venduto un suo campo ad un Cattolico, onde fu egli astretto à ricuperarlo, & in somma fatto tutto ciò che Sudditi contumaci, infuriati, e rebelli possono fare.

XIX.

Con questi termini giunsero le cose sin nel 1653. nel qual tempo doppo haver commesso l' eccesso dell' abbruggiamento della Casa, e Chiesa del Villaro, essendo loro convenuto havere un nuovo perdono da S. A. R. hoggidi regnante, & havendo chiamato la confermatone delle loro gratie, l' accordò ad essi l' A. S. R. con molto più chiara espressione, che quello del 1639. qual però dice, che si confermarano secondo loro forma, e tenore, sì, e come sono in uso, mentre non

vi sia abuso, con le conditioni però espresse ne suddetti Privilegi, & che dal canto loro prestino l'ubbidienza, che de veri, e fedelissimi sudditi è dovuta al suo Principe, sicche mancando alcuna di questa, sia per terra la confermatone.

XX.

Nel presente caso, però mancano poco meno, che tutte le conditioni, primo la forma, è tenore de' gratiosi Privilegi non concede loro alcuna habitatione ne' luoghi, che pretendono, (alvo in S. Gio. è La Torre, de' quali si parlera al num. 23. 2. Pochissimi di questi Privilegi sono interinati, è così quelli, che non sono, non restano più di valore. 3. Non hanno li della detta Religione alcun uso d'habitatione di quà dal Peles nel modo sopra espresso, fuori de' limiti, che non si sia mostrato abusivo. 4. Le conditioni espresse ne' Privilegi, sono state quasi tutte con temerario ardore, è con gravissimi delitti rotte, e d'ubbidienza agli Ordini del sovrano, non venute siate alcuna: Ma come si è detto l'ultima confermatone del 1653. sotto li 2 Giugno, è molto più espresa, poiche vi si leggono queste parole, S. A. R. conferma tutti i Privilegi gratiosamente concessi alli supplicanti secondo loro forma, è tenore, si, e come sono interinati, e sono senza abuso, in uso del beneficio, del quale è morte sua, che godano senza inquietu-

provided, that there were no abuse therein, and that all this were under the Conditions specified in the said Concessions, and that they would continue their ancient obedience, and such as was due from true and faithfull Subjects to their Prince, and that their failing in any of the Conditions there specified, should render the said Confirmation void, and of none effect.

XX.

Now as to the matter in hand, there are very few of the abovesaid Conditions which they have not broken. First of all, it is not found in the form and tenor of those gracious Privileges, that they were permitted to inhabit in any of the places which they pretend, save onely in St. Giovanni and La Torre, whereof we shall speak more in the three and twentieth Article. Secondly, there are very few of those Privileges which are interinated, and those which are not, are of no force or validity at all. Thirdly, those of the said Religion, have not any pretension of inhabiting on the other side of *Pelice*, in the manner above expressed, but what is sufficiently demonstrated to be abusive. Fourthly, the Conditions expressed in those Concessions are almost all broken and forfeited by their rashness, audacity, and notorious Crimes, having not made good any one point relating to their obedience. But the last Confirmation abovementioned, bearing Date June 2. 1653. is yet much more clearly expressed, as may appear by the following words, *His Royal Highness graciously confirms all the Privileges which have been granted to the Petitioners, according to the form and tenour of the same, as they are interinated, and as they are in usage, without abuse, the benefit whereof it is his intention they should enjoy without any molestation; nevertheles*

thele: this is to be understood under the Conditions which are therein specified, and particularly, that they shall not make use of foreign Ministers, neither shall they for the future receive any Strangers to inhabit amongst them who profess the pretended Reformed Religion, no not so much as to sojourn as they pass by that way, without the permission of his Royal Highness; That they shall not perform any Function relating to the Exercise of that Religion, whether it be Preaching or otherwise, beyond those Limits which have been graciously tolerated them; as likewise, that they shall not molest the Missionary Fathers in their Functions, nor give them any sort of disturbance, either in their Churches and Missions, or without in other places, to them or their Servants. As also that they punctually observe the Contents of those Concessions which have been graciously accorded unto them either by his Royal Highness, or his most serene Predecessors: And that upon the violation thereof, all the said Concessions, Graces, and Tolerations shall be declared null. What can be more clear than this? And what Conclusion can there be drawn from hence, but only, That this very Confirmation plainly declares a formal Abrogation of all their Privileges, in case of non-observance of all the Conditions therein contained, which was the true state of the Case when the Order of Gastaldo was published.

XXI.

Neither doth it at all make to their purpose, which they allege, namely, That his Royal Highness in those his Answers, declared that it was not his intention, either to enlarge or infringe their ancient Concessions: For whatsoever is contained in the said Answers, is also found in the form and

dine; veruna, con le condizioni però in essi contenute, e specialmente che non si servano de' Ministri forastieri, ne accettino in avvenire forastieri della pretesa Religione per habitarvi, meno per soggiornarvi di passaggio senza beneplacito di detta A. R. ne meno facciano fontione alcuna nel concernente gli esercizio, si di prediche, che altri fuori de' limiti gratiosamente tolerati loro, ne impediscano, & in qual si sia modo inquietino i Reverendi Padri Missionarii nelle loro fontioni, ne diano loro disturbo alcuno, tanto nelle loro Chiese, Missioni, che fuori, meno à loro servienti, è concio che osservino puntualmente il contenuto nelle toleranze benignamente accordate loro sì da detta Altezza Reale, che da' suoi Serenissimi Antecessori, è contravvenendo si dichiarano nulle dette concessioni, gratie, è toleranze. Che cosa si può vedere de più chiaro? On de concludo, pur chi vuole, che non potrà, se non dire che questa confermatione gli dichiara una formal abrogatione de' loro Privilegi, mentre essi stavano nell'inosservanza, come lo erano, quando publico l'Ordine l'Auditore Gastaldo.

XXI.

Ne vale l'allegar la dichiarazione di S. A. R. che con queste risposte non ha voluto, ne restringere, ne ampliar le antiche Concessioni, perche tutto ciò, che si contiene in dette risposte si trova nella disposizione, e

vigore delle dette antiche concessioni.

XXII.

Non potendosi dunque, come non si possono negare le sopra stabilite cose; chi potrà mai sostenere, che l'Ordine dell'Auditore Gastaldo tanto conforme a sì gran numero di disposizioni de Serenissimi Duchi di Savoia, circa il punto del dishabitare quelli della Religione dai luoghi non permessi, non sia stato fondatissimo in ogni equità, e giustizia anzi accompagnato anche da molta clemenza: mentre ha concesso di vender quei beni, che in virtù, & per disposizione di detti Ordini erano devoluti al fisco di S. A. R.

XXIII.

E se si oppone, che vi sono compresi i luoghi di S. Gio. è de della Torre, nè qualera in parte tollerata l'habitatione, si risponde esser ciò vero, ma havendo i particolari della Religione di detti luoghi (il primo de quali è sinaggio, è membro di Luserna) si sfacciatamente trasgredito, è col introdurre dopo l'habitatione permessa arca la predicatione, espressamente proibita. Il che in conformità del Capitolo I, dell'Ordine delli 25. Febbrajo 1602. ha fatto cadere nella pena della vita, & confisca de beni, non solo chi ha esercitato le loro funzioni, e predicato, ma chiunque vi ha assistito, & così tutti gli habitanti,

teavour of their ancient Concessions.

XXII.

Being not therefore able, as in truth they are not, to deny the establishment of all things as is above mentioned, who can ever maintain, that the Order of the Auditour Gastaldo, which is so conformable to so great a number of Concessions of the most serene Dukes of Savoy, about the point of Habitation prohibited to those of the pretended Reformed Religion, in all places without the Limits of Toleration, is not perfectly well founded according to all manner of equity and justice? yea, and which is more, that it is not accompanied with very much clemency? since he hath permitted them to sell those Goods, which by virtue of, and according to the said Orders were become confiscate.

XXIII.

If they oppose here, and say, that the places of St. Giovanni, and La Torre are therein comprized, in a part whereof they are permitted to inhabit; It is answered, that the thing is true, but the particular persons of the said Religion, inhabiting the places above mentioned, (the first whereof adjoyns, and is a member of Lucerna) have with so much impudence, and contempt, transgressed those Orders, by introducing publick Preaching, which is so expressly prohibited, according to the first Article of the Order of the five and twentieth of February 1602. whereby they have incurred the pain of Death, and Confiscation of Goods, not onely those who have exercised their Functions, but even all those who have assisted, or been present at the same. And of this crime all the Inhabitants of the said places are found guilty, as also of making

making use of a Church, which was most of all prohibited; also of taking away the Bells of the Catholics, and not demolishing those Churches which were to be demolished in conformity to so many Commands issued out for that purpose; of having driven out all the Catholics inhabiting the first of the places above mentioned, and almost all that were in the second, and that notwithstanding express Order to the contrary, and the peril of Confiscation of their Goods, that they incurred thereby. After all this, how can any make the least question or doubt, but that their chastisement was most just, and that simply to transport themselves out of one place into another, between which there is so exceeding little distance, was the mildest punishment that could be inflicted upon them for so great a stubbornness?

XXIV.

Not to mention those onely of La Torre, and S. Giovanni, but all of them in general, who received Orders to disinhabit, who ever offered to dispute, or call the matter into question, whether a Prince had not sufficient power to command one or more of his Subjects to transport and transplant themselves from one Countrey to another under his Dominions, (when he shall judge it convenient for his Service) and to sell their Goods which they have in the place where they inhabit? But who then can scruple the lawfulness of such a Command, when it's matter onely of transporting themselves to a place two Leagues distant, or something more? especially where the Order is directed to persons who are Offenders, and who might upon another account be most severely punished; but their Sovereign contents himself with one-

e col uso del Tempio pur proibitissimo, e con haver prese le Campane a Cattolici, e col non haver aboliti i tempj, conforme à tanti commandi havuti, e con haver scacciati tutti i Cattolici dal primo luogo, e quasi tutti dal secondo, comprando contro gli Ordini, e non ostante le pene della confisca i loro beni, chi può metter in dubbio, che non fosse molto giusto di castigar anche costoro, e che il castigo di tramutar semplicemente l'habitatione da un luogo ad un altro in pochissima distanza non fosse il più soave, che si potesse applicare ad una tanta pertinacia?

XXIV.

Ma per parlare, non solo di quelli della Torre, e S. Gio. ma di tutti quelli, ch'habbero Ordine di dishabitare, chi hà mai ardito di metter in dubbio, che un Principe non possa comandar ad uno, o molti de suoi sudditi di trasportar la sua habitatione da una Terra ad un'altra de suoi Stati, se così giudica c'omplire al suo servizio, e di vender i suoi beni nel luogo, dal quale dishabitare? ma chi potrà dubitare, che non sia lecito il farlo, ove si tratta di trasportarci solo in distanza d'uno, due, o poco più miglia, e' ove l'Ordine s'è in dirizza à persona Criminale, che potrebbe per altro esser severissimamente castigata, e di questo solo li contenta la bonia del Sourano? e chi final-

mente potrà sostener, che un simil comando offenda la Religione pretesa riformata, rispetto à chi comanda, ò la coscienza, rispetto à chi ubbidisce, è debba commover quelli della medema Religione à prenderne la protezione, comme se si trattasse di far torto, è non castigar con una gran moderatione di pena i delitti de Sudditi?

XXV.

Giustissimo dunque, e pieno di clemenza frà l'Ordine delli 25. Gennaio dell'Auditore Gastaldo, e piena d'ingiustizia, e di rebellione l'inosservanza, & inubbidienza dessa. Delitto, che tanto più si rende grave, quanto per parte di S. A. R. sempre si è premuto in che si mandassero solo persone, che potessero nel medemo tempo esser rese capaci di questa verità, & havessero autorità di obligargli della Religione à dar poi negli altri capi, sodisfattione à S. A. R. per le disubbidienze, & inosservanze loro, con protesta reiterata le molte volte, che mentre ciò s' eseguisca, se si faceva costare del Privilegio dell' habitatione si contentava S. A. R. di concederlo loro, e quando anche non ne costasse, non haverebbe l' A. S. lasciato di moderar in qualche capo l'istesso Ordine dell'Auditore Gastaldo, al quale benchè tanto soave ripiego, mai si sono voluti acquietare, e mandar perciò persone con Procure valide, e

ly this? To conclude, who can say, that such a Command as this either strikes at the pretended Reformed Religion, in regard of him who commands; or offends the Conscience, in respect of those who obey? Or that it should move those of the pretended Reformed Religion, to seek protection, as if there were question of doing them an injury, and not of chastizing with great moderation his disobedient Subjects?

XXV.

Most just therefore, and full of clemency is the Order of the five and twentieth of January published by the Auditour Gastaldo, and full of injustice and rebellion the non observance and disobeying thereof. A Crime which is so much the more aggravated, by how much the more they have been always pressed on his Royal Highness part, to depute and send to him persons qualified, to inquire into the ground of this truth, and with sufficient power to oblige those of the said Religion to give his Royal Highness satisfaction as to some other points, upon the occasion of their disobedience, and inobservance of his Edicts, with a Protestation often reiterated, that in case they would herein perform that which was their Duty, and withall could make appear that Privilege of Habitation which they pretended, his Royal Highness would be inclined to accord the same unto them; yea, though they were not able to make it out clearly, his Royal Highness would notwithstanding in some Particulars apply some moderation to the Order of the Auditour Gastaldo. To which (so sweet and milde) expedient, they would never yield or acquiesce, nor send their Deputies with any sufficient Procurations; and when the Ministers

nisters of his Royal Highness were sent into the said Valleys, not so much to impose upon them a Burden of Quartering Souldiers, and that such a one as was not any ways insupportable, as some kinde of punishment for that their obstinacy; as also to be upon the place, where, without any further trouble, they might confer with their Syndicks and Counsellours in La Torre, to adjust (if possible) those Differences then? These men most unadvisedly took up Arms against his Royal Highness in so brutish, raging, and strangely rebellious a manner, that it merited as much, on the one side a most severe and exemplary punishment, as on the other it was altogether unworthy the favour of any State or Sovereign Prince, who ought to consider of how dangerous a consequence it is, to suffer Crimes of such a nature to go unpunished.

quando i Ministri di S. A. R. si sono portati nelle Valli, non tanto per dar loro il peso d'un alloggio supportabile in qualche pena di questa loro durezza, quanto per esser sul luogo, dove senza altra prova parlando coi medemi Sindici, e Consiglieri nella Torre potessero aggiustarsi queste differenze, hanno prese imprudentissimamente le armi contro S. A. R. con un furore, con una brutalità, e con una specie di Ribellione altrettanto degna dogni più esemplare, e severo castigo, quanto più indegne d'ogni assistenza, e protezione d'alcun Saurano, e d'alcun Stato, che deve senza considerare con quanto pernicioso conseguenza, mirino sempre i Popoli le sceleragini di questa sorte impunitè.

CHAP.



C H A P. II.

The Animadversions of some able and knowing Friends of the poor Protestants of the Valleys of Piemont, upon the Court of Savoy's Factum and Reasons, set down at large in the foregoing Chapters.

IN the foregoing Chapter, the *Christian* Reader hath a faithfull Account of what the adverse party is able to allege, either for the justification of their own proceedings, or the aggravation of the others offence and pretended Rebellion; which (the truth is) they have handled in so dexterous a Methode, and couched in so smooth expressions, that ordinary capacities in the reading thereof, without a comment, would certainly run a great hazard of having their judgments perverted, and of drinking down the most notorious Impositions in the World, for well-grounded and undoubted Truths. And therefore as on the one side I thought it convenient for avoiding the censure of Partiality, to insert the Narrative & Reasons of the Court of *Savoy*, word for word in their own native Language, wherein they themselves published the same to the World, so on the other side, I thought it the part of a faithfull Historian, not to omit anything which might enlighten the understanding of those who shall peruse this Work, and give them an advantage of comprehending fully the very pith and marrow of these subtil Pieces which are composed on set purpose to darken and sophisticate the truth by Jesuitical Distinctions and Equivocations. There needs no further Preamble to this matter.

Court of Savoy in their Narrative of the several Transactions, &c.

His Royal Highness upon the five and twentieth of January 1655. commanded his Subjects of the pretended Reformed Religion, by virtue of an Order of his Auditour Gualdo, to transport themselves within three Days upon pain of Death into the Valley and Confines of Angrogna, the Lands of Rorata, Villaro, and Bobio, and the Villages thereunto belong-
ing

ing, as likewise to quit their habitations, and the goods which they possessed in other parts of the said Valley.

Animadversion.

Christian Reader, take heed and beware whom you deal with at this your first entrance; 'tis the Devil appears to you in the shape of a Man, though he hides his cloven foot! the Author of the Writing tells you, that the poor Protestants were commanded to *transport themselves within three days, quitting their habitations and goods*; and so far it's truth: But he leaves out the principal part of the Sentence, and that wicked Leaven which seasons the whole Lump, *viz. In case they make it not appear to us within twenty days after, that they are become Catholics*, as may be seen in that famous Order of *Gastaldo*, which is inserted in the Second Book of this History, and 4th. Chapter.

Court of Savoy.

In obedience to this command, those of the pretended Reformed Religion did accordingly retire within the Limits prescribed.

Animadversion.

A very great Argument of their profound obedience and respect to their Prince, and of his severity towards his poor Subjects.

Court of Savoy.

Notwithstanding, at the same time they sent Deputies to His Royal Highness, declaring this command to be contrary to their Ancient Concessions, and therefore petitioned that it might be revoked.

Animadversion.

And whether they had just reason so to do, or not, the Christian Reader is left to judge, after he hath called to remembrance the Concessions of the year 1621. inserted in the 3d. Chapter of the Second Book, and diligently compared them with the following Authentick pieces, which have been preserved by a miraculous providence, the true Originals whereof are to be seen by the Curious in the publick Library of the famous Univerfity of Cambridge.

The truth is, this point of *Concessions* is the chief, and most essential point of all, and consequently, the clearing thereof in the beginning of this Discourse, will be of exceeding great use for the better elucidation and deciding the whole controverfie.

An Extract of the Duke of Savoy's Edict, bearing
Date the 5th. of June, 1561. in favour of the
Evangelical Churches of the Valleys of
Piemont.

Which is inserted at length in the 2d. Book, and 4th. Article.

Al nome di Dio.

Si spediranno Lettere Patente di sua Altezza, per lequali costara
qualmente S. A. fa remissione a gli huomini della Valle d'Angrogna,
Bobio, Villaro, Valguicchiardo, &c.

In the Name of God.

His Highness issueth out his Letters Patents, by which it may appear,
in what manner his Highness grants an Indemnity to the people of
the Valleys of Angrogna, Bobio, Villaro, Valguicchiardo, Rora, Tagliar-
retto, and La Rica di Boneti at the end of La Torre, S. Martino, Perofa,
Roccapiatte, and S. Bartholemo, and every of these, as also to all such as
shall be found to have assisted them, for all offences by them committed, whe-
ther they be damages, deaths, ruines, or fines, as well in particular, as in
general, either against his Highness, their mediate Lords, or other particular
persons within his Highness Dominions, restoring them into his favour as if
they had never acted anything against his Highness, and upon this account,
receiving them into his safeguard and protection.

1. Sara permessi a quelli d'Angrogna, Bobio, Villaro, &c.

1. It shall be permitted to those of Angrogna, Bobio, Villaro, Valguic-
chiardo, and Rora, being members of the Valley of Lucerna, and likewise
to those of Pralibece, Roderet, Masel, Maneglia, and Salea, Members of
the Valley of S. Martino, to have preaching Assemblies, and other Ministe-
rial Offices, according to their Religion, in their wonted places.

2. Sara permesso al Villaro membro della Valle di Lucerna, &c.

2. It shall be permitted them to have the same at Villaro, which is a mem-
ber of the Valley of Lucerna; And this shall be until such time as his High-
ness shall make a Fort in the said place; for after that such a Fort is erect-
ed, it shall not be permitted to the people of the said place to have preaching,
or Congregations within the bounds of the said place: But it shall be lawfull
for them to erect a place convenient for such like services, in some adjacent
place

place towards Bobio, as they shall find most convenient. Nevertheless it shall be permitted to the Ministers to come within the said bounds, to visit the sick, and perform other necessary duties of their Religion, provided that they neither preach, nor gather together any suspected Congregation. At Togliaretto and Rua de Boneti, which are the Confines of their Lands, it shall be permitted them to have preaching, and Congregations in the wonted places; provided, that they do not enter into the other Confines of their Lands, to do the like.

4. Sara permesso a quelli della Parochia di, &c.

4. It shall be permitted to those of the Parish which is on the other side of Perofa, who are at present Fugitives for the sake of the said Religion, and were wont to have preaching, and Congregations, as also other Ministerial Offices, according to their said Religion, onely in the place nominated, and not in any other place within the bounds of the said Parish.

6. Sara permesso a tutti quelli di tutte le terre di, &c.

6. It shall be permitted to all persons of the Lands of the said Valley, who are at present Fugitives, and do adhere to their said Religion (notwithstanding any promise or abjuration made against their Religion before this War) to return and live in their houses with their families, according to their Religion; and to go to, and return from the Sermons and Congregations which shall be made in the said places, and other administrations of their Religion; provided, that they observe all which the above-mentioned promise to observe. And forasmuch as many of the abovesaid will be found in the Lands of the said Valley at a great distance from such places, and will thereby necessarily stand in need of visitations, and other Ministerial functions, according to their Religion; it shall be permitted to their Ministers (such as dwell within their limits, without any prejudice to such limits) to visit and perform other Ministerial duties, according as they shall have occasion; onely they shall not have publick preaching, or such as may give the least suspicion.

7. A tutti li predetti delle dette Valli, & a tutti, &c.

7. To all the Inhabitants of the said Valleys above-mentioned, and to all the forenamed Fugitives, and those who persist in their Religion, as well those of the Territories of the said Valleys, as those of Roccapiatto, S. Bartolomeo, and Miana, their goods that have been confiscate shall be restored to them; provided, they be not confiscate for any other cause then that of Religion, and the present or past War.

9. Saranno alli predetti confermate tutte le, &c.

9. All the Freedomes, Immunities, and Priviledges, (as well general

as particular) which have been granted either by his Highness, most Illustrious Predecessors, his Highness himself, or other mediate Lords, shall be confirmed to the forenamed; provided, they evidence the truth thereof by Authentick Acts, and Instruments.

14. Sara da S. A. a i predetti, fatto dono, e remissione, &c.

14. His Highness shall make a free gift, and irrevocable remission of all the expences which he hath been at in this War, and of the 8000 Crowns which the forenamed did owe unto his Highness, upon account of 16000 Crowns accorded in the former War, commanding that they be as non-subscribed in reference to this Account.

16. Finalmente tutti li predetti di dette Valli, &c.

16. Finally His Highness shall permit all the foresaid of the said Valleys, and the foresaid of Miana, Roccapiatta, and S. Bartelmeo, of what state and condition soever they be (provided they be not Ministers) to be included in the common society and conversation with his other subjects, to stay, go, and come, in all places and Countreys of his Highness Territories, as likewise to buy, sell, and traffique in all sorts of Merchandizes, provided they refrain from preaching, from drawing together Assemblies, or to raise disputings, as is above said: And those that are in the limits, who have not a settled residence without their own limits, nor any within the Territory of the said Valleys, without their own Territory, and the confines thereof, and those of Miana, Roccapiatta, S. Bartelmeo, shall not usurp beyond their own confines: And these things being punctually observed on their parts, no disturbance or molestation (whether real, or personal) shall be offered unto them, but they shall remain under the protection and safeguard of his Highness.

17. Oltra di questo si mandaranno fuori ordini, &c.

17. Moreover, Orders shall be issued out by his Highness, wherein there shall be sufficient provisions made against all disturbances, inconveniences, or plots of malignant spirits, to the end that the abovenamed may peaceably and quietly enjoy their own Religion.

18. Per osservanza di tutte le predette cose, &c.

18. For the observance of all the premisses, and that no inconvenience may arise about the performance and execution of the abovenwritten Articles, Georgio Monestieri of Angrogna, sent by the said Valleys, and Sindicus of S. Constance, and of Atezzani; and Rambaudo Sindicus of Bobio; Michele Remondett, sent by the Commualty of Tagliarar, and a Rua di Bonetti unto La Torre; Giovanni Ma la-notte, sent particularly by those of S. Jovanni; Pietro Pasquale, sent by the Commualty

nalty of the Valley of S. Martino; Thomasso Romano, of S. Germano, sent by the said Communalty, and by the whole Valley of Perosa, do promise for their Communalities respectively, that the Contents of the abovesaid Articles shall be inviolably observed; and in case of non-observance, they do submit to such punishment as it shall please his Highness to inflict on them; promising in like manner to cause this their Engagement to be approved and confirmed (per capita Domorum) by their said Communalities.

L. Illustriss. Monfig. di Raconigi, promette, &c.

The most Illustrious Lord of Raconigi doth promise that his Highness shall ratify and approve the abovementioned Articles to the underwritten, in particular, and in general, granted by the intercession of the most serene Madama, as a pure Act of her special Grace: In witness whereof the foresaid Lord hath subscribed these presents with his own Hand; and the Ministers, in the Name of all the aforesaid Communalities, have underwritten their Names in quor. fid. this fifth of June, 1561.

Phillippo di Savoya.

Francisco Valle, *Minister of Villaro in Lucerna.*

Claudius Bergio, *Minister of Tagliaretto.*

Georgio Monefferii of Angrogna.

Michele Raymondetti of Tagliaretto.

Now that this very Treaty has been not onely acknowledged, but also most authentically confirmed (with all the Privileges, Liberties, and Rights, therein specified) by the Kings of *France*, who have expressly bound themselves and Successours inviolably to observe the same, as likewise to cause them to be acknowledged, confirmed, and observed by other Princes, in case they should be put by them under their jurisdiction; The *Christian* Reader is desired to have the patience to peruse the following Agreements, and Letters Patents, of the true Originals of all and every whereof, there are most authentick Copies to be seen by all the curious in the publick Library of the famous University of *Cambridg.*



An Agreement of *Henry the 4th. King of France*, with the Evangelical Churches of the Valleys of *Piemont*, who yielded themselves under his obedience *Novemb. 1. 1592.*

A most Authentick Copy of the true Original whereof, is to be seen in the Publick Library of the famous University of *Cambridge.*

Comme ainsy soit que les ennemis de Treshant, Trespouissant, & tres Victorieux Prince, *Henry quatriesme de ce nom, par la grace de Dieu Roy de France, & de Navarre, Ayant depuis quelques années en çà, par force d'armes, & sans juste titre, occupé son pays & Marquisat de Saluces, & autres terres & places appartenantes à sa Majesté, deçà les monts, anciens membres de la Couronne de France, pour le recouvrement desquelles, & ensemble pour reduire sous son obeissance & subjection les Provinces, & pais du Piedmont, Savoye & autres, possédés à present par les ennemis & usurpateurs du dit Marquisat de Saluces, sa Majesté tres Chrestienne auroit envoyé par deçà une bonne & suffisante Armée, sous la charge & conduite D'illustre Seigneur François de Bonne, Seigneur de L'esdiguières, Conseiller en son conseil privé d'Etat, Capitaine de cent hommes d'armes des ordonnances de sa Majesté & commandant generalement en la dite Armée, & pays de Savoye & deçà les monts, pour le service d'icelle, lequel Seigneur de L'esdiguières s'estant avec la dite Armée transporté dans le Piedmont, prins & reduit sous l'obeissance de sa Ma-*

Forasmuch as the enemies of the most High, Mighty, and most Victorious Prince, *Henry the fourth* of that name, by the grace of God King of France and Navarre, have of late years, by force of arms, and without just title, usurped his Countrey and Marquisate of Saluces, with other lands and places belonging to his Majesty, on this side the Mountains, which were ancient members of the Crown of France, for the recovery whereof, as also to bring under his obedience and subjection the Provinces, and Countreys of *Piemont*, *Savoy*, and others at present possessed by the said enemies, and usurpers of the said Marquisat of Saluces, His most Christian Majesty did send on this side the Mountains, a good and sufficient Army, under the conduct of the Illustrious Lord *Francis de Bonne*, Lord of *L'esdiguières*, Councillour in his Privy Council of State, Captain of a hundred Men of Arms of His Majesties trained Bands, and Commander General in the said Army, and Countrey of *Savoy*, and on this side the Mountains, for the service of his said Majesty; the which Lord of *L'esdiguières*, having transported himself with his said Army into *Piemont*, took and brought under the obedience

ence of His Majesty, the Towns and Castles of Perouse, Briqueras, la Tour of Luserne, Mirabouc, Olase, Massel, and Pradelene, and at the same time caused to be summoned the Ministers and Officers of the Churches, Syndicks, and Inhabitants of the Valleys of Angrogna, Bobio, Villaro, Tagliaret, and La Tour, and of another place named La Tour, St. John of Luserne, Macel, Rora, Bubiana, Campillon, and Fenil, all comprehended and contained under the name of the Valley of Angrogna, As also of the places of Rocheplatte, St. Barthelemy, and Peruffin, comprized under the name of the command of St. Si-ond, Item, of the places of Perouse, St. Germain des Portes, Pinache, Villaro of Pinache, Pramol, le Talluc, all comprized under the name of the Valley of Perouse; Item of the places of Frufasc, as also of the places of Prals, of Rodoret, le Perrier, le Fayet, Macel, St. Martin, la Manielle, Rioclaret, all comprized under the name of the Valley of St. Martin. Item, of the places of Meana, and Mathias, situated in the Valley of Sufe: To this end, the said Lord of Lesdiguieres, deputed and sent to them at several times Mr. Claude Perron, Minister of the Word of God in Pragela, to treat of the means, and conditions whereby the said people and Valleys, and their Inhabitants, might be brought from under the obedience and subjection of Charles Emanuel, possessor at present of the Dukedom of Savoy, under whose power and Sovereignty they pretend to have been until this present, nay even from the beginning of the wars raised in France, in the year 1585. and before; And render and yeild themselves under the obedience of his Majesty, taking the Oath of Allegiance to his said Majesty, in such

jeffé, les Villes & chasteaux de la Perouse, Briqueras, la Tour de Luserne, Mirabouc, Ofac, Macel & Pradelene, & en mesme temps faits sommer les Ministres & Eglises Syndiquz; manans & habitans des Vallées d'Angrogne, Boby, le Villar, le Tagliaret, de la Tour, d'un autre lieu nommé la Tour, St. Jean de Luserne, Macel, Rora, Bubiana, Campignon & Fenil, tous lieux compris & contenus subs le nom & appellation de la dite Vallée d'Angrogne. Item des lieux de Rocheplatte, St. Barthelemi, & Praruffin subs le nom du mandement de de St. Siond, Item des lieux de la Perouse, St. Germain des portes, Pinafche, Villar de Pinafche, Pramol de Taluc, Le tout compris sous le nom de la Vallée de Perouse. Item du lieu de Frufasc, comme aussi des lieux des Pralz, Rodoret, le Perrier, le Fayet, Macel, St. Martin, la Maneille, Rioclaret, tous compris sous le nom de la Vallée de St. Martin. Item des lieux de Meana & Mathias, situez en la Vallée de Sufe: Ayant a ses fins le dit Seigneur de l'Esdiquieres, depute par devers eux à diverses fois Mr. Claude Perron, Ministre de la parole de Dieu en Pragela, pour traiter des moyens & conditions, sous les quelles les dites peuples & Vallées, manans & habitans d'icelles purroyent estre induits à se de départir de l'obeissance & subjection de Charles Emanuel possesseur à present de la Duché de Savoye, sous la puissance & Souveraineté duquel, ilz pretendent avoir été jusques à maintenant, mesmes au commencement des guerres estevées en France, en l'année mille cinq cent quatre vingt cinq, & au paravant, & de se reduire & remettre sous l'obeissance de sa dite Majesté, luy prestant le serment de fidelité en tel cas requis &

Et accoustomé entre les mains du dit Seigneur de Lesdiguières. A quoy les ditz Ministres, Syndiqz manans & habitans des dites Valleés auroient formé des grandes oppositions & difficultés, alleguans ne leur, être loisible par la parole de Dieu, de se soustraire & departir de l'obeissance & fidelité de leur Prince naturel & legitime, attendu mesme, qu'ils n'auroient été troublés par iceluy en l'exercice libre, public, & general de la Religion Chrestienne Reformée, ains maintenus & conservés, jusques à present, tant par le feu Duc de Savoye, que par son Successeur aux traités, & Capitulations, par eux faitz avec le dit Seigneur Duc, pour le fait de la dite Religion, apres la guerre soustenuë par eüx contre iceluy, en l'année 1561. Surquoy le dit Mr. Perron leur auroit remonstré que ceste guerre presente n'est point une guerre particuliere du dit Charles Emanuel contre le Roy Treschrestien, ains une guerre generale de plusieurs Princes de la Chrestienté, liguez & bandez à l'usurpation du Royaume de France, & particulièrement à l'extirpation & ruine totale des Eglises Reformées de France, Angleterre, Allemagne, & autres étatz de la Chrestienté, en laquelle ligue & conspiration le dit Charles Emanuel est compris; & sous ce nom & pretexte, à usurpé l'estat du Marquisat de Saluces, & envahy par force & à main armée plusieurs villes, & Chasteaux de la Comté de Provence, abolissant, & chassant par tout, l'exercice de la dite Religion Reformée comme il à fait n'agneres aux bailliages de Gex, Tonon, & autres que les Bernois avoyent rendus à feu son pere, ou ses gens de guerre ont exercé toute sorte de pilleries, meurtres & impieté,

case required and accustomed, before the said Lord of Lesdiguières: To which the said Minister, Syndicks, and Inhabitants of the said Valleys did make great opposition and difficulties, alledging that by the Word of God it was not lawfull for them to withdraw themselves, or depart from the obedience and fidelity of their natural and lawfull Prince, as also in regard they had not been molested by him in the publick, free, and general exercise of the Christian, and reformed Religion, but maintained and preserved in the same unto this present, as well by the late Duke of Savoy, as by his Successor, in the Treaties and Capitulations made with them by the said late Duke, for the Religion, after the War maintained by them against him in the year 1561. Whereupon the said Mr. Peron did remonstrate unto them, that this present War was not a particular War of the said Charls Emanuel against the most Christian King, but on the contrary, a general War of many Princes of Christendom, combined together to usurp the Kingdome of France, and particularly to extirpate and wholly ruine the reformed Churches of France, England, Germany, and other States of Christendome; in which combination and conspiracy, the said Charls Emanuel is comprehended, and under this pretence and name, hath usurped the State and Marquisat of Saluces, and invaded by force of Arms many Towns and Castles of the County of Provence, abolishing and driving out from every place the exercise of the Reformed Religion, as he hath done lately in the Balliages of Gey, Thonon, and other places which those of Berne had restored to his late Father, where his Souldiers have committed all manner of Plunders, Murthers, and wickednesses,

defaced

defaced, and exterminated both the remembrance and exercise of the Reformed Religion; and that the said Ministers and Inhabitants of the said Valleys, who time out of mind, even before the time of Luther, John Hus, and Wickliff, have been of the said Reformed Religion, finding themselves (as ancient members of the Church) greatly concerned in this business, on which depends their utter ruine and overthrow, if God by his mercy doth not uphold the other Churches, even those also of the Kingdom of France did likewise remonstrate unto them the ancient alliance that was between them and the Valley of Pragela and others, under the obedience of his said Majesty, joynd and allied together time out of mind, by the maintenance of their Religion, which Alliance was not made void by the Treaty made with the said Duke of Savoy, But on the contrary the said Treaty was made, saving, and without prejudice to the said Alliance, by vertue whereof this warre being undertaken on the behalf of the said Religion, they cannot without rendering themselves perfidious, forsake them of Pragela, who are now in war with the said Charles Emanuel, for the preservation of the said Religion; Whereupon the said Ministers and Inhabitants of the said Valleys, who had taken up Arms, and put themselves in defence against the said Lord of Lesdiguières, and to that end had possessed themselves of many places, and narrow passages of their Valleys; being at length persuaded by the reasons above mentioned, as also upon other reasons alledged and proposed by the said Mr. Claude Perron, and seeing the said Lord of Lesdiguières in Arms, ready to fall on them as the Enemies of his Majesty, in case they had persevered, and would

effacé & exterminé toute marque & exercice de la dite Religion Reformée: Et que les ditz Ministres & habitans des dites Vallées qui de toute ancienneté & de temps immémoré, voire mesme avant le siecle de Luther, Jean Hus, and Huiclef, ont esté de la dite Religion, se trouvant, comme membres anciens de l'Eglise, avoit tres grand, & tres notable interet en cest affaire, duquel depend leur ruine & subversion entiere, si Dieu par sa grande misericorde ne fait subsister les autres Eglises, mesmes celles du Royaume de France, leur auroient autre remonstré l'ancienne alliance qui est entre eux & la Vallée de Pragella, & autres de l'obeissance de la dit Majesty, conjointtes & confederées de tout temps par la manutention de leur Religion, a laquelle n'auroit été renoncé par le traité fait avec le feu Duc de Savoye, ains auroit été passé le dit traité sauf & sans prejudice de la dite alliance, En vertu de laquelle s'agissant en ceste guerre du fait de la dite Religion, ils ne peuvent, sans perfidie abandonner les ditz de Pragella, qui sont maintenant en guerre avec le Duc Charles Emanuel, pour la conservation de la dite Religion. Surquoy lez ditz Ministres manans, & habitans des dites Vallées, s'estoient mis en armes, & sur la deffensive, contre le dit Seigneur de l'Esdiguières, Et à ces fins occupé plusieurs places, passages et destroits, de leurs Vallées; estants finalement persuadés par les raisons sus mentionnées, & autres alleguées & proposées par le dit Mr. Claude Perron, Et voyant le dit Seigneur de l'Esdiguières en armes & prest a les assailler, & traiter comme ennemis de sa Majesty, en cas qu'ils perseverassent a ne le vouloir reconnoistre,

reconoistre, se sont en fin resolus de venir au present traité de paix, & accord fait & convenu, entre le dit Seigneur de l'Esdiquieres, traittant au nom de sa dite Majesté, par l'entremise & diligence du dit Mr. Claude Perron, & les Deputez des dites Vallées cy apres nommés : assavoir, Michael Burretin, & Guiglermino Chanforanno, Syndiqz & Deputez d'Angrogne; Giacomo Moninato, Syndiq de Villar; Sebastiano Tecia, & Perrone Dalmatio, Deputez du dit Villar; Pietro Reymondo, Syndic, & Guiglermino Rostagnolo, Syndicqz & Deputés de Bobio; Giamone Mondone, Conseiller & Syndic du dit Bobio; Gioanni Morglia, & Ludovico Durando, Syndiqz de Roras; Gioanni Chanforanno, & Gioanni Rostagno, Deputez de Rocheplate; Bartholomé Rollo, Deputé de la Ville de Peroufa; Thomas Martinato, & Luigi Bernardo, Deputés de Pinasche; Gioanni Allemano, Deputé du Villar de Peroufa; Leoreto Riberto, Deputé de Pramol; Giacomo Galleano, Deputé de St. Germain; Bartholomeo Trono, Pietro Trono, Mallano Martinato, Gaspardo Bonoso, Deputés de la Vallée de St. Martin, Girardo Mageto, & Michaele Bellonato, Deputés de St. Jean de Lucerne; Valentino Bolla, Deputé de Bubiana; Stefano Bodoira, & Constanzo Reymondeto, Deputés de Campillon; Pietro Gyardo pour Meana & Mathias; lesquels Syndicqz & Deputez, & plusieurs autres non nommés au present traité, tant en leurs noms, que de leurs Communautés manans & habitans d'iceelles, & tant pour eux que pour leurs hoirs & successeurs quelconques, ont accordé et convenu, promis et juré les Articles et Conventions qui sensuiuent : lesquels Articles et Conventi-

not have acknowledged him, resolved at length to come to this present Treaty of Peace and Accord, made and agreed upon between the said Lord of Lesdiquieres treating in the name of his Majesty, by the interposition and diligence of the said Claude Perron, and the Deputies of the said Valleys hereafter named; That is to say, Michael Burretin, and Guiglermino Chanforanno Syndicks and Deputies of Angrogna; Giacomo Moninato, Syndick of Villar; Sebastiano Tecia and Perrone Dalmatio, Deputies of the said Villar; Pietro Ramond, Syndick, and Guiglermino Rostagnolo, Syndick and Deputies of Bobio; Giamone Mondone, Counsellour and Syndick of the said Bobio; Gioanni Morglia, and Ludovico Durando, Syndicks of Roras; Gioanni Chanforanno, and Gioanni Rostagno, Deputies of Rocheplatte; Bartholome Rollo, Deputy of the Town of Peroufe; Thomas Martinato, and Luygi Bernardo, Deputies of Pinasche; Gioanni Allemano, Deputy of Villar of Peroufe; Leoreto Riberto, Deputy of Pramol; Giacomo Galleano, Deputy of St. Germain; Bartholomeo Trono, Pietro Trono, Mallano Martinato, Gaspardo Bonoso, Deputies of the Valley of S. Martin; Gerardo Mageto, and Michaele Bellonato of St. John of Lucern; Valentino Bolla, Deputy of Bubiana; Stefano Bodoira, and Constanzo Reymondeto, Deputies of Campillon; Pietro Girardo of Meana and Mathias; which Syndicks and Deputies, and many others not named in the present Treaty, as well in their own names, as in the names of their Commonalties, and Inhabitants thereof, have agreed, concluded, promised, and sworn to the Articles and Conventions following; which Articles and

Con-

Conventions the said Lord of Lesdiguières, because of the desire he had to reduce the said Countrey to his Majesties obedience, and because that he saw, if this were not done, the said people were resolved to make a War that would have been very long, difficult, and prejudicial to the service of his said Majesty, considering the situation and natural strength of the said Countrey, composed of Mountains and narrow Passes, by reason of the roughness whereof, the late Duke of Savoy could never bring them under, nor reduce them by force, although he was assisted with Men and Money by the Pope, hath at length granted to them in the name of his said Majesty, and with his good pleasure ordained, accorded, sworn, promised, and concluded under the General Heads, these following Conditions.

First, That the Inhabitants of the said Valleys, shall no longer remain in the obedience and fidelity that they have heretofore sworn, and at present pretend to owe to the said Charls Emanuel of Savoy; but shall render themselves under the obedience and subjection of King Henry the Fourth of that name, by the grace of God King of France and Navarre, to whom they shall make Oath of Fidelity before the said Lord of Lesdiguières, as is requisite in such case, and as good and loyal Subjects ought to do to their Sovereign Prince, according to that form which shall be prepared for the same purpose, which Oath of Fidelity shall be sworn by the said Syndicks and Deputies above-mentioned, and others, if occasion shall require. That the said People and their Pastors shall be maintained and preserved in the free, publick, and general exercise of the Christian Religion, and Reformed

ons, le dit Seigneur de l'Esdiguières, pour le desir qu'il a eü de reduire les ditz pays soubz l'obèissance de sa Majesté, et pour l'esperance qu'il y avoit qu'à faute de ce, les ditz peuples se resoudroient a une guerre, qui ne pourroit être que longue et difficile, et prejudiciable au service de sa dite Majesté, vèu que l'assiete et forteresse naturelle du dit Pays, composé de montagnes et destroits, pour l'asperité desquels le feu Duc de Savoye ne les pèut onques subjuguier, ny reduire par la force, encores-qu'il fut aidé des forces et deniers du Pape, leur a finalement au nom de sa dite Majesté et soubz, le bon plaisir d'icelle otroyé et accordé, juré, promis, et convenu soubz les generalités ces conditions suivantes.

Premierement que les manans et habitans des dites Vallées se despartiront de l'obèissance et fidelité qu'ilz ont cy devant jurée et pretendent devoir naturellement au dit Charles Emanuel de Savoye, et se remettront soubz l'obeissance et subjection du Roy Henry quatriésme de ce nom, par la grace de Dieu Roy de France et de Navarre, auquel ilz presteront, en la personne du dit Seigneur de l'Esdiguières, le serment de fidelité en tel cas requis, et comme bons et loyaux suiets doivent faire à l'endroit de leur Prince Souverain, selon la forme qui a ces fins en sera dressée, lequel serment de fidelité sera juré par les Syndicqz et Deputés susmentionnés, et autres sy besoing est, que les ditz peuples et leurs Pasteurs seront maintenus et conservés en l'exercice libre public et general de la Religion Chrestienne et Reformée

Discipline Ecclesiastique & ce qui depend d'icelle par tous les lieux des dites Vallées ou elle est a present, & sans restriction & modification quelconque, que tout ainsy que par cy devant & de temps immemorial, leurs Eglises se sont estendues, & amplifiées de lieu en autre, dans les dites Vallées a mesure que les peuples en ont eu la cognoissance, & ce par le Zele & affection que ces peuples y ont apporté, & la tollerance & permission de leurs Princes & Magistrats; ausy si leur sera loisible d'estendre la predication de la parole de Dieu, & administration des Sacremens, en tous les lieux & endroits des dites Vallées, ou il y aura des gens faisans profession de la dite Religion Reformée, & qui en corps d'Eglise appelleront les Ministres & Pasteurs sans distinction, ou difference des lieux, leur sera permis & loisible de s'assembler pour tenir leurs Consistoires, Colloques, & Synodes, manier & conduire leurs affaires Ecclesiastiques, toutes les fois que la necessité le requerra sans estre molestés ny empeschés par personne. Sera tres humblement suppliée sa Majesté qu'il luy plaise fonder, dresser, & entretenir un College pour l'instruction de la jeunesse des dites Vallées en tel lieu d'icelles qu'il sera advisé par les Commissaires, qui a ces fins seront establis par sa dite Majesté; A esté convenu que sa dite Majesté sera jouyr les dites Eglises & Pasteurs d'icelles des mesmes gages états, pensions, & privileges qu'elle à accordé ou accordera cy apres aux Eglises Pasteurs & Ministres de la France, mesme de Guienne, Languedoc & Dauphiné. Et d'autant que les ditz peuples sont presque tous de la Religion Reformée ne faisans les Catholiques Romains

Church-Discipline, and that which depends thereon, in all places of the said Valleys where it is at present, without any restriction or modification whatsoever. That even as heretofore, and time out of minde, their Churches have been extended & enlarged from place to place, in the said Valleys, according as the People increased, and got the knowledge of the said Religion, which was effected by the zeal and affection that these People had thereto, and also by the toleration and permission of their Princes & Magistrates; so now it shall be lawfull for them to extend the preaching of the Word of God, and the Administration of the Sacraments into all places of the said Valleys, where there shall be any People making profession of the Reformed Religion, and who in body of a Church shall call their Ministers and Pastours without distinction or difference of places, and it shall be permitted to them to assemble themselves, to hold their Consistories, Colloquies and Synods, to treat and order their Church affairs at any time as occasion shall require, without being troubled or molested by any body; and his Majesty shall be most humbly prayed, that he will be pleased to found, erect, and maintain a College for the instruction of theyouth of the said Valleys, in such place as shall be advised by the Commissioners that shall be established by his Majesty for that purpose; and it is concluded, that his said Majesty shall permit, that the Churches and Pastors of the Valleys shall enjoy the same Wages, Estates, Pensions, and Privileges that he hath granted or shall grant hereafter to the Churches and Pastors of France, even of Guienne, Languedoc and Dauphine; And becaufe that the People are almost all of the Reformed Religion, the Roman Catholicks not making the

the hundredth part amongst them, it is agreed at their earnest and instant request, and without which they would neither treat nor conclude, That for to keep them in a greater union, and to give them occasion of having so much the greater affection for his Majesties service, and of remaining his good and loyal Subjects, that his Majesty and the Kings his Successours, shall allow them now and hereafter Officers of Justice in the first Rank; men of the said Reformed Religion, and no other, considering that by their Privileges, they have right of electing the said Judges and Officers; that is to say, they shall chuse three, out of whom the Prince shall chuse one; All their Franchises, Liberties, Immunities and Privileges, both ancient and modern, shall be maintained and confirmed to them in Piemont, Dauphine, the Marquisate of Saluces, and Territories of France, in the same manner as of right they have used and enjoyed them heretofore. That the Italians, and others, of what condition soever they be, making profession of the Reformed Religion, shall have power to retire themselves into the said Valleys, if they think fit, to live there according to the Reformation of the said Religion, without being troubled, vexed, or molested by any whatsoever. And that the said Valleys shall be and remain joyned and incorporated in the State and Crown of France for ever, without ever being separated, alienated, or carried away by any occasion whatsoever. And if at any time it should happen, that his Majesty and his Successours shall be constrained to surrender them to the Jurisdiction of any other, they shall be translated with the same Conditions, Privileges, and Qualities that shall be granted to them by the present Treaty, to-

la centiesme partie d'entre eux: A été convenu a leur tresgrande & instante requisition & sans lequel otroy ils n'ont voulu traiter ny convenir que pour les entretenir en plus grande union & leur donner occasion d'affectionner d'autant plus le service de sa Majesté, & luy demeurer bons & loyaux sujetz, sa dite Majesté & les Roys ses successeurs leur donneront maintenant & par cy apres des Officiers de Justice en premiere instance, de la dite Religion Reformée, & non autre, attendu mesme que par leur privileges ils ont droit des ditz Juges & Officiers au nombre de trois sur lesquels le Prince choisit: Toutes leurs franchises, libertés, immunités, & privileges anciens & modernes leur seront confirmés, & inviolablement observés & entretenus, tant en Piemont, que dans le Dauphiné, Marquisat de Saluces, & terres de France selon qu'ils en ont bien & deuëment usé par cy devant. Que les Italiens & autres de quelle nation que ce soit faisant profession de la dite Religion Reformée, se pourront retirer dans les dites Vallées, si bon leur semble, pour y viure selon la Reformation d'icelle, sans y être molestés, inquietés, ni recherchés par qui que ce soit. Seront & demeureront les ditz peuples & Vallées a perpetuité, annexés & incorporés à l'état & Couronne de France, sans en pouvoir estre desmembres, aliénés ny transportés, pour quelque cause ou occasion que ce soit. Et si par quelques evenemens forcés, sa Majesté & ses successeurs seroient contraintz de les remettre ou transférer en autre main, ilz seront transportés avec les mesmes conditions, privileges, & qualitez, qui leur seront accordées par le present Traité, &
avec

avec leurs anciens privilèges et immunités, lesquelz par la dite translation n pourront être innovés, changés ny alterés en sorte que ce soit, lesquels articles et conventions sus écrites le dit Seigneur de l' Esdiguieres au nom de sa Majesté et sous le bon plaisir, d' icelle moyennant le serment de fidelité par eux ce jourd huy presté a sa dite Majesté entre les mains du dit Seigneur, leur a accordé octroyé et concédé leur promettant, en outre de rapporter, et leur mettre en main la declaration du bon plaisir de sa Majesté sur iceux, dans le terme de trois mois, En tefmoin dequoy il a signé ces presentes, et fait opposer a icelles le seal de ses armes, fait a Briquieras ce premier jour de Novembre 1592. Lesdiguieres.

L'an mil cinq cens quatre vingtz & douze, & le premier de Novembre jour de Dimanche & feste de tous Saints apres midy, au lieu de Briquieras & dans la grand' sale de la maison d' habitation des hoirs de feu Noble Michel Signorio Notaire, du dit lieu par devant Illustissime Seigneur François de Bonne, Seigneur de l' Esdiguieres Conseiller du Roy en son Conseil d' Estat & privé, Capitaine de cent hommes d' Armes de ses ordonnances, & commandant en le Armée dressée pour le service de sa Majesté en Piemont, Marquisat de Saluces, & pays deçà les monts seant en une chaire & siege d' honneur, a ces fins preparé, assisté des sieurs de Callignon, Conseiller de sa Majesté, & President en sa Cour de Parlement de Dauphiné, & Pierre de Granet Conseigneur de Costigloles Conseiller d' Estat, & Vice-Seneschal au Marquisat de Saluces, du Sieur du port, Capitaine de cinquante hommes d' Armes des ordonnances de sa

gether with their ancient Priviledges and Immunities which by the said translation shall be neither changed, renewed, nor altered in any sort whatsoever, which Articles and Conventions abovewritten, the said Lord of Lesdiguieres in the name of his said Majesty, and with his good pleasure, by reason of the Oath of Fidelity made by them this day to his Majesty before the said Lord, hath agreed, and granted to them; moreover promising them to bring back, and put into their hands a Declaration of the good pleasure of his Majesty concerning this Treaty, within the term of 3. Moneths. In witness whereof he hath signed these presents, and caused the Seal of his Arms to be put to it. Done at Briquieras, the first of Novemb, 1592. Lesdiguieres.

In the year 1592. the first of November, being Sunday, and the Feast of All-Saints, in the Afternoon, in the place and Town of Briquieras, and in the great Hall of the dwelling-house of the Heirs of the late Mr. Michel Signorio, Notary of the said place, before the Illustrious Lord Francis de Bonne, Lord of Lesdiguieres, Counsellor of the King, in his Privy Council and Council of State, Captain of an hundred Men of Arms of his Majesties Train of Artillery, and Commander in the Army raised for the Service of his Majesty in Piemont, the Marquifate of Saluces, and Countrey on this side the Mountains, sitting on a Chair and Seat of State prepared for that purpose, attended on by Mr. de Callignon, his Majesties Counsellour and President of his Court of Parliament of Dauphine, and Peter de Granet Lord associate of Costigloles, Counsellour of State, and Vice-Seneschal in the said Marquifate of Saluces, Mr. du Port Captain of fifty Men of Arms of his Majesties

jesties Artillery, Field-Marshal of the Light-Horse on this side the Mountains, Governour of Montelimard, and of its Jurisdiction, as also of the Sieurs du Villar, D'auriac, D'Hercules, de Prabaud, and other Gentlemen and Officers of his said Majesty, there present personally appointed; Likewise the Sieurs John Frances Luserne, Christopher Luserne, and Fabrice Luserne, Fellow Lords and Consorts in the Communality of Luserne, and its Valleys, and the said Mr. Fabrice, acting as well in his own proper Name, as being the Proxy of Mr. Christopher Billon his Father in Law, Geffry his Brother, and John James Menfre his Uncle, they being absent and sick, hath promised, that the said Mr. Christopher Billon, &c. shall ratifie the whole in good form upon the penalty required by the Law in such case; moreover Christopher and John Mignol Rorenques, and John Galli, all of his said Gentlemen and Earls, Mr. George Cagueran, as well in his own name as in the name of Mr. Philbirt Cocqueran his Cousin being sick, Gaspard de Chasteau Vieux one of the Lords of the said Briqueras, Antonio Signorio for his part of the Fief Rural of Briqueras, Joseph Calie, and Bernard Rica, Syndicks and Deputies for the said Communalities of Briqueras, Girard Maye, Michel Bellonat, Deputies of Sr. John of Luserne, as well in their own names as in the names of Bernard Laurens and Lovys de Ludovicis Deputies of Luserne being sick, Anthony Marefque, and Peter de Nicolai, Syndicks and Deputies of Bubiane, Stephen Bodoire and Constans Remondet, Deputies of Campillon, Michel Baretin Syndick, and William Chanforano Deputy of Angrogne, John Bastie Syndick, and Claud Ferrand Counsellour of Fenil, James Molinato Syndicks, Battiste

Majesté, Maître de camp de la Cavalerie Legere deça les monts, Gouverneur de Montelimard, & son ressort, ensemble des sieurs d'Auriac, du Villar, d'Hercules, de Prabaud, & autres Gentile hommes & officiers de sa dite Majesté illec présents personnellement, Constitués, les sieurs Jean François Luserne, Christofle Luserne, et Fabrice Luserne Conseigneurs & consorts en la comté de Luserne, & sa Vallée, faisant le dit sieur Fabrice tant en son nom propre, que comme procureur & conjointe personne des sieurs Christofle Billon son beau pere, Geofroy son frere, & Jean Jacques Memfré son Oncle absens & malades, pour lesquels à promis de faire le tout ratifier en bonne forme a la peine que de droit est, Christofle & Jean Michel Rorenques, & Jean Caly, tous de ses ditz sieurs & comtes, sieurs George Cagueran, tant à son nom que du sieur Filibert Cagueran on cousin malade, Gaspard de Chasteau vieux, Conseigneur du dit Briqueras, Antonio Signorio pour sa part du fief rural de Briqueras, Joseph Calie & Bernard Ricca, syndics & députés de la Communauté de Briqueras, Girard Maye, Michel Bellonat, député de S. Jean de Luserne, tant en leur nom, que de Bernard Laurens & Lovys de Ludovicis député de Luserne malade, Anthoine Morefque & Pierre de Nicolai, Syndiqz & deputez de Bubiane, Estienne Bodoire, et Constans Remondet députés de Campillon, Michel Baretin syndiq & Viglermino Chanforano député d'Angrogne, Jean Bastie syndiq, & Claude Ferran conseiller de Fenil, Jaques Molinato, syndiq Battiste

tiste Tecia, & Perron d'Almas députés du Villar, Pierre Reymond syndic, Guiglermin Rostagnol syndiq Estienne Mondon conseiller & député de Boby, Jean Morglia, Louys Durand, syndiqz de Rora, Jean Chanforan & Jean Rostaing députés de Rocheplatte, Jean Faques bon temps & Barthelemy Rollo, députés de la Paroisse de Perouse: Thomas Martinat, Louys Bernard, députés de Pinache, Jean Allemand, député du Villar de Perouse, Louis Robert, député de Pramol, Faques Galian député de St. Germain, Jean Bernardin Gabier député du lieu des portes de la Perouse, Barthelemy Tron Pierre Tron, Mallan Martinat, Gaspard Boyno députés de la Vallée St. Martin, lesquels suivant l'assignation a eux donnée & resolution par les susdits Seigneurs comtes & députés de Luserne en l'assemblée generale de la dite Vallée tenue a St. Jean, le vingt huitiesme du passé par acte d'eux signé, et remis au sieur Claude Perron a ces fins député, par mon dit Seigneur & par luy rapporté à moy dit Notaire & Secretaire; de leurs bons grés pures & franchises volontés, tant en leurs noms propres, que comme procureurs et faisant pour leurs consorts susnommés, et communautés de Briqueiras, lieux des Vallées de Luserne Bubiane & Campignon, Fenil, la Tour, Angrogne, Villar, Boby, Roras, Rocheplatte, Monbron, Carciplane, Val Perouse, St. Martin, Taluc, comme ils en ont fait apparoir par Instrument de procurations, à ces fins produites & remises a moy, susdit Secretaire sousigné, étant a genoux pour eux, les leurs, & successeurs a l'advenir quelconques, sieurs & comtes des susditz siefs, manans & habitans des susdites commu-

Tecia, and Perron Dalmas Deputies of Villar, Peter Reymond Syndick, Willam Rostagnol Syndick, and Stephen Mondon Counsellour Deputy of Boby, John Morglia, Lovis Durand Syndicks of Rorat, John Chanforan and John Rostaing Deputies of Rocheplatte, John James Bontemps and Bartholomew Rollo Deputies of Perouse, Thomas Martinat, Lovis Bernard Deputies of Pinasche, John Allerman Deputy of Villar of Perouse, Lovis Robert Deputy of Pramol, James Galian Deputy of St. Germain, John Bernarden Jayer Deputy of the Gates of Perouse, Bartholomew Tron, Peter Tron, Malan Martinat, Gaspar Boyno Deputies of the Valley of St. Martin, who according to the deputed power to them given, and the resolution taken by the Counts, Gentlemen and Deputies of Luserne at the general Assembly of the said Valleys held at St. John the eight and twentieth of the last Moneth, by an Act signed by them, and put into the hands of Mr. Claude Perron, deputed for that purpose by my said Lord, and by him brought to me, the Notary and Secretary, of their own free will and common consent, as well in their own names, as being Proxies, and undertaking for their Consorts above-named, and for the Communalities of Briqueras, places of the Valleys of Luterne, Bubiane, Campilon, Fenil, La Tour, Angrogne, Villar, Boby, Roras, Rocheplatte, Monbron, Carciplane, Val Perouse, St. Martin, and Taluc, as they have made to appear by a Letter of Attourney to that end produced, and delivered to me the Notary underwritten, being upon their knees, as well for themselves, as for their Heirs, and their Successours whatsoever for the time to come, and for the Gentlemen and Counts of the said Fiefs, and for the Inhabitants of the

the said Communalities in general and particular, as far as it doth now, or may at any time hereafter concern any of them respectively have confessed and acknowledged and do confesse and acknowledge themselves to be Vassals and Liege Subjects of the most Christian & most serene Henry the fourth, by the grace of God King of France and Navar, Dauphin of Viennois, Marquess of Saluces, their true and Sovereign Lord, of whom they are willing to hold in Homage Liege the said Fiefs & Jurisdictions, Lordships & Estates, with their Appurtenances and Dependances according to the Lists or Rolls which they shall respectively give in; swearing and promising by their Faith, and Oath taken upon the holy Bible, lifting up their right hands to Heaven, according to the manner accustomed, and according to the Ordinances of the King, both hereafter and at present to be and remain perpetually Vassals and Liege Subjects to his said Majesty, and to yield to him for ever all obedience, fidelity, submission, and service, as they were wont heretofore to render to their Sovereign Prince, and in a word to do, say, and fulfill all that is contained in the new and ancient form of fidelity, and particularly not to assist or counsel any who will or may hurt either in word or deed his said Majesty, his Ministers, Officers, or Subjects, but on the contrary knowing it, hinder them with all their power, or not being able to hinder it, to give notice of it as soon as they can to his Majesty, or his Officers; and if it so happen, that there be any usurpation or wrong done them in their persons and estates, to help and aid them as well in recovering of what they have lost, as in defending & maintaining of them in what they have: and knowing that his said Majesty will justly resent

nantès en general & particulier entant que le chascun d'iceux touche de present ou peut toucher à l'advenir respectivement, ont confessé et recogneu, confessent et recognoissent estre hommes Vassaux, et sujets lieges du tres Chrestien et serenissime, Henry quatriesme par la grace de Dieu Roy de France et de Navarre, Dauphin de Viennois, Marquis de Saluces, etc. comme leur uray et Souverain Seigneur du quel ils tiennent, et veul ent tenir en foy et hommage lige, les susditz fiefs, terres, jurisdickions, seigneuries, et biens, leurs appartenances et dependances, suivant leurs denombrements qu'ils bailleront respectivement: jurans et promettans, par leur foy et serments qu'ils ont prestés, touché les Saincts Evangiles de Dieu, et levans leurs mains droites au ciel, a la maniere accoustumée, suivant les ordonnances du Roy, de par cy apres, et presentement de venir, être, et demeurer perpetuellement, hommes vassaux et sujets lieges de sa dite Majesté; luy prestet et rendre à jamais toute obeissance, fidelité, soumission et service, qu'ils auroient par cy devant accoustumé de rendre a leur Prince Souverain, et en somme, faire, dire, exploiter tout ce qui est contenu en la neuve et vielle forme de fidelité, et par special, de n'estre jamais au conseil ni en aide d'aucun, qui venille ou puisse nuire de fait ou de parole, a sa dite Majesté, ses Ministres, officiers & sujetz, ains le sçachant, l'empêcher de tout leur pouvoir, ou n'y pouvant obvier, en advertir aussy tost qu'ils pourront sa dite Majesté, on ses officiers, et advenant qu'il leur fût fait aucun tort ou usurpation en leurs personnes & biens, les aider & secourir tant au recourement, qu'à la manutention perpetuelle d'iceux; & sçachans que sa dite Majesté veuille justement se resentir,
venger

venger ou offenser aucun, promettent de l'aider, servir & secourir, de tant que requis en seront, ou sera de leur pouvoir. Outre plus que leur étant communiqué aucun secret de sa dite Majesté, qu'ils ne le reveleront a aucun, ne feront ou permettront, qu'il soit revelé, ains que ou ils seront requis de conseil pour le service de sa dite Majesté, ils luy donneront fidele, & honneste, selon leur sçavoir & consciences, et jamais de leurs biens & personnes, ne feront, diront, ou machineront chose aucune, contre les personnes, vie honneur & biens de sa dite Majesté, de Messieurs les Princes de son sang & ses officiers, et en somme, de coeur paroles, & effects, observeront tout ce que doivent bons & fideles hommes, vasseaux & sujets liges, envers leur souverain Seigneur et Prince absolu, comme ilz recognoissent sa dite Majesté, seul envers tous, et contre tous sans exception quelconque : supplians et requerans tres humblement, d'estre retenus, conservés, protégés, & defendus par sa dite Majesté, en la saisine & possession, lieu de tous les ditz fiefz, Comtés, Jurisdicions, Seigneuries, biens et proprietés, avec leurs droitz, appartenances & dependances, conformes a leur precedentes Investitures, et que par aucun acte de fidelité a prester presentement, par les ditz sujets de la Comté de Luferne, sa Vallée de Briqueras & autres lieux, ne soit fait aucun prejudice aux droitz d'hommage & de fidelité, deus par les ditz sujets a leurs Seigneurs particuliers, ains qu'iceux droitz leur soient maintenus, conservés & confirmés aux ditz sieurs, cy presens & supplians : à ce presens & non dissentans les ditz sujetz respectivement.

any wrong, revenge, or offend any, they have promised to aid, serve and assist him according to their power, & as much as shall be required of them: furthermore, that any secret of his Majesty, being communicated to them, they shall not reveal it to any, neither shall they promise to reveal it, or cause it to be revealed, but on the contrary when it shall be required of them for the service of his said Majesty, they shall give faithfull, profitable, and honest counsel, according to their understandings and consciences, and shall never do, say, or plot any thing against the persons, lives, honour and estates of his said Majesty, the Princes of his Bloud, or his Officers; but in heart, word and deed, shall observe in all things what faithfull men, Vassals and Liege Subjects, owe to their Sovereign and absolute Lord and Prince, as they acknowledge his said Majesty alone, before all and against all without any exceptions whatsoever, beseeching and requiring him most humbly, that they may be kept, protected, preserved and defended by his said Majesty, in the possession of all their said Fiefs, Counties, Jurisdicions, Lordships, Estates, and Properties, with their Rights, Appurtenances and Dependances, conformable to their former establishments. And to the end that there may be no prejudice by any act of fidelity which the said Inhabitants of the Communalty of Luferne, of the Valley of Briqueras, and other places, are to swear to at present, to the Rights, Homage, and Fidelity, due by the said Subjects to their respective Lords, but that those Rights may be maintained, preserved, and confirmed to the said Lords here present, and requesting the same, the said respective Subjects being here present, and not dissenting.

There-

Thereupon the said Lord of Lesdiguières, representing the person of his Majesty in this place, hath first declared, that the present act of fidelity shall be held and taken as being done and sworn unto according to the ancient forms in this case used in mutations and changes of Sovereign Lords, and without any prejudice to the particular Rights of Homage and Fidelity, due by the said Subjects to their respective Lords, and furthermore proceeding according to the power which his Majesty hath given him on this side the Mountains, hath received and admitted the said Gentlemen and Counts of Lusérne, with its Valley, St. Martin, with its Valley called Briqueras, they appearing under the Faith, Homage, and Liege Vassallage of his said Majesty, and likewise all those Gentlemen, Counts, Lords, and Subjects of the said places abovenamed under the subjection, fidelity, and obedience of his said Majesty for their said Fiefs and Estates every one for himself, or in part concerning them, ordaining as to the other Consorts of the said Fiefs summoned and not appearing at the present day, place, hour, and Act, that there shall be a proceeding against them by way of Reduction, as also the rest contained in the said Letters Patents: and as touching the Statutes, and Privileges of the said Earls, Lords, and Subjects of the said places, he hath commanded that they shall speedily be put into the hands of the said President Mr. Calignon, that they may be read; and for as much as the Petitioners have well and duly enjoyed them, that they may be confirmed as shall be thought fit and reasonable; and in the mean time all things shall proceed according to the forms of the ancient Constitutions, and acts of fidelity of the said Lords and Gentle-

Surquoy mon dit Seigneur de l' Esdiguières, representant la personne de sa Majesté en c' est endroit, & en premier lieu à declaré, que le present acte de fidelité, sera tenu & censé, pour fait & presté, suivant les Anciennes formes, pour ce regard usés aux mutations et changements des souverains Seigneurs, & sans aucun prejudice des particuliers droits d' homage, & fidelité, deüs par les ditz sujets, à leurs Seigneurs, & en outre procedant suivant le pouvoir, que sa Majesté luy à donné deçà les monts, a receu et admis, les ditz sieurs comtes de Lusérne, sa Vallée, St. Martin, sa Vallée, dit Briqueras, comparans en foy, homage, vasselage lige de sa dite Majesté, et pareillement tous iceux sieurs comtes, & autres Seigneurs & sujets des ditz lieux surnommés, en la subjection, fidelité et obeissance lige de sa dite Majesté, pour leurs ditz fiefs & biens, chascun endroit foy, & pour la part les concernans, ordonnant quant aux autres consortz des ditz fiefs assignés, & non comparans au present lieu, jour, heure, & acte, qu' il sera procédé par les voyes de reduction, & autres portées par les dites lettres patentes: et quant aux statutz & privileges des ditz comtes, sieurs, & sujets des ditz lieux, a commandé qu' ilz seront promptement remis entre les mains du dit Seigneur president de Calignon, pour être veüs, et tant que les ditz supplians en auront bien et dûment jouy, estre confirmés, comme sera de raison. Et cependant, le tout procedera, suivant les formes des vieilles Investitures, & Actes de fidelité, des ditz sieurs gentilhommes, comme

il à esté fait tant par les sermens prestés sur les Sainctes Euvangiles de Dieu, que par le bail de l' Espée, pour Investiture, qui leur à esté pour ce regard faite par mon dit Seigneur; et quant aux susditz habitans de tous, & un chacun des lieux cy dessus mentionnez, par leurs foyz, & sermens prestés, par atouchement des sainctes Escriptions, & levement de la main droite au ciel, conforme aux susdites ordonnances Royaux, dequoy mon dit Seigneur à commandé a moy dit Notaire & Secretaire, de recevoir, & faire le present Acte publick. Le tout, fait au dit lieu de Briqueras, & comme dessus, es presences des sieurs Pierre Cilliers, Pierre Goffrey, Cheolier, & Samuel Truc, Docteurs des droitz, Extraict & collationné à son propre Original, par moy susdit Notaire & Secretaire de mon dit Seigneur soubsigné,

G Y R A R D.

men, as it hath been concluded, as well by the Oaths taken upon the holy Bible, as by the giving of the Sword for an Investiture, which ceremony hath been done to them for this cause by the said Lord; and as to what concerns the abovesaid Inhabitants of all, and every of the places abovementioned, by their Faith and Oath taken, by holding of the holy Bible, and lifting up their Right Hand to Heaven, according to the abovesaid Royal Ordinances, thereupon the said Lord hath commanded me the said Notary and Secretary to receive and make this present Act publick. The whole busines being done at Briqueras, and (as abovesaid) in presence of Mr. Peter Gilliers, Peter Geffrey, Cheolier and Samuel Truc, Doctours at Law, it being copied out of and compared with its proper Original by me, the abovesaid Notary and Secretary of my said Lord, underwritten.

G I R A R D.

 Letters



Letters Patents of *Henry* the Fourth, King of *France*, upon Homage done to His Majesty by the Evangelical Churches of the Valleys of *Piemont*, who yielded themselves under His Obedience; Issued out the 25 of *March* 1593.

A most Authentick Copy of the true Original whereof, is to be seen in the publike Library of the famous Univerfity of *Cambridge*.

HENRY by the Grace of God King of France and Navar, Dauphin of Viennois, Earl of Valentinois, and of Dyois, To all those that are or shall be present hereafter, Greeting. Having some while since, sent an Army into Piemont and Savoy, and given the command and general Government of it to our trusty, and welbeloved Counsellour in Our privy Council and our Council of State, and Captain of a hundred men of Arms of our Artillery, Francis of Bonne Lord of L'efdiguieres, to recover with our Forces the Marquisate of Saluces, invaded and usurped by the Duke of Savoy from Us, and to bring it under our obedience, as also the said Countries of Piemont and Savoy, and the said Mr. de L'efdiguieres having accordingly passed with the said Army into Piemont, and brought under Our obedience the Towns and Castles of Peroufe, Briquieras, la Tour of Luferne, Mireboub, Ofasc, Macel, and Pradellens, and at the same time having sent summons to the Churches, Syndicks, and Inhabitants of the Valleys of Angrogne, Bobby, Villar, le Tallaire,

HENRY par la grace de Dieu, Roy de France, & de Navarre, D'Auphin de Viennois, Conte de Valentinois & Dyois: A tous presens & avenir, salut. Ayant depuis quelque temps envoye une Armee en Piedmont & Savoie, & donne le commandement, & conduite generale d'icelle, à notre Amé & feal Conseiller en notre Conseil d'Etat & privé, & Capitaine de cent hommes d'armes de nos ordonnances, François de Bonne Seigneur de l'Esdiguieres, pour avec nos forces, recouvrer le Marquisat de Saluces, usurpé & envahy sur nous, par le Duc de Savoie, le remettre en nostre obeissance, & reduire sous icelle le dit pays de Piemont & Savoie; le dit Seigneur de l'Esdiguieres auroit avec la dite Armee, passé jusques au dit Piemont & reduit sous nostre obeissance les Villes & Chasteaux de la Peroufe, Briquieras, la Tour de Luferne, Miraboub, Ofasc, Macel and Bradellens, Et en mesme temps fait sommer les Eglises, Sindics, manans, & habitans des Vallées d'Angrogne, Bobby, le Villar, le Tagliare, de la

la Tour, d'un autre lieu nommé la Tour, Sainct Jean de Luferne, Macel, Rora, Bubiana, Campiglou, Fenil, tous lieux comprins, & contenus sous le nom & appellation de la Vallée d'Angrogne, des lieux de Roccaplate Sainct Barthelemy & Praruftin, sous le nom & mandement de Sainct Syond, des lieux de la Perouse, Sainct Germain des Portes, Pinafche, Villar de Pinafche, Pramol, le Taluc, comprins sous le nom de la Vallée de Peroufa, du lieu de Frusasc, comme aussi des lieux de Prals, Rodoret, le Perier, le Fajés, Macel, S. Martin de Maneille, Rioclare, tous comprins sous le nom de la Vallée de S. Martin, des lieux de Meana & Matthias, situés en la Vallée de Suse, pour se remettre en nôtre obeissance. Et à cette fin deputer personnage capable & d'autorité par devers eux, & a diverses fois, pour traiter des moyens & conditions, sous lesquelles les ditz peuples & Vallées, manans & habitans d'icelles pourroient estre induits a ce faire: Surquoy apres des grandes oppositions & difficultés de leur part; remonstrances, raisons, & justes causes & considerations de la part du dit Seigneur de l'Esdiguieres, apres aussi avoir été sur le tout, meurement delliberé d'une part et d'autre, auroit fait le traité de paix, accord et conventions entre le dit Seigneur de l'Esdiguieres, pour et en nôtre nom, et les Syndiqz, Deputés des dites Vallées, tant en leur noms, que de leurs communautés, manans & habitans d'icelles, leurs hoirs, et successeurs, pour la réduction des ditz lieux, y spécifiés a nôtre obeissance, et demeurer par les ditz peuples, et Vallées a perpetuité annexées, et incorporees à l'Etat et Couronne de France, sans en pouvoir

la Tour, and of another place named la Tour, St. Jean of Luferne, Macel, Roras, Bubiane, Campiglou, Fenil, which places are all comprehended under the name of the Valley of Angrogne, also of the places of Roachplatte, St. Barthelemy and Praruftin, under the name and command of St. Syond, and of the places of Perouse, St. Germain des Portes, Pinache, Villar de Pinache, Pramol, le Talluc, all comprehended under the name of the Valley of Perouse, and of Frussac, as also of the places of Prals, Rodoret, le Perier, le Faye, Macel, St. Martin of Manielle, Rioclare, all comprehended under the name of St. Martin, and of the places of Meanne, and Matthias, situated in the Valley of Suse, to come and yield themselves under our obedience, and to that end, to depute at several times some person of ability and authority to be sent on their behalf, to treat of the means and conditions, by which the said people and Valleys and their inhabitants, might be perswaded so to do; Whereupon after great difficulties and oppositions on their part, remonstrances, reasons, just causes, and considerations being made on the part of the said Mr. L'Esdiguieres, and after that the whole business had been seriously considered and resolved on both sides, the Treaty of Peace, accord, and convention, was made between the said Mr. de L'esdiguieres, for and in our name, and the Syndicks and Deputies of the said Valleys, as well in their own names, as in the name of their Commonalties and the Inhabitants thereof, their heirs and successors, for the reducing of the said places, therein specified, under Our obedience, and to remain with the said people and Valleys for ever annexed and incorporated to the state and Crown of France, and never

to be alienated from it, or separated upon any cause or occasion whatsoever, and for the other charges and conditions declared at large in the Act of the said Treaty, done and passed at Briqueiras the First of November last; all notwithstanding being submitted to our good pleasure, and in regard of the Oath of fidelity, which the said Syndicks were to make to us in the said names before the said Mr. de Lefdiguieres, as they did upon the said day. Be it known to all men, that having produced in our Council, held in the Assembly of the Princes of the Bloud, and other great and notable persons of our said Council, the said Treaty, Accord and Convention, together with the Act of the Oath made to us, before the said Mr. de Lefdiguieres, and of the fidelity, faith and homage done to us the First of November, by the Earls, and Lords of Fiefs, Counties, Jurisdicktions, and Lordships, as well in their own proper names, as being Deputies and undertaking for their Consorts therein mentioned, and by the Syndicks, Commonalties of Briqueiras, places and Valleys above-said, We have commended the whole Act, approved, and ratified it, and we do approve, ratifie, and confirm the same by these presents; as if it had been made by us in our said Council, to the end that those Articles, agreed on and concluded, be kept, and maintained by us, and by the Kings our successors, without going against them, or suffering any to go against them, in any sort or manner whatsoever. And we have received the said Earls and Lords in the said Names, Syndicks and Commonalties, to the said Faith and homage: And in so doing, we have maintained them in the possession of all the said Fiefs and Counties,

être aliénés, ou transportés pour quelque cause ou occasion que ce soit, & autres charges et conditions amplement declarées en l'acte du dit traité, fait et passé à Briqueiras le premier jour de Novembre dernier; Et toutesfois sous notre bon plaisir, et moyennant le serment de fidélité que les ditz Syndiqz, es ditz noms nous feroient entre les mains du dit Seigneur de L'efdiguieres, comme ils auroient fait le dit jour. Sçavoir faisons que nous ayant fait voir, en notre Conseil tenu en l'assemblée des Princes de nôtre Sang, et autres grands et notables personnages de nôtre dit Conseil, le dit traité, accord et convention, ensemble l'acte de serment de fidélité, foy et hommage, a nous faits et prestés, entre les mains du dit Seigneur de l'Esdiguieres, le premier jour de Novembre, par les Comtes, Seigneurs, et Conseigneurs des Fiefs, Comtés, Seigneuries, et Jurisdicktions, tant en leurs noms propres comme procureurs, et faisans pour les Consorts y denommés, et par les Syndiqz, Communautés de Briqueiras, lieux et Vallées susdites; Avons le tout loüé approuvé et ratifié, et confirmé, Loüons, approuvons, et ratifions, et confirmons, par ces presentes comme s'il avoit esté par nous fait en nôtre dit Conseil, pour être iceux articles accordés, et conventions inviolablement gardées, et entretenues par nous, et nos successeurs, Rois sans y contrevenir, ny souffrir y estre contrevenu en quelque sorte ou maniere que ce soit. Et avons receu et recevons les ditz Comtes, Seigneurs et Conseigneurs, és ditz noms, Syndiqz et Communautés, au dit foy et hommage, Et ce faisant, les avons maintenus, et maintenons, en la possession de tous les ditz Fiefs, Comtés, Juris-

Jurisdiction, Seigneries, biens & proprietéz, avec leurs droitz, appartenances & dependances, conformément à leurs Anciens, & precedens privileges, & Investitures, & dont ils ont cy devant bien & deüement jouys, & jouissent encore, sans prejudicier toutesfois aucunement aux droitz d'hommage & de fidelité, deüx par les sujets des ditz lieux, a leurs Seigneurs particuliers ausquelz nous voulons aussy qu'ils soyent conservés, & maintenus en la mesme forme, & maniere, qu'ilz les ont eus, & en ont jouy & jouissent. Si donnons en mandement a nos Amés & feaux les gens tenant nôtre cour de Parlement, & Chambre de nos Comptes, en nôtre dit Païs de d' Auphiné, Tresoriers Generaux de France, & de nos Finances en iceluy, & autres nos justiciers & officiers qu'il appartiendra, que les presentes, ensemble les ditz articles & Aêdes cy attachés, sous le contre seel de nôtre Chancelerie, ils facent lire, publier & enregistrer entretenir, garder, & observer inviolablement, & a toujours : Cessant & faüssant cesser, tous troubles & empeschemens au contraire, & à nos ditz gens des Comptes de faire enregister es archives de nôtre dite Chambre des Comptes, le dit serment de fidelité, foy & hommage, a nous faitz & prestés, ainsy que dit est par les ditz susditz, sans aucune difficulté, pour y avoir recours, quand besoing sera, car tel est nôtre plaisir. Et affin que ce soit chose ferme et stable a toujours, nous avons fait mettre notre seel a ces dites presentes, saufen autres choses nôtre droit, & l'autruy en toutes. Donné a Crest au mois de Janvier, l'an de grace mille cinq

Jurisdiction and Lordships, Estates and properties, with other Rights and appurtenances conformable to their ancient and former Priviledges and Investitures, which they have heretofore well and duely enjoyed, and do yet enjoy, nevertheless, without any prejudice to the Rights, homage and fidelity, due by the subjects of the said places to their respective Lords, in which also, our will is, that they be preserved and maintained, in the same form and manner as they have enjoyed, and do enjoy them, to which end we charge and command our Trusty and welbeloved, Those who keep our Court of Parliament and Chamber of Accompts in our said Country of Dauphine, Treasurers General of France, and of our Exchequer in the said Country, and our Judges and other Officers, whom it may concern, to cause these presents, together with the said Articles hereto annexed, under the Counterseal of our Chancery, to be read, published and enregistred, maintained, kept and observed inviolably, and for ever, ceasing, and causing to cease, all troubles and hinderances to the contrary; We have also commanded those Officers of our Accompts above said, to cause to be Registred in the Archives of our said Chamber of Accompts, the said Oath of fidelity, Faith and homage to us made and yielded as aforesaid, without any difficulty, that recourse may be had unto them when occasion shall require, for such is our pleasure; and to the end that it be a thing firm and stable for ever, We have caused our seal to be put to these presents, without prejudice to our Right in other things, and to that of others, in all things. Given at Crest in the Month of January One thousand five hundred ninety three, and in the fourth

year of our Reign. *Henry.* And upon the fold, *By the King Dolphin.*
 F O R S E T.

Read, published and enregistred; The Kings Attorney Generall so requiring: Done at Grenoble in Parliament, the five and twentieth of March, One thousand five hundred, fourscore and thirteen. *Boyn Visa Contentor. de Verton;* Sealed with great Red and Green silk strings, and Green Wax.

This Copy was taken out of the Originals, by me James Balcet Scrivener, Record-Keeper, and Royal Notary hereditary of the Valley of Prajella, in Briançon, it having been shewed unto me, by the Sieur Favel in the Valley of Perouse, and delivered back unto him at the same instant, and duely compared: I have subscribed it my self, together with him, this last day of May 1656. though it be written with an other hand, which I attest.

Balcet.
 A. Javel.

quatre vingt & treize. De nostre Regne le quatriesme. Henry. Et sur le reply, par le Roy d'Auphin. Forset.

Leues, publiées, & enregistrées. Ouy, ainsy le requerant le procureur General du Roy: Fait a Grenoble en Parlement le vingt cinquiesme de Mars, mille cinq centz quatre vingt & treize. Boyn Visa Contentor. de Verton. Seelé en grand lacqs de soye rouge & verde, Et eire verde.

Extraict a leurs originaux par moy Jacques Balcet, Notaire, gardennotte, & Tabellion Royal Hereditaire de la Vallée de Prajella en Briançon, m'ayant été exhibés par le Sieur Javel, en Val Perouse, & à l'instant par luy retirés, & deüve colation faicte, me suis soubigné avec luy ce dernier May mil fix centz cinquante six, bien que dautre main soit elcript que je preuve.

Balcet.
 A. Favel.



A Confirmation of the Privileges above-mentioned, made by the King, 6. June, 1630.

*Au Roy,
Et a nos Seigneurs de son
Conseil.*

*Responce au
Cahyer pre-
senté au Roy
par les habi-
tants de la
Vallée de Pe-
rouse.*

To the King,
And to our Lords of his
Council.

An Answer
to the Paper
presented to
the King by
the Inhabi-
tants of the
Valley of
Perotia.

SIRE,
Vos tres humbles & tres-
obeissants Sujets, fai-
sans profession de la Religion
Reformée, és Vallées de Lu-
cerne, Angrogne, Perouse,
St. Martin, Rocheplate, St.
Barthelemy, Taluc, & au-
tres lieux du Piemont, as-
suiettis a vôtre Couronne,
se viennent jeter aux pieds
de votre Majesté, pour luy
rendre leur foy & hommage
& toutes les assurances de
sincere fidelité, & parfaite
obeissance, que doivent les
sujets a leur Souverain, ain-
sy qu' ilz ont desia fait en la
personne de Monseigneur le
Cardinal de Richelieu, Ge-
neral de vôtre Majesté en
Italie, & d' autant que dans
une si heureuse domination,
ils ne peuvent que se pro-
mettre de sentir les effects
de la justice & bonté de sa

SIR,
YOur most humble
and most obedient
Subjects, professing the
Reformed Religion in the
Valleys of Luferne, An-
grogne, Perouse, St. Martin
Rocheplate, Bartholomew,
Taluc, and other places of
Piemont, subjected unto
your Crown, are come to
cast themselves at the feet
of your Majesty, to yield
their Faith and Homage
unto your Majesty, with
all the Assurances of a sin-
cere fidelity, and perfect
obedience which Subjects
owe unto their Sovereign,
as they have already done
in the person of my Lord
the Cardinal of Richelieu,
General of your Majesty
in Italy. And foras much as
as they cannot, under so
happy a Government, but
promise unto themselves,
that they shall taste his
Majesties justice and good-

Majesté, & que suivant les paroles qu'ils ont reçues de sa part, elle leur a fait cognoistre que la demande des choses, qui concernent la conservation des susditz supplians, que tant en la justice que police, qu'en la liberté de leur Religion lui seroit agreable.

I.

Ils supplient treshumblement vôtre Majesté qu'il luy plaise octroyer à tous ceux qui es ditz lieux sont, ou feront profession de la dite Religion, la confirmation de tous les privileges, concessions, & usages qu'ils ont obtenu par cy devant, des Rois de France, par le Lieutenant Generaux, et autres Officiers, et des Ducs de Savoye, tant pour la Religion, que pour la police et justice avec jouissance aussi à pur et a plein benefice des Edicts octroyés à ceux de la Relig. de France, avec liberté d'appeller, en cas de besoing, à la plus prochaine chambre de l'Edit, et de pouvoir, en quelq. sorte que soit trafiquer, se retirer, et habiter en tout le pays de l'obeissance de vôtre Majesté, avec la mesme jouissance des susditz editz, et de tous autres usages, libertés, et privileges, quilz ont, et dont jouissent les originaries François, sans avoir besoin d'autres lettres de naturalité.

2.

Que l'article onzième de la Capitulation de Monseigneur le Cardinal de Richelieu, soit mise en effect, et que suivant icelle, le sel leur sera baillé au Magazin qu'il plaira à vôtre Majesté d'establir dans le dit pays, au mesme prix,

I.

Les supplians rapporteront les privileges, mentionnés au present article, pour iceux veüs y estre pourven, sur leur demande, ainsy que de raison. Et cependant sa Majesté entend qu'ils jouissent des mesmes libertés, que les autres subjects de son Royaume, faisant profession de la dite Religion pretendüe Reformée.

II.

Accordé suivant le dit Article onzième de la Capitulation.

qu'ils

ness, and this according to the words which they received of him, whereby he gave them to understand, that the demanding of those things which concern the preservation of the aforesaid Petitioners, as well in respect of Justice and Civil Government, as of the Liberty of their Religion, should be acceptable unto him.

I.

They humbly intreat that your Majesty will be pleased to grant unto all those, which do or hereafter shall make profession of the said Religion in the said places, the confirmation of all the Privileges, Grants, and Customs, which they have obtained heretofore of the Kings of France, by their Lieutenants Generals, and other Officers, and of the Dukes of Savoy, as well in behalf of the Religion, as of the Courts of Justice and Civil Government, together with a full and intire enjoyment of the Edicts granted unto those of the Religion in France, with liberty to appeal, if need require, to the nearest Chamber of the Edict, and with power to traffick in any manner whatsoever, to depart, & inhabit in any part of the Countrey under the obedience of your Majesty, with the same enjoyment of the aforesaid Edicts, and other Customs, Liberties, and Privileges, which they have, and which the French Natives do enjoy without having need of any other Letters of Naturalization.

2.

That the eleventh Article of the Capitulation of my Lord the Cardinal of Richelieu, may be put in execution; and that according thereunto, they may have their Salt out of the Magazine, which your Majesty will be pleased to establish within the said Countrey, and at the same price,

I.

The Petitioners are to represent the Privileges mentioned in the present Article, that upon the viewing of them, their Demand may be taken into consideration, according to reason. And in the mean time, it is his Majesties will that they enjoy the same Liberties, which the other Subjects of his Kingdom, professing the said pretended Reformed Religion do enjoy.

II.

Agreed according to the said eleventh Article of the Capitulation.

which

qu' ils avoient acoustumè d' en payer à S. A. Et cas advenant, qu' il ny ent point de sel dans le dit Magazin, il leur soit permis d' en aller querir ou bon leur semblera.

3.

Advenant quelque traité avec le Duc de Savoïe, par lequel les supplians demeureront, comme ils esperent, sous la domination de vôtre Majestè, elle procurera s' il luy plaist qu' ils ayent la mesme libertiè de converser, et trafiquer par les terres et Pays de S. A. sans que pour respect de leur Religion ils leur soit fait aucun empeschement ny d' plaisir, ny qu' on les contraigne en rien contre leur conscience.

4.

Qu' il plaise à vôtre Majestè ordonner, que les deniers, et represailles, qui ont esté arrestès, ès mains des Communautés des dites Vallèes, appartenantz aux sujets de S. demeurent ès mains des dites Communautés, jusques à ce que vos sujets des dites Vallèes, en ayant fait à vôtre Majestè, leurs treshumbles supplications sur ce sujet.

5.

De toutes lesquelles concessions, que les dits supplians attendent, avec celles de Monseigneur le Cardinal de Richelieu, de la bontè, & justice de vôtre Majestè, elle leur fera s' il luy plaist expedier Lettres patentes en forme, & ordonner quelles soient publiées, & enregistrées ou besoing sera, & ils continueront de prier Dieu, pour la conservation de sa sacrée personne, longueur & felicitè de son Regne, & prosperité de ses armes, Ainsy signés Joseph Chanforan, Joseph Gros,

III.

Le Roy fera consideration en temps & lieu sur le contenu au present article.

IV.

Accordé, à la charge que les dites communautés représenteront dans trois mois, un estat au vray de tous & chascuns les deniers, qu' elles ont entre les mains, appartenans aux sujetz du sieur Duc de Savoïe.

V.

Le Roy accorde aux supplians, que les lettres patentes necessaires leur soyent expedées pour l' effect de ce que dessus.

Fait au Camp de Moustier le 6. jour de Javin, mille six cents trente.

Louÿs. Bouillier.

which they were wont to pay to his Highness. And if it shall happen that there should be no Salt in the said Magazine, it shall be lawfull for them, to go and seek for some whereever they shall think good.

3.

If any Treaty shall be made with the Duke of Savoy, by which the Petitioners shall remain, as they hope, under the Government of your Majesty, that then you will be pleased to procure unto them the same Liberty to converse, and traffick in the Lands and Countreys of his Highness, without any let, hinderance, or molestation whatsoever, by reason of their Religion, and without being forced to do any thing against their Conscience.

4.

That it would please your Majesty to order, that the Moneys and Reprisals that have been seized in the hands of the Communalities of the said Valleys, belonging to his Highness Subjects may remain in the hands of the said Communalities, till your Subjects of the said Valleys have made their humble Addresses to your Majesty in that behalf.

5.

All which Grants and Concessions, together with those of my Lord the Card. of Richelieu, the Petitioners do expect from your Majesties bounty and justice, and that your Majesty will be pleased to grant them your Letters Patents in due form, and to cause them to be published and inregistered, where need shall require. And they will continue their Prayers to God for the preservation of your sacred person, for your long and happy Reign, and the prosperity of your Arms. Signed by Jos. Chanforan, Jos. Gros,

III.

The King will take into his consideration, in due time and place, the Contents of the present Article.

IV.

Granted upon Condition, that the said Communalities shall bring in within three Moneths a true Account of all the Moneys which they have in their hands, belonging to the Subjects of the said Lord Duke of Savoy.

V.

The King hath granted unto the Petitioners, that they shall have such Letters Patents, as shall be thought necessary for the purpose aforesaid.

Done in the Camp of Moustier, the sixth of June in the year 1630.

Louys. Bouillier.

*Faques Arduin, Jean Berton depuiés
des susdites Vallées.*

Extrait à son original, par moy Faques Balcet notaire, gardenotte, & Tabellion Royal hereditaire de Pragela, en Briançon, m'ayant été exhibé par le sieur André Favel, du Val Perouse, & à l'instant par luy retiré, & deüe colation faite, me suis soubsigné bien que d'autre main soit écrit que je preuue, ce dernier May mil six cents cinquante six.

Balcet. A. Favel.

Articles

Jaques Ardivin, Jean Berton, Deputies
of the aforesaid Valleys.

A Copy drawn out of the Original
by me James Balcet, Notary, Record-
keeper, and Register Royal, Heredi-
tary of Pragela in Briançon, it having
been shewed unto me by Mr. Andrew
Javel, of Val Peroufe, and I having
delivered the same unto him again,
and with him duly compared it. I
have subscribed my name, though it
be written with another hand, which I
confirm. This last day of May 1656.

BALCET. A. JAVEL.

Now

Now to make it evident to the World, that the abovementioned Treaty between Henry the fourth and the Inhabitants of the Valleys, together with the Ratification, and after-confirmation thereof is a real thing, and not at all forged by the poor People, (as is usually objected against them in such cases) that very Treaty, word for word, without any other alteration, than the transplacing the parts thereof, with some few literal differences, which destroy nothing at all, as to the substance and contents of it, was registred in the Parliament of Dauphine, as a thing established for ever by the King and his Successors, and as unalterable as the Laws of the Medes and Persians. And for this end, to give full and ample satisfaction to all the curious, they have here following a most authentick Extract and Copy of the same, by the hand of Maximin, one of the Secretaries of the Parliament, a person so well known, that there can be no Record in the World of greater credit or belief.

The true Original whereof is to be seen together with the rest in the publick Library of the famous Univerfity of Cambrdg.

Lettres

Lettres Patentes du Roy, sur l'homage fait a sa Majeste,
par ceux qui se sont remis sous l'obeissance d'iceluy
en Piemont.

Henry par la grace de Dieu, Roy de France & de Navarre, Dauphin de Viennois, Comte de Valleninois & Dioÿs, A tous presents & avenir salut, ayant depuis quelque temps envoye une armee en Piemont, & Savoÿe, & donne le commandement & conduite generale d'icelle a nostre amè, & seul Conseiller en nostre conseil privé & d'Estat, & Capitaine de cent hommes d'armes de nos ordonnances Francois de Bonne, Sieur de Lesdiguières, pour avec nos forces recouvrer le Marquisat de Saluces, usurpé & envahy sur nous par le Duc de Savoÿe, le remettre en nostre obeissance & reduire, sous icelle les dits pays de Piemont & Savoÿe, le dit Sieur de Lesdiguières auroit avec la dite armee passé jusqu'au dit Piemont, & reduit sous nostre dite obeissance les Villes & Chasteaux, de la Perouse, Briqueras, la Tour, de Lusérne, Mirébouc, (a) Osafe, (b) Masel, & Braddellens, Et en mesme temps fait sommer les Eglises, Scindiqz, Manans & habitans, les Vallées de Angrognes, Bobie, le Villar, le Tailleret de la Tour, d'un autre lieu nomme la Tour Sainct Jean, de Lusérno, Massel, Boras, Bubiasne, Campillon, Fenil, tous lieux Comprins sous le nom & appellation de la Vallée, d'Angrogne, des lieux de Rocheplatte, Sainct Barthelemy & Perustin, sous le nom du mandement de Sainct Pion, des lieux de la Perouse, Sainct Germain, (c) Despattes, Pinache, Villart de Pinache, (d) Praviolle Talluc, le tout comprins sous le nom de la Vallée del Perouse, du lieu de (e) Prussac, comme ausy des lieux de Pralz, (f) Lodoret, le Perier, le Fajet, (g) Massal, St. Martin, de Mancille, (h) Riocharet, tous comprins sous le nom de la Vallée de Sainct Martin, des lieux de Méanne & Mathis situez en la Vallée de Susse, pour se remettre en nostre dite obeissance, & a ceste fin deputer personages capables, & d'autorité par devers eux, a diverses fois, pour traiter des moyens & conditions, sous lesquelles les dits peuples & Vallées, manans & habitans d'icelles, pourroient estre induits a ce faire, Surquoy apres des grandes oppositions & difficultez de leur part, remonstrances, raisons, justes causes & considerations, de la part du dit Sieur d'Esdiuières, apres aussi avoir esté surce meurement delibéré d'une part & d'autre, auroient fait le traité de paix accord & convention entre le dit Sieur de Lesdiguières, pour & en nostre nom, & les Syndiqz & deputez desdites Val'e's, tant en leurs nom que de leurs Communantez, manantz & habitans d'icelles, leurs hoirs & successeurs pour la reduction des ditz lieux y specifïez, a nostre obeissance & peuples & Vallées a perpetuité annexez & Incorporez a l'Estat & Couronne de France, sans en pouvoir estre alliezez & transportez par quelque cause & occasion que ce soit, & autres charges & conditions amplement declarées

(a) Osafe.
(b) Macel.

(c) Des Portes.
(d) Ptamol.
(e) Fruiffac.
(f) Rodoret.
(g) Mascel, or Macel.
(h) Rioclaret.

en l'acte du dit traité fait & paſſé à Briqueiras, le premier jour de Novembre dernier, le tout toutesfois ſoubs noſtre bon plaisir, & moyennant le ſerment & fidelité que les ditz Syndiqz. éditz noms nous feroient entre les mains du dit Sieur de Lesdiguières comme ilz avoient fait le dit jour : Sçavoir faisons que nous ayant fait voir en noſtre conſeil tenu en l'assemblée des Princes du ſang, & autres grands & noiables perſonnages de noſtre dit Conſeil, le dit traité, accord, et convention, ensemble l'acte de ſerment et fidelité ſoy et hommage à nous fait et preſtez entre les mains du dit Sieur de Lesdiguières, le dit premier jour de Novembre par les Comtes, Seigneurs et Conſeigneurs des Fiefz, Comtez, Jurifdiſtions et Seigneuries, tant en leurs noms propres que comme procureurs et faiſaus pour leurs conſorts y deſnoncez, Et par les Scindiqz Communautez de Briqueras, lieux et Vallées ſuſdittes, avons le tout loüé, approuvé et confirmé, Loüons, approuvons, ratiffions et confirmons par ces preſentes, comme s'il avoit eſté par nous fait, en noſtre dit Conſeil pour eſtre iceux articles accordez et conventions inviolablement, gardés et entretenus par nous et nos ſucceſſeurs Rois, ſans y contrevénir y ſouffrir, y eſtre contrevénu en quelque ſorte et maniere que ce ſoit, Et avons receu les ditz Comtes, Seigneurs et Conſeigneurs eſditz noms Syndiqz et Communautez eſditz ſoy et hommage, Et en ce faiſant les avons maintenus en la poſſeſſion de tous les ditz Fiefs et Comtes, Jurifdiſtions et Seigneuries biens et propriettez, avec leurs droits appartenances et dependances, conformement a leurs anciens et precedens privileges et inveſtitures, dont ilz ont ci devant bien et deüement jouy et joiſſent, encores ſans prejudicier toutesfois aucunement aux droitz hommage et fidelité deüés par les ſujets deſditz lieux à leurs Seigneurs particulliers auſquelz nous voulons auſſy qu'ils ſoient conſervés et maintenus en la meſme forme et maniere qu'ils ont eu et en ont jouy et joiſſent, ſy Donnons en mandement à nos amés et feaux les gens tenans noſtre Cour de Parlement et Chambre des Comptes en noſtre dit pays de Dauphiné threſoriers generaux de France, et de nos finances en icelluy, et autres nos Juſticiers et Officiers qu'il appartiendra que ces preſentes ensemble les ditz articles et actes cy attachez ſoubz le contre ſeel de noſtre Chancellerie ils faſſent lire publier et enreſgistrer, entretenir, garder et observer inviolablement et à tousjours ceſſant et faiſant ceſſer tous troubles et empeschemens au contraire et à nos ditzes gens des Comptes de faire enreſgistrer és archifz de noſtre dite Chambre des Comptes le dit ſerment de fidelité ſoy et homage, à nous faitz et preſtés ainſy que dit eſt par les deſſus ditz ſans aucune difficulté pour y avoir recours quand beſoin ſera, car tel eſt noſtre plaisir et aſſin que ce ſoit choſe ferme et ſtable à tousjours nous avons fait mettre noſtre ſeel à ceſdites preſentes, ſauf en aucunes choſes noſtre droit et l'autruy en toutes donné, a (*) au mois de Janvier l'an mil cinq centz quatre vingt treize, et de noſtre Reigne le quatrieſme, par le Roy Dauphin, forgés Viſa Contentor debéiton et ſeelés ſur laqs de ſoye Verte et Rouge.

Leües publiées et Enreſgistrées ouy et ainſy le requerant le procureur general du Roy, fait à Grenoble, En parlement le vingt cinq de Mars, mil cinq cents nonante trois, ſigné Borin.

Rorenc in his Memoires Hiſtoriquis pag. 131. reports, that theſe Letters were given at Creſt. & indeed there is in that place a Copy of them vildimated by the Original, which is in the Valleys.

Comme

Comme ainsy soit que les Ennemis de tres haut, tres puissant & tres victorieux Prince Henry quatriesme de ce nom par la grace de Dieu Roy de France & de Navarre ayent depuis quelques années en ça par forces d'armes & sans juste titre & occasion occupé son pays & Marquisat de Saluces & autres terres & places appartenans à sa Majesté de ça les monts anciens membres de la Couronne de France pour le recouvrement desquelles, ensemble pour reduire sous son obeissance & subjection les Provinces & pays de Piedmont, Savoye & autres possédés à present par les ditz Ennemis & usurpateurs dudit Marquisat de Saluces, sa Majesté treschrestienne auroit envoié par de ça une bonne & suffisante armée sous la conduite de Illustre Seigneur François de Bonne Seigneur de Lesdiguières, Conseiller en son Conseil privé & d'Etat Capitaine de cent hommes d'armes de ses ordonnances & commandant generalement en la dite armée, & pays de Savoye & de ça les monts pour le service d'icelle lequel Seigneur de Lesdiguières s'estant avec sa dite armée transporté dans le Piedmont prins & reduit sous l'obeissance de sa Majesté les Villes & Chasteaux, de la Perouse, Briqueras, la Tour de Luserne, Mireboc, Osase, Massel & Pradelene, & en mesme temps fait sommer les Ministres & Officiers & Eglises Syndyqz, Manans & habitans des Vallées d'Engrogne, Bobio, le Villard, le Taillare & de la Tour, d'un autre lieu nommé la Tour, Sainct Jean de Luserne, Massel, Rorat, Bubiante, Campillon, Fenil tous lieux compris & contenus sous le nom & appellation de la Vallée d'Angrogne. Item des lieux de Rocheplatte, Sainct Barthelemi, & Perustin sous le nom du mandement de Sainct Sion. Item des lieux de la Perouse, Sainct Germain des Portes, Pinafche, Villar de Pinafche, Pramol, le Tallut le tout compris sous le nom de la Vallée de Perouse. Item du lieu de Früssasse, comme aussi des lieux des Prals Rodour, le Fajet, Massal, Sainct Martin, la Maneille Rioclarat tous comprins sous le nom de la Vallée de Sainct Martin. Item des lieux de Meanne & Mathis situés au Val de Susse. A ces fins le dit Seigneur de Lesdiguières a député par devers eux à diverses fois, M. Claude Perron Ministre de la parole de Dieu en Prajalla pour traiter des moyens & conditions sous lesquelles les ditz peuples & Vallées manans & habitans d'icelle pourroient estre induitz à se despartir de l'obeissance & subjection de Charles Emanuel possesseur à present de la Duché de Savoye sous la puissance & Souveraineté auquel Ils pretendent d'avoir esté Jusques à maintenant mesmes au commencement des guerres Elevées en France, en l'année mil cinq centz quatre vingt & cinq, & au paravant, & de se reduire & remettre sous l'obeissance de sa Majesté luy prestant le serment de fidelité en tel cas requis & accoustume entre les mains dudit Seigneur de Lesdiguières. A quoy lesdits Ministres Syndyqz & habitans des dites Vallées auroyent formé des grandes oppositions & difficultez, alleguans ne leur estre loisible par la parole de Dieu de se soustraire & despartir, de l'obeissance & fidelité de leur Prince naturel & legitime attendu mesmes qu'ils n'avoient esté troublés par luy en l'exercice publicq libre & general de la Religion Chrestienne & Reformée ains maintenus & conservés jusques à present tant par le feu Duc de Savoye que par son successeur aux traités & Capitulations par eux faitz par le dit feu Seigneur Duc pour la Religion apres la guerre soustenuë par eux contre

Iceluy

Taillare.

Roras.

Talluc.

Rodorer.

Massel.

Iceluy en l'année mil cinq centz soixante un, surquoy le dit Maistre Perron leur auroit remonstré que ceste guerre presente n'estoit point une guerre particuliere du dit Charles Emanuel & le Roy tres Chrestien, ains une guerre generale de plusieurs Princes de la Chrestienté ligués & bandés à l'usurpation du Royaume de France & particulièrement à l'extirpation et ruïne totale des Eglises Reformées de France, Angleterre, Allemagne, & autres estats de la Chrestienté en laquelle ligue & conspiration le dit Charles Emanuel est compris et soubz ce nom et pretexte à usurpé l'Estat du Marquisat de Saluce, et envahy par force et à main armée plusieurs Villes et Chasteaux de la Comté de Provence abolissant, et chassant par tout l'exercice de la Religion Reformée, comme il à fait nagueres aux Baliages de Gey Thonon & autres que les Bernois avoient rendus a feu son pere ou ses gens de guerre ont Exercé toutes sortes de pilleries mentres et impietés, effaé et exterminé toute marque et exercice de la Religion Reformée, et que les ditz Ministres et habitans des dites Vallées qui de toute ancienneté et de temps immoré voire mesmes advant le siecle de Luter, Jean Hus, Vjclef ont esté de la Religion se trouvent, comme membres anciens de l'Eglise, avoient tres grand et notable interest en cet affaire duquel depend leur ruïne et subversion entiere, sy Dieu par sa misericorde ne fait subsister les autres Eglises mesmes celles du Royaume de France, leur auroit outre ce remonstré l'ancienne alliance qu'estoit ent reux et la Vallée de Pragella et autres de l'obeissance de sa Majesté conjoinctes et confederées de tout temps par la manutention de leur Religion à laquelle n'auroit esté renoncée par le traité, fait avec le Duc de Savoie, ains auroit esté passé le dit traité sauf et sans prejudice de la dite Alliance, en vertu de laquelle s'agissant en ceste guerre du fait de la dite Religion, ils ne peuvent sans perfidie abandonner le dit Pragella, qui sont maintenant en guerre avec le dit Charles Emanuel pour la conservation de la dite Religion. Surquoy les ditz Ministres, manans et habitans des dites Vallées qui s'estoient mis en armes, et sur la difference contre le dit Seigneur de Lesdiguières, et à ces fins occupé plusieurs places, passages et destroits de leur Vallée, estans finalement persuadés par les raisons sus mentionnées, et autres proposées par le dit Mr. Claude Perron, Et vjçants le dit Seigneur de Lesdiguières en armes, et prest a les assaillir comme Ennemis de sa Majesté, en cas qu'ilz perseverassent, et ne la vouloit recognoistre: Se sont en fin resolus de venir au present traité de paix, et accord fait, et commencé entre le dit Seigneur de Lesdiguières, traitant au nom de la dite Majesté par l'entremise et diligence du dit Claude Perron et les deputés des dites Vallées cy appres nommés. A sçavoir Michael Vurretini et Guilielmino Chanforano, Syndiqz et deputez d'Angrogne, Giacomo Moninato, Syndiq du Villar, Sebastiano Tessa, & Peronè Dalmatio, deputez du dit Villard, Pietro Ramond Syndiq & député, Gulielmo Rostagnaolo, Syndiq et député de Bobio, Groanno Moulla, & Ludovico Durando Syndiq de Rorat, Groanno Ceanforeno, Joanne Rostagie deputez de Rocheplatte, Bartholomey Rolo député de la Ville de Perouse, Thoma Martinato, & Luggi Bernardo deputés de Pinasche, Joanne Allemane, député du Villard de Perouse, Loreto Ribetti député de Pramol, Fiacconno Galeanno, député de Sainct Germain, Bartholomeo Trogno, Pietro Trogno, Malanno Mortinor, et Gasparde Bornefo, députés de la Vallée de Sainct Martin,

tin, Girardo Mafette, & Michaella Velovelto de Sainct Jean de Lusérne, Vallentico Valla député de Bubeanna Stephano Bordoira, & Constanze Ramondeto députés de Campillon, Pietro Girardo, pour Micamia & Matheas, lesquels syndiqz & deputez & plusieurs autres non nommés au present traité tant à leur nom, que de leur communauté, manans & habitans d'icelle tant pour eux, que pour leurs hoirs, & successeurs quelconques, ont accordé & convenu, promis & juré, les articles et conventions qui s'ensuivent, lesquels articles et conventions le dit Seigneur de Lesdiguières, pour le désir qu'il a eü, de reduire les dits païs, sous l'obeissance de sa Majesté, et pour l'esperance qu'il y avoit, qu'à faute de ce, les ditz peuples se feroient à une guerre, qui ne pouvoit estre que longue difficile, et fort prejudiciable au service de sa dite Majesté, veu que l'assiette, et forteresse naturelle du dit païs, compose de Montagnes et destroits, pour l'asperité desquels le feu Duc de Savoïe ne les peut onques subjuguier, ne reduire par la force, encores qu'il fut aide des forces et deniers du Pape, leur a finalement au nom de sa dite Majesté, et sous le bon plaisir d'icelle, octroyé et accordé juré promis et convenu toutes les qualitez et conditions suivantes. Premièrement que les habitans des dites Vallées se despartiront de l'obeissance & fidelité qu'ils ont cy devant juré, & prétendent devoir naturellement au dit Charles Emmanuel de Savoïe, & se remettront sous l'obeissance & subjection du Roy de France & de Navarre, auquel ils prestent en la presence du dit Seigneur de Lesdiguières, le serment de fidelité, en tel cas requis & comme bons & loiaux subjectz, doivent faire à l'endroit de leur Prince Souverain selon la forme qui à ces fins en sera dressée, lequel serment de fidelité, sera jure par les ditz syndiqz et deputez, sus mentionnés et autres si besoin est, que les ditz peuples et leurs Pasteurs seront maintenus et conservés en l'exercice libre public et general de la Religion Chrestienne et Reformée discipline Ecclesiastique et ce qui despend d'icelle par tous les lieux des dites Vallées ou elle est à present et sans restriction et modification quelconque que tout ainsi que par cy devant et de tout temps. Immemoré leurs Eglises se sont este dñes et amplifiées de lieu en autre dans les dites Vallées à mesure que les peuples en ont eü la cognoissance et ce par le Zele et affection que ces peuples j'ont apporté, et la tolerance et permission de leurs Princes et Magistrats, aussi qu'à leur sera loisible d'estendre par tous les lieux et endroits des dites Vallées ou il y aura des gens faisans profession de la Religion Reformée, et qui en corps d'Eglise appelleront les Ministres et Pasteurs sans distinction ou difference de lieux, leur sera permis et loisible de s'assembler pour tenir leurs Consistoires, Colloques et Sinodes, manier et conduire leurs affaires Ecclesiastiques toutes les fois que la necessité le requerra, sans estre empesché, ni molesté par personne; sera tres humblement suppliée sa Majesté, qu'il luy plaise fonder, dresser et entretenir un College pour l'instruction de la jeunesse des dites Vallées. En sel lieu qu'il sera advisé par les Commissaires qui à ces fins seront establis par sa Majesté; a esté convenu que sa dite Majesté fera jouir les Eglises et Pasteurs d'icelles des mesmes gages, estatuz, pensions privilèges qu'elle à accordé ou accordera cy appres aux Eglises, Pasteurs, de la France, mesme de Guienne, Languedoc et Dauphiné: et d'autant que les peuples sont presque tous de la Religion Reformée, ne faisant les Catholiques Romains la centiesme partie d'entre eux à esté

Bubiana.
Mcana.

con-

convenu à leur tres grande & instante requisition, & sans lequel octroy ilz n'ont voulu traiter ni convenir, que pour les entretenir en plus grand union, & leur donner occasion d'affectionner d'autant plus le service de sa dite Majesté et luy demeurer bons & loyaux sujets, sa dite Majesté, et les Rois ses successeurs, leur donneront maintenant & par ci apres des Officiers de Justice en premiere instance, de la dite Religion pretendüe Reformée et non autres, attendu mesmes que pour leurs privileges, ils ont droit d' Election desditz Juges & Officiers au nombre de trois, sur lesquels le Prince choisit : Toutes leurs franchises, libertés, immunités & privileges anciens et modernes, leur seront confirmés et entretenus, tant en Piedmont, Dauphiné, Marquisat de Salluces et terre de France, selon qu'ils ont ou bien et deüement usé par cy devant, que les Italiens et autres de quelque nation et condition qu'ils soient faisant profession de la Religion pretendüe Reformée, se pourront retirer dans les dites Vallées, sans y estre recherchés ni molestés par qui que ce soit, Et seront et demeureront les dites Vallées à perpetuité annexées & incorporées à l'Etat et Couronne de France sans en pouvoir estre separées, Aliénées ou transportées, pour quelque occasion que ce soit, Et ou par quelques advenemens forcés sa Majesté et ses successeurs seroient contrains de les remettre ou transférer à autre main y seront transportés avec les mesmes conditions privileges & qualitez qui leur seront accordez par leur present traité & avec leurs anciens privileges et immunités lesquels par la dite transaction ne pourront estre changés innovez ni alterés en sorte que ce soit lesquels articles & convention sus escripts, le dit Seigneur de Lesdiguieres au nom de sa dite Majesté & sous le bon plaisir d'icelle Moyennant le serment de fidelité par ceux ce jourd'hy presté à sa dite Majesté entre les mains du dit Seigneur, leur à otroyé accordé et concedé, leur promettant en outre de rapporter et mettre en main declaration du bon plaisir de sa Majesté sur iceluy dans le terme de trois mois, En tesmoing dequoy il à signé le presente et fait apposer à icelles le seel de ses armes, fait à Briqueras le premier Novembre mil cinq centz nonante deux, Desdiguieres.

L'an Mil cinq cents quatre vingt douze, et le premier de Novembre jour de Dimanche et feste de Toussaintz apres midy, au lieu & ville de Briqueras, & dans la grand salle de la maison d'habitation des heritiers de feu Mr. Miguel Signona, Notaire du dit lieu, par devant illustre Seigneur François de Bonne, Seigneur Desdiguieres Conseiller du Roy et son conseil d'Etat et privé, Capitaine de cent hommes d'armes de ses ordonnances & commandant en l'armée dressée pour le service de sa Majesté en Piedmont, Marquisat de Salluces, et pays deça les Monts, seant en une chere et siege d'honneur, à ces fins preparées, assisté des Sieurs de Calignon, Conseiller de sa Majesté, & President en sa Cour de Parlement de Dauphiné, et Pierre de Grans Conseigneur de Costilloles, Conseiller d'Etat et Visenechal audit Marquisat de Salluces, du Sieur du Poet, Capitaine de cent hommes d'armes des ordonnances de sa Majesté, Maistre de Camp dela Cavalerie Legere, deça les Monts, Gouverneur du Montelmard et son ressort, Ensemble des Sieurs du Villard, D'anriac D'hercules de Praband, et autres Gentilhommes et Officiers de sa dite Majesté, illec personnellement constitués; les Sieurs Jean François Lusérne, Christofle Lusérne, et Fabris Lusérne

C onseig-

Conseigneurs et Consorts, En la Communauté de Luserne et sa Vallée, faisant le dit Sieur Fabris tant à son nom propre, que comme procureur et conjointe personne des Sieurs Christofle Billon son beau Pere, Joffrey son Frere et Jean Jacques Maufré son Oncle absent et malade, pour lesquels à promis faire le tout ratifier en bonne forme, à la peyne que de droit, Christofle et Jean Mignol, Rorengues et Jean Galli, tous les dits Sieurs et Comtes, Sieurs George Sagneran tant à son nom que de Sieur Philibert Cocqueran son cousin malade, Gaspar de Chasteau Vieux, Conseigneur du dit Briqueras, Antonio Seignori pour sa part du Fief rural de Briqueras, Joseph Sollier, et Bernard Rica, Syndiqz et deputez pour la dite Communauté de Briqueras, Girard Majer, Michel Bellonnard, deputez de Sainct Jean de Luserne, tant à leur nom que de Bernard Laurent, et Louis de Dourviçj, deputez de Luserne malades, Anthoine Mareque, et Pierre de Nicolai, Syndiqz et deputez de Bubianne, Estienne Vendouira et Constans Remondel, deputez de Campillon Miguel Baretin Syndiq, et Guillaume Chanforand deputez d'Angrogne, Jean Bastia Syndiq, et Glaude Ferrand Conseiller, Jacques Molinaso, Syndiq, Bastian Tesira, & Peron Dalmas deputez du Villar, Pierre Remond Syndiq, Guillermin Rostagnol Syndiq, et Estienne Monden, Conseiller deputez de Bobie, Jean Morel, Louis Durand, Syndiqz de Rorat, Jean Chanforan, et Jean Rostaing deputez de Rocheplatie, Jean Jacques Bontemps, et Barthelemi Rol deputez de la Perouse, Thomas Martinat, Louis Bernard deputez de Pinache, Jean Allemann deputez du Villar de Perouse, Louis Roubert deputez de Pramol, Jacques Galleaz deputez de Sainct Germain, Jean Bernardin Fajer, deputez des Portes de la Perouse, Barthelemi Tion, Pierre Tion, Malan Martinot, Gaspar Boynol deputez de la Vallée Sainct Martin, lesquels suivant l'assignation à eux donnée, et resolution prinse par les Sieurs Comtes, et deputez de Luserne, à l'assemblée generale de la dite Vallée, tenue à Sainct Jean, le vint huit du passé par acte d'eux signé, et remis au Sieur Claude Peron, a ces fins deputez par mon dit Seigneur, et par luy raporté à moy Notaire et Secretaire, de leurs bons grès, pures et franchises volontès, tant en leurs noms propres que leurs procureurs, et faisant pour leurs consorts sus nommez, et Commune de Briqueras, lieux et Vallée de Luserne, Bibianne, (a) Campillon, Fenil, la Tour, Angrogne, Villar, Bobie, (b) Rorac, Rocheplatie, Monbron, Garallanne, Val Perouse, Sainct Martin, Vallier comme ils ont fait apparoir par instrument de procuration à ces fins produite, et remise à moy Notaire sousigné, estans à geroux, pour eux, les leurs, et successeurs à l'advenir quelconques, Sieurs et Comies desdits Fiefs, manans et habitans des dites Communautés, en general et particulier, en tant que le chacun d'eux touche de present, ou peut toucher à l'advenir, respectivement ont confessé et recogneu, confessent et recognoissent, estre hommes Vassaux et sujets liges, de tres Chrestien et Serenissime Henry quatriésme par la grace de Dieu, Roy de France et de Navarre, Dauphin de Viennois, Marquis de Saluces, et Urai et Souverain Seigneur, duquel ils veullent tenir en hommage lige les dite Fiefs, Terres, Jurisdicions, et Seigneuries, et biens, leur appartenances et dependances suivants le desnombrement qu'ils bailleront respectivement, jurans et promettans, par leur foy et serment, qu'ils ont presté, touché les Sainctes Evangilles de Dieu,

(a) Campillon.

(b) Roras.

et levans leurs mains droites au ciel à la maniere accoustumée, suivant les ordonnances du Roy, et par cy après, & presentement estre, et demeurer perpetuellement, hommes Vassaux, liges à sa dite Majesté, luy prester à jamais toute obeissance, fidelité, & soumission & service, qu'ilz avoient par cy devant accoustumé rendre à leur Prince Souverain, Et en somme faire, dire, exploiter tout ce qui est contenu en la neufue & vielle forme de fidelité, & par special, de n'estre jamais en ayde, ny au Conseil d'aucun qui venille, ou puisse nuire de fait ou de parler, à sa dite Majesté, ses Ministres Officiers & subjets, ains le sçachant, l'empescher de tout leur pouvoir, ou n'y pouvant obvier, en advertir aussi tost qu'ils pourront, sa dite Majesté ou ses dits Officiers, et advedant qu'il leur fut fait aucun tout, ou Usurpation en leurs personnes et biens, les aider & secourir, tant au recouvrement, qu'à la manutention perpetuelle. Et sçachans que sa dite Majesté venille justement se ressentir, venger, & offencer aucun, promettre l'aider et secourir, de tout ce que requis en seront, ou sera de leur pouvoir. Outre plus, que leur estant communiqué aucun secret de sa Majesté, qu'ils ne le reveleront à aucun, ne feront, ou permettront qu'il soit revellé, ains que ou ilz seront requis de conseil pour le service de sa dite Majesté, ils luy donneront fidelle, utile et honnesté, selon leur sçavoir & conscience; & jamais de leurs personnes ou biens, ne feront, diront, ou Machineront chose aucune, contre la personne, vie, honneur & biens, de sa dite Majesté, de Messieurs les Princes de son sang, et ses Officiers. Et en somme de cœur, parole, effects, observeront tout ce que doivent bons, & fidelles hommes, Vassaux & subjets liges, envers leur Souverain Seigneur & Prince absolu, comme ils recognoissent sa dite Majesté seul envers tous, & contre tous, sans exception quelconque, supplians & requerans treshumblement, d'estre entretenus, protegés, conservés et deffendus, par sa dite Majesté, en saisine et possession, de tous les ditz Fiefz, Comtés, Jurisdictiones, Seigneuries, biens & propriétés, avec leurs droits, appartenances & dependances, conformément à leurs precedentes investitures; et que par aucun acte de fidelité à prester presentement, par les ditz subjets de la Communauté de Luserne, la Vallée de Briqueras, & autres lieux, ne soit fait aucun prejudice aux droits d'hommage & de fidelité, deubz par les ditz subjets à leurs Seigneurs particuliers, ains qu'iceux droits leur soient maintenus confirmés et conservez audits Sieurs cy presens, & supplians à ce present, & non dissimant les dits subjets respectivement.

Surquoy mon dit Seigneur de Lesdiguières, representant la personne de sa Majesté en cest endroit, & en premier lieu declare, que le present acte de fidelité sera tenu et censé pour fait & presté, suivant les anciennes formes, pour ce regard usées aux mutations & changemens des Souverains Seigneurs, & sans aucun prejudice des particuliers droits d'hommage et fidelité, deubz par les dits subjets, à leurs Seigneurs Utiles, & en ordre procedant suivant le pouvoir que sa Majesté luy à donné de ça les Monts à recen & admis les dits Sieurs Comptes & Luserne sa Vallée, Sainct Martin sa Vallée, & Briqueras comparans en foy, hommage, Vasselage lige de sa dite Majesté, & pareillement tous iceux Sieurs Comtes, & autres Seigneurs, & subjets des dits lieux susnommez, à la subjection fidelité & obeissance lige de sa dite Majesté, pour leurs ditz Fiefz & biens chacun endroit foy, Et pour

la part les concernantz; Ordonnant quant aux Consors des Fiefz assignés, & non comparants au present jour, lieu & heure & acte, qu'il sera procedé par les voyes de reduction, & autres qui seront portées par les dittes Lettres Patentes, Et quant aux statutz & privileges des dittz Comtes, Sieurs & subjets des dittz lieux, à commandé qu'ils seront promptement remis es mains du dit Sieur President Callignon, pour estre leüs, & entant que les dittz supplians en auroyent bien et deüement jouÿ confirmés comme sera de raison. Et cependant le tout procedera suivant les formes des Vieilles investitures, & actes de fidelité, comme il à esté fait, tant par les sermens prestés sur les Saincts Ewangiles de Dieu, que par le bail de l'espée pour investiture, qui leur en à esté pour ce regard faite par mon dit Seigneur: Et quant aux susditz habitans & tous et un chacuns les lieux cy dessus mentionnés, par leur foy & serment presté, par l'attouchement des Sainctes Escripures, & le vement de la main droite au ciel, conforme aux susdittes Ordonnances Royaux, dequoy mon dit Seigneur à commandé à moy dit Notaire, & Secretaire, de recevoir & faire le present Acte public. Le tout fait au lieu de Briqueras, & comme cy dessus, en presence des Sieurs Pierre Gienner, Pierre Foffrey Chollier & Samuel Teng, Docteur en droit. Extraict & Collationné à son propre Original par moy susdit Notaire et Secretaire de mon dit Seigneur sous signé.

Extraict de Registres du Parlement de Dauphiné

MAXIMIN.

To all these may be added those formal and irrevocable acts of the Duke of Savoy himself, whereby the privilege and Right of habitation is so clearly specified, that all ingenuous and candid spirits must needs receive full satisfaction therein.

The



The Concessions of the Duke of Savoy, granted to his Protestant Subjects of the Valleys of *Piemont*, Anno Dom. 1603. & 1620.

A most authentick Copy of the true Original whereof is to be seen in the publick Library of the famous University of *Cambidy*.

The Copy of the Petition.

Most Serene Lord,
THe most faithfull Subjects and Servants of your most serene Highness, who make profession of the Reformed Religion, according to the Gospel of Jesus Christ, in the Valleys of *Luferna*, *Perosa*, and *San Martino*, *Roccapiata*, *San Bartholomeo*, *Talluco*, *Meana*, *Matis*, and the Marquisate of *Saluzzo*, making up one Body in Christ, declare and represent to your most serene Highness their natural and lawfull Prince, that being troubled, questioned, and molested, upon the account of their aforesaid Religion, after they have frequently presented their Petitions to your Highness for the freeing of them from such troubles, molestations, and inquisitions, without having obtained any thing, but rather continuing from bad to worse, even to an inclination to execute the Penalties contained in the Edicts, and considering that this would bring upon them a total and deplorable ruine, they therefore thought it convenient to declare to you the extreme grief of heart which they are possessed with, and to implore your bounty, that they may enjoy that gracious tranquillity which they have enjoyed by the mercy of

Copia di Supplica.

Serenissimo Signore,
ESponeno con ogni humilita li fidelissimi sudditi e servidori di *V. A. S.* li huomini che fanno professione della Relligione Riformata secondo l'Evangelio di Giesu Christo nelle Valli de *Luferna*, *Perosa* e *San Martino*, *Roccapiata*, *San Bartholomeo*, *Talluco*, *Meana*, *Matis*, e *Marchezatto* di *Saluzzo*, facendo un medemo Corpo in Christo, rappresentano a *V. A.* *Serenissima* luoro natural e legitimo Principe che essendo turbati, inguistiti e molestati, per causa della suddetta Relligione, Doppo haver mandato spesse volte supplicationi per presentar ad essa sua Altezza, & esser liberati da tali perturbationi, molestie & inquisitioni, senza haver ottenuto cos' alcuna, anzi perseverando di mal in peggio fino a voler eseguire le pene contenute nelli edditti considerando che questo sarebbe per apportar luoro una totale e deplorabile ruina, percio gl' e parso bene esponeli l'estremo Cordoglio ch' essi sentono nell' animo luoro, & implorar sua benignita accio che possino gioir della gratiosa tranquillita, laquale essi hanno goduta per la gratia di

Dio sotto il beneplacito de luoro buoni Príncipi di felice memoria, & da essa sua Altezza serenissima. Qual tranquillità desiderando essi esser stabilita & resa perpetua, di novo si giettano à piedi di quella humilite supplicandola si degni alli suddetti supplicanti conceder l'infra scritti capi, accio possino viver quietamente, & spenderanno vita e beni per servizio di vostra Altezza serenissima.

God, under the good pleasure of their good Princes of happy memory, and of your most serene Highness, which tranquillity your abovesaid Petitioners desire may be established and made perpetual, and therefore they cast themselves once more in all humility, at your Highness feet, beseeching you that you would vouchsafe to grant unto them the particulars underwritten, to the end they may live in quiet, and they shall spend both their Lives and Estates for the service of your most serene Highness.

Primo sij servita far cessar ogni molestia per conto di Relligione, dichiarar tutte nulle le procedure e confiscationi fatte, & specialmente la pretesa confiscatione de' beni della Signora Beatrice Solara & suoi figliuoli, habitante in detta Valle di Luserna gia anni trenta passati & più, & suoi figliuoli natti in essa Valle & restituire tutto in stato pacifico.

Più conceder la libera predicatione & esercizio di Relligione in tutte le Valli di Luserna, Perosa, San Martino, Roccapiana, San Bartholomeo, Talluco, Meana, Matis, & Marchesati di Saluzzo nelli luoghi soliti & usitati sin al presente.

Più che tutti li d'essa Relligione d'esse Valli possino ritornar, & star in case luoro viver in liberta di consciencia far esercizio di Relligione nelli luoghi soliti & usitati.

Più che li di detta Relligione possano esercitare & siano admessi ad ogni officio publico nelle Valli sudette, e che possino trafficare per tutto il stato di sua Altezza serenissima, & tener ayre, messonare, senza molestia ne inquisitione per causa di detta Relligione, com' anche quelli che gl' alloggeranno, & tenerano per coadjutori non siano molestati, & parimente quelli che habitano in esse Valli, confirmando luoro ogni privileggio & concessioni usate sin al presente.

Al primo, sua Altezza non intende, siano molestati per la pretesa luoro Relligione, mentre s' astenghino d' esercitarla fuori delli luoghi delle Valli di Luserna, San Martino, e Perosa.

2. Facendolo solamente nelle limite tolerate in dette tre Valli non le sarà data molestia.

3. Inquanto alli di dette tre Valli potranno rehabitare, sospendendo quanto à essi l' ordine che s' è fatto, per quelli che hanno beni fuori delle limite designate.

4. S. Altezza per conto dell' esercizio d' officii publici, lo concede in dette tre Valli solamente, dichiarando che possino andare & messonare, & far ayature, con che però s' astenghino di dogmatizzare.

The first.

First, that your Highness would be pleased to vacate and declare null all Molestations whatsoever upon the account of Religion, together with all the proceedings and confiscations which have been made, and especially the pretended confiscation of the Goods of Signora Beatrice Solara and her Children, (she having dwelt in the said Valley of Luferna now above thirty years, and her Children being born in the said Valley) and that they may be restored all into a peaceable condition.

The second.

Moreover to grant them the free preaching and exercise of their Religion in all the Valleys of Luferna, Perosa, San Martino, Roccapia, San Bartholomeo, Talluco, Meana, Matis, and the Marquisate of Saluzzo, in the places accustomed, and usual, untill this present time.

Moreover, that all those of this Religion of these Valleys may return and abide in their houses, live in liberty of conscience, use the exercise of their Religion in the places accustomed.

Moreover, that those of the said Religion may exercise and may be admitted to all kinde of publick offices in the abovesaid Valleys, and that they may traffick through all the State of his most serene Highness, and make their Harvest, and thresh their Corn, without molestation or inquisition because of the said Religion, as also that those who shall lodg and entertain them for assistants, may not be molested, and in like manner those who dwell in the said Valleys shall have confirmed to them all the Privileges and Concessions usual until this present time.

To the first.

His Highness doth not intend that they should be molested for their pretended Religion, so that they abstain from exercising it, out of the places of the Valleys of Luferna, San Martino, and Perosa.

To the second.

Provided, they do it onely in the Limits tolerated in the said three Valleys, they shall not be molested.

As to those of the said three Valleys, they may re-inhabit, his Highness suspending, as to them, the Order which hath been made for those who have Goods without the Limits designed.

His Highness for what concerns the exercise of publick Offices, doth grant it in the said three Valleys, onely declaring that they may go and make their Harvest, and thresh their Corn, upon condition notwithstanding that they abstain from publishing their Doctrine.

Più rimetter in libertà tutti quelli hanno renonciato à luoro Religione.

Più che nessuno per causa di Relligione sia scacciato ne proibito d' habitare nelle Valli e luoghi supplicati n' anco impedito d' esercitar officii publici.

Più che il povero Cupini detenuto in Asti già più di due anni passati solo per detta Religione sia liberato.

Più si supplica sua Altezza serenissime humilissimamente resti servita per sua solita bontà e clemenza, acciò li huomini da bene possino viver quietamente in dette Valli, & la quiete publica, conceder gratia, O sia indulto alli descritti & nominati banditi nelle publicatione fatta nelle Valli dell' editto per parte dell' illustre Signor Capitano di giustizia d' ordine di sua Altezza serenissima fatto, & tutti luoro fautori, instigatori, adjutori, consiglieri, & aderenti per li misfatti, eccessi & delitti per luoro commessi, & perpetrati nelli tumulti occorsi sin al presente per fatto di Relligione & altramente con inhibitione d' ogni molestia reale & personale.

Pietro Bruno per la Communità di Bubbiana e Campiglione.

Chiaberto Bodetti per Villaro, Bobbio & la Torre.

Girardo Malano per Angrogna.

Al 5. non è cosa che spetta a sua Altezza.

Al 6. Resta provisto per la risposta fatta al terzo & quarto Cappo.

7. Sua Altezza ne scriverà al Ves-covo d' Asti acciò sia rimesso.

8. S. Altezza à richiesta dil Conte di Luserna Cavagliere d' il suo ordine si contenta di far gratia alli banditi supplicati, eccetnato però li descritti & notati nel bando fatto ultimamente dal luogho tenente di Giustitia Bergera, &c. — dettenuto hora in Penerollo & del — d' Angrogna con che però — & restaurino le chiese & danni adesse datti con che anche venendo li detti banditi, ò altri che si venessero a bandire per giustizia li debbano far captivi vivi ò morti, & tener le dette Valli purgate da simili huomini facinorosi, sotto pena di resarcire ogni danno, che venessero à dare, & d' altra arbitraria. Datto in Cunio li nove Aprile mille sei cento ò tre, signato

Carlo Emanel.

V. F. Milliet pro Domino Cancellario sottoscritte Roncaso manualmente.

Moreover, To restore to liberty all those who have renounced their Religion.

Moreover, That none upon account of Religion may be chased away, or prohibited to dwell in the Valleys and places petitioned for, nor hindered from exercising publike Offices.

Moreover, That poor Cupini detained in Asti now above two years by-past, onely for the said Religion, may be released.

Moreover, His most Serene Highness is most humbly beseeched, That he will be pleased according to his wonted goodness and clemency, that those men which are honest may live quietly in the said Valleys, and for publike quietness sake to grant pardon or favour to those who were described or named Bandetti, in the publication made in the Valleys of that Edi&t published by the illustrious Lord the Chief Justice, by order of his most Serene Highness, and to all their fautors, inciters, abettors, counsellors, and adherents, for the faults, excesses, and crimes by them committed and perpetrated in the tumults passed hitherto, for matters of Religion or otherwise, together with a prohibition of all real or personal molestation of them.

Pietro Bruno for the Commonalty of Bubiana and Champiglione.

Chiaberto Bodetti for Villaro, Bobbio, and La Torre.

Gerardo Malana for Angrogna.

To the fifth.

It is not a thing which belongs to his Highness to meddle with.

To the sixth.

Provision is made in the answer given to the third and fourth head.

To the seventh.

His Highness will write about him to the Bishop of Asti that he may be set free.

His Highness at the request of the Count of Luserna, Knight of his own Order, is contented to pardon the Bandetti petitioned for. Except notwithstanding those that are written down and noted in the Edi&t made last by the Lieutenant of Justice Bergera, &c. detained now in Pnerollo, and of of Angrogna, upon this condition, notwithstanding And that they restore the Churches, and repair the damages done to them. Provided, that the said Outlaws coming, or others who may hereafter be banished by Justice, they do then take them prisoners living or dead, and keep the said Valleys purged from such heinous malefactors, under the penalty of making good all damages which shall be sustained from such persons, and of other punishment at pleasure.

Given in Cunio the ninth of April, One thousand six hundred and three.

Signed,

Carolo Emanuel.

V. F. Millet.

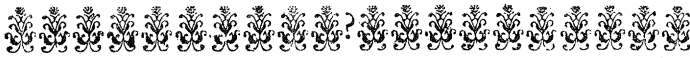


Serenissima Principessa,

DOvendo le Valli di Luserna, Perosa, San Martino, li della Religione, far risposta à sua Altezza Serenissima sopra le Concessioni da quella ottenute in Cunio, li nove d'Aprile prossime passato, sopra il contenuto nella supplica sportagli, non havendo potuto à debito tempo per diversi impedimenti & cause radunarsi per tal risposta, si sia partita detta sua Altezza dal Mondovi prima potessero juigiunger, & gl'abbi per questo rimessi, che raccorendo da quella provedesse à quanto le parerebbe conveniente, perciò gl'infra scritti, eletti & mandati da detta Valle di Luserna, al nome di dette Valle & altre sudette, rendono prima con ogni humilita gratie infinite à sua Altezza Serenissima delle sudette Concessioni et gratie fattegli sopra il contenuto in detta supplica, à quali s'offeriscono di sodisfare et obedire alla mente di sua Altezza. Ma perche vi sono alcuni cappi di dette Concessioni quali parono al quanto ambigui.

La supplicano humilmente resti servita dechiarar dette Concessioni & cappi come sopra al quanto ambigui, & pregoranno continuamente il signore Iddio per la Conservatione di Vefra Altezza.

Most



Most Serene Princess,

WHereas those of the Religion of the Valleys of Luserna, Perosa, and S. Martino, ought to make answer to his most Serene Highness concerning the Grants obtained from him in Cunico the 9. of April last, upon the Petition presented to him; they not having been able in due time, by reason of divers impediments and causes, to assemble themselves for such answer, his Highness being departed from Mondovi before they could get thither, & he having therefore remitted them, that they resorting to him, he might provide as far as appeared convenient to him, therefore the persons underwritten, elected and sent by the said Valley of Luserna, in the name of the said Valley, and the others abovenamed, Do render first of all with all humility, infinite thanks to his most Serene Highness, for the said grants and favours to them upon the contents of the said Petition; Unto which they offer themselves to satisfy and conform thereunto, according to the intention of his Highness. But because there are some heads of the said grants which appear somewhat ambiguous,

They humbly beseech him, that he would be pleased to declare the said Grants and heads which are ambiguous as above-said, and they shall pray continually to the Lord God for the conservation of his Highness.

Al

Al secondo Cappelletto se Roccapiata, San Bartholomeo, Prarustino e Talluco, per non esser delle tre Valli, Siano inclusi in dette Concessioni, & secondo luoro solito.

Nel quarto Cappelletto che l'acchetatori de' messonerii et ayratori della Relligione non incorrino pena alcuna in retarli, et caso fossero demandati di luoro fede in che modo sia permesso luoro risponder.

Nell ottavo sij servità dichiarare à quali si fà gratia, & non siano tenuti, salvo conforme alli ordini generali di sua Altezza Serenissima publicati nel suo stato per il fatto de Banditi.

*Chaberto Bodetti, per Bobbio.
Giacomo Fontana, per Villaro.
Chiaberto Chialmitio, per la Torre.
Giovanni Oddino, per Angrogna.
Giovanni Appia, per San Giovanni.
Antonieto Mallanoso, per San Giovanni.*

Sua Altezza dichiara che Roccapiata sia compresa nelle tre Valli per l'effetto supplicato, & che nelli luoghi di San Bartholomeo, & Prarustino possino habitare conforme alla risposta fatta al terzo cappelletto dell' alligato memoriali.

Al Cappelletto quarto sua Altezza dichiara che li recchetatori delli messonerii non incorrino in pena alcuna, inhibendo alli uni & alli altri d'interrogarsi ne responder della 'preteza Relligione, sotto pena di cinquanta scudi, per og'uno che contrafarà.

Sopra l'ottavo Cappelletto sua Altezza dichiara esseri fatto gratia & indulto à tutti li supplicati per l'alligato memoriale, & non alli riservati per la risposta fatta da sua Altezza sopra quel cappelletto, mentre però ch'offerino & eseguiscono il contenuto in detta risposta, & ch'a quest'effetto ne riportino obligo di tutte le Communità fra dieci giorni prossimi, & che fra il termine di tre mesi refircirano li danni fatti alle chiese quali prontamente faranno accomodare delle cose necessarie per poterli far celebrar messa & di divini officii.

Torino li 14 Maggio 1603. Signata,

Margarita.

*V. F. Milliet pro Domino Cancellario
Sottoscritto manualmente Borsier.*

As to the second Head, Whether Roccapiaata, San Bartholomeo, Praruftino and Talluco, because they are not of the three Valleys, be included in the said grants and according as it hath been utual.

In the fourth Article, that those who receive and lodge the Harvestmen of the Religion, and that those that thresh their Corn, may incur no penalty at all for so receiving them; and if by chance they should be so interrogated concerning their Faith, they desire to know, in what manner they are permitted to answer such Questions.

In the eighth, that he would be pleased to declare to whom he gives pardon, and that they may not be obliged, as to the matter of Outlaws, except according to the general Orders published by his most Serene Highness in his Dominions.

Chaberto Bodetti, for Bobbio.
 Giachomo Fontana, for Villaro.
 Chiaberto Chialmitio, for La Torre.
 Giovanni Oddino, for Angrogna.
 Giovanni Appia, for San Giovanni.
 Antonieto Mallanoto, for San Giovanni.

His Highness declares, that Roccapiaata shall be comprehended in the three Valleys, for the end desired in the Petition, and that in the places of San Bartholomeo, and Praruftino, they may inhabite according to the answer given to the third Head of the memorial alledged.

To the fourth Article, His Highness declares, That those who receive and lodge the Harvest men of the Religion, and Threshers, shall incur no penalty, and he forbids both the one and the other, to question or answer concerning the pretended Religion, under penalty of fifty Crowns for every one who shall do to the contrary.

Upon the eighth Article his Highness declares, That he hath granted grace and pardon to all those that are petitioned for, by the alledged memorial, and not to those who are excepted in the Answer made by his Highness to that Head: Provided, that they observe and excuse that which is contained in the said answer, and that for this end they bring back an obligation from all the Communalities within ten dayes next, and that within the term of three moneths, they shall make up all the damages done to Churches, which they shall speedily see accommodated with things necessary for saying of Mass and Divine Service to be celebrated therein.

Turin 14 May 1603, Signed,

Margarita.

V. F. Miller.



Copia d'altra Supplica.

Serenissimo Signore,

ESponeno humilimente à V. A. Serenissima li suoi humili et fidelissimi sudditi li Popoli delle Valli di Luserna, Angrogna, Perosa, San Martino, Meana, Matis, Talluco, Roccapia, Bartholomeo, Prarustino, che fanno professione della Relligione riformata, che piacque à V. A. Serenissima sotto li nove d'Aprile prossime passato concedergli alcuni cappi concernente la liberia di luoro relligione, essercitio et deportamenti : quali capitoli furono dichiarati et ampliati sotto li 14 Maggio della Serenissima Principessa Margarita, et perche per la forma d'essi capitoli si doueva far obligo da tutte le Communità fra dieci giorni all' hora prossimi, Il che non potero essequire per la difficultà di ritrouarsi insieme li di dette Valli, et anche perche li popolari ricusavano d'essequir il cappo della refectione delle chiese, quali si presupponevano dannificate, alleguando essi popolari non esser luoro causa di tal danno, et perciò non esser tenui secondo la luoro Relligione, à qu'al effetto intendono raccorrer da V. A. Serenissima accioli fesse levato detto Cappo, il che

The Copy of another Petition.

Most Serene Lord,

THe most humble and most faithfull subjects of your most Serene Highness, the people of the Valleys of Luserna, Angrogna, Perosa, San Martino, Meana, Matis, Talluco, Roccapia, San Bartholomeo, Prarustino, represent humbly to your most Serene Highness, being those who make profession of the Reformed Religion, That whereas it pleased your most Serene Highness, upon the ninth of April last past, to grant them some heads concerning the liberty of their Religion, exercise, and deportments, Which heads were declared and enlarged upon the 14. of May, by the most Serene Princess Margarita, and by the form of the said heads there ought obligation to be given from all the Commonalties within ten dayes then next coming, the which they could not execute by reason of the difficulties of the said Valleys assembling themselves together, and also because the people refused to execute the Article concerning the making up again of the Churches, which were presupposed to be damnified, those of the people alledging that they were not the cause of the said damages, and therefore that they, according to their religion, ought not to repair them; but said, they intend to have recourse to your most Serene Highness, to the end that Article might be taken from

off

non se potuto fare per l'absenza di V. A. per Nizza, et doppo essendo occorso che il Capitano Gallina & sua compagnia, è venuto alla sproveduta con furia sopra d'essi contro la mente di V. A. Serenissima perpetrando molti eccessi, ch' hanno constretto si suoi sudditi à pigliar l'armi & diffender se stessi & luoro figliuoli dalla violenza, come l'istessa legge di natura lo comanda, vaudendosi imminente un crudel, massacro s'essi non si riparavano cò me statto fatto anche altre volte ne' nostri tempi, il tutto considerato desiderando li poveri supplicanti ritrovare qual ch'opportuno alleggerimento à i luoro mali, stimando in la persona dil Villaro & Bobbio, esser stati tutti assaliti, & anche minaciati di maggior rouina, desiderosi di viver in buono pace sotto la protezione & fedel salvaguardia di V. A. Serenissima raccorrendo humilmente à piedi di quella supplicano resti servita accordargli l'infrascritti cappi.

off them, the which they were not able to do by reason of the absence of your Highness at Nizza; and since it having falln out that the Captain Gallina and his Company came unexpectedly with fury upon them, against the intention of your most Serene Highness, committing many excesses which have constrained your subjects to take Arms and defend themselves and their children from violence, as the very law of nature commands, seeing a cruel massacre imminent over them, if they defended not themselves, as hath been done also otherwhiles in our times; The whole being considered, the poor Petitioners desiring to finde some seasonable ease of their sufferings, esteeming themselves to have been all assailed in the person of Villaro and Bobbio, and threatned also with greater ruine, being desirous to live in good peace under the protection and faithfull safeguard of your most Serene Highness, and prostrating themselves humbly at your feet, they pray you will be pleased to grant them the Articles underwritten.

I.

Primar confirmar a detti supplicanti li capitoli sia al giorno presente concessi, non ostante il trascorso di detta dilatione datta gli, attesi datti impedimenti rimet tendosi tutti sinattivi ch'habitanti in liberta di star, habitar, andar, venir negoziar & marcondar per ogni luogo di dette Valli, & nei stati di V. A. senza esser molestati per causa di detta Relligione, & dove non è lecito di dogmatizare, sia al meno lecito responder à chi interrogarà, che sono di detta Relligione.

Primo S. A. non intende siano molestati per le pretesa luoro Relligione mentre s'astenghino, d'essercitarla fuori delli luoghi delle Valli di Luserna, San Martino e Perosa, & facendolo solamente nelle limiti tollerati in dette tre Valli, nelle quali puotranno rehabitare, sospendendo quanto ad esse l'ordine fatto per quelli ch'hanno beni fuori delle limite designate, confirmandoli le risposte datte alli capitoli delli nove d' Aprile, & quatordecì di Maggio passato non ostante il trascorso dil tempo.

II.

Secondo, Liberar detti huomini, e Valli dal cippo della refectione delle dette Chiese a luoro in commune non aspettante per non esser stati autori, ne causa di tal danno.

Il Secondo, S. A. libera li huomini & Valli in commune.

III.

Terzo, Nel cippo de banditi dichiarare che non siano tenuti, salvo à dar braccio forte alla giustizia per captura de malfattori quando ne saranno richiesti ogni Communità al suo ordinario Magistrato, servati li privileggi soliti di ciascheduni luoghi.

Il Terzo, S. A. lo concede.

IV.

Quarto, Per quiete publica delle Valli, far perdonanza d'ogni porto d'armi proibite, & d'ogni eccesso commesso per fatto di Relligione di sudetti, e

Il Quarto, S. A. concede la gratia & abolitione generale, e particolare supplicata, eccetunati solamente Giovanni Fraschetto, & Danielle Rollo, d' Angrogna,

I.

First, to confirm to the said Petitioners the Articles granted till this present day, notwithstanding the elapsing of the said time given them, in consideration of the said impediments, allowing all, as well Natives as Inhabitants, full liberty to stay, inhabit, go, come, traffick, and merchandise through all places of the said Valleys, and in the Estates of your Highness, without being molested by reason of their said Religion; and that in such places where they are not permitted to publish their doctrines, it may at least be lawfull for them to answer such as shall ask them whether they be of the said Religion.

II.

Secondly, To free the said men and Valleys from the Article of repairing the Churches again, it not belonging to them in common, because they were not the Authors nor cause of such damage.

III.

Thirdly, In the Article of the Out-laws to declare, that they are not obliged, except to assist the taking of malefactors when they shall be required thereto, every Commonalty to its ordinary Magistrate, preserving the usual priviledges of every particular place.

IV.

Fourthly, for the publike quiet of the Valleys, to give pardon to the above-said, for all carrying of prohibited Arms, and for all excesses committed for matter of Religion; and as to the

First his Highness doth not understand that they should be molested for their pretended Religion; Provided they abstain from exercising it out of the places of the Valleys of Luserna, San Martino, and Perosa, and perform it onely in the limits tolerated in the said 3. Valleys in which they may re-inhabit, suspending, as to them, the Order made for those who have goods out of the appointed limits, confirming to them the answers given to the Articles of the ninth of April and the fourteenth of May past, notwithstanding the lapse of time.

As to the second, his Highness freeth the men and Valleys in general.

The third his Highness granteth.

The fourth his Highness grants, as to the pardon and general abolition, and the particular petitioned for, excepting onely Giovanni Fidscherto, and Danielle Rollo of Angrogna, Danielle

quanto al fatto del Villar e Bobbio, siano liberati d'ogni molestia per le sudite ragioni mettendo il tutto in buona tranquillità & nel pristino stato, & in particolare far la gratta promessa à Giovanni Capello di San Giovanni, Danielle e Michele de Chabrioli della Torre, à Giovanni Baggio, Giovanni Artero, Giacomo Artero, Giacomo Blanco, Davide Graglio, Giovanni Ticolo, Giovanni Lorenzoto d'Arbona Parochia della Perosa, & à Bertino Avandeto, dell'Anverso delle Porte, & à Cesare Bastero del Dopione soldato nel forte di Pralviggì, & anche conceder abolitione generale d'ogni delitto & pena tanto alli Catholici di dette Valli, che della Relligione, per quiete di dette Valli & luoro communi particolari alli nodari della Relligione dall'inquisitione generale contra Nodari sino al presente.

V.

Sia Servita in somma di rimetter & conservar detti Popoli et huomini in quel stato et libertà, circa la Relligione et esercizio di quella, ch'hanno goduta sotto il beneplacito di V. A. Serenissima dal principio di suo Domino sin al principio delle passate et presenti perturbationi, non ostante ogni ordine, et decreto fatto publicato in contrario.

VI.

In essequitione dell' accordo fatto alla Torre della Valle di Luserna, per rescritto della S. Prencipeffa Margarita sotto li

na, Danielle Corsero di Luserna, Filippo Rosso del Villar, Danielle Charbonero di Bobbio, et Giovanni Gaffero della Torre, attezza la gravetza de' luoro de liti, & riservate le pene pecuniarie spettanti alli Vassali, et mediante due millia Ducatoni, oltro le spese da pagarsi, secondo la cotizatione del Senatore Guidetto Delegato, fatta sotto li cinque del presente, con li deputati delle Valli di Luserna, Perosa, e San Martino.

Il quinto resta provisto per la risposta fatta al primo capo, mandando offervarsi, non ostante ogni ordine in contrario.

Il sexto S. A. lo concede inhibendo al Tesoriere di molestarli oltre, et contro la del forma rescritto supplicato ordinando al

bui

business of Villar and Bobbio, that they may be freed from all molestation for the said reasons, restoring all into a good tranquillity and to the former condition. And in particular, to give the pardon promised to Giovanni Capello of San Giovanni, Danielle and Michele Chabrioli of La Torre, to Giovanni Baggio, Giovanni Artero, Giacomo Bianco, Davide Graglio, Giovanni Ticolo, Giovanni Lorenzoto of Arbona a Parish of Perosa, and to Bertino Avandeto of Anverso delle Porte, and to Cesare Borstero of Dapione, souldier in the Fort of Praluiggi, and also to grant a general abolition of all crimes and penalties, aswel to the Catholicks of the said Valleys, as to those of the Religion, for the quiet of the said Valleys, and for the common good; in particular to the Notaries of the Religion, that they may be freed from the General Inquisition that hath been hitherto made against Notaries.

V.

That your Highness would be pleased in full to remit and conserve the said people and men, in that state and liberty, as to Religion and the exercise thereof, which they have enjoyed under the good pleasure of your most Serene Highness, from the beginning of his government, until the beginning of the past and present troubles, notwithstanding any Order and Decree made and published to the contrary.

VI.

That in execution of the Agreement made at La Torre in the Valley of Luferna, by an Act of the most Serene Princess Margarita, upon the

Daniele Corfero of Luferna, Filippo Rosso of Villar, Daniele Charbone-
roto of Bobbio, and Giovanni Gafsetto of La Torre, considering the hainousness of their crimes, and reserving the pecuniary penalties belonging to his Vassals, and upon payment of two thousand Ducatoons, besides charges to be paid, according to the assessment of the Senator Guidetto Delegate, made upon the fifth of this present, with the Deputies of the Valleys of Luferna, Perosa, and San Martino.

The fifth remains provided for in the Answer to the first Article, his Highness commanding that it should be observed, notwithstanding any order to the contrary.

The sixth his Highness grants it, prohibiting his Treasurer to molest them further and contrary to the form of the thing petitioned for, ordering

14 del Maggio proxime passato, & ordine dato da V. A. à Monsignor di Luserna sotto li 20 del Mese di proxime passato far buono sopra il tasso della Valle li pagamenti fatti alla compagnia del Capitano Gallina, tenuta da V. A. nel luogo di Luserna per servizio publico, & mandar al Contadore di far il conto sommario del pagamento fatto ad esso Capitano, secondo la tassa fattagli d'ordine di V. A. del fu Signor Governatore di Pinerolo, & accordato del numero de' soldati con esso Capitano, come ne sono informati detto Monsignor di Luserna, et il Signore Senatore Guidetto, mandato ivi da V. A. & fatti li conti sopra essi pagamenti, & accordo mandar al Theforiere & Camera de Conti far buono il pagamento sopra il tasso presente, e quartieri d'avenire alla forma d'essi rescritti sopra quali s'è fatto il pagamento, non ostante ogni ordine contrariante, atteso detto accordo & rescritto.

VII.

Mandar che le presenti le siano spediti gratis de Sigillo, Signatura & ogni emolumento, il che speranno ottener dalla clemenza di V. A. Serenissima per la conservazione, e prosperità, della quale pregaranno il Signore Iddio.

Contator Robbio di prender nota delli pagamenti fatti al Capitano Gallina, & suoi soldati per dargline debito nelli luoro conti.

Il Sestimo, S. A. lo rimette all' arbitrio del Gran Cancelliere, Dat. in Torino il penultimo di Septembre, Mille sci cento tre. Sinate,

Carlo Emanuel.

V. Provana. V. Solaro. V. per Scardo Monte Oliveto, debitamente firmate & sottoscrutte,

Borfier, Secretara.

14 of May last past, and the order given by your Highness to my Lord of Luserna, upon the Twentieth of the Moneth of last past, you will make good upon the Tax of the Valleys, the payments made to the Company of Captain Gallina, kept by your Highness in the place of Luserna for the publick Service, and command the Auditor to make a Summary account of the payment made to the said Captain, according to the Tax made by your Highness Order, by the late Lord Governour of Pinerolo, and agreed on concerning the number of the Souldiers with the said Captain, as the said Lord of Luserna & the Lord Senator Guidetto, sent thither by your Highness, have been informed therein; And that according to the accounts upon those payments, and that agreement, you will command the Treasurer and Chamber of Accounts, to adjust the payment upon the present Tax and Quarters hereafter, according to the form of those Acts upon which the payment hath been made, notwithstanding any Order to the contrary, in reference to the said Agreement and Acts.

VII.

That you will command, that the present things may be dispatched without paying for the Seal, Signature, or any other payment, which they hope to obtain of the clemency of your most Serene Highness, for whose preservation and prosperity they shall pray unto the Lord God.

the Auditor Robbio to take a note of the payments made to the Captain Gallina and his Souldiers, for to allow it them as a debt upon their Accompts.

As to the seventh, His Highness remits it to the disposal of the Great Chancellour. Given in Turin the 29 of September, One thousand six hundred, and three. Signed,

Carlo Emanuel.

Seen, Provana. Seen, Solaro. Seen, by Sicardo Monte Oliveto; duly signed and subscribed,

Borsier, Secretary.



Nome e cognome di quelli ch' hanno sotto scritto l' originale del memoriale Suditto.

Giovanni Bonetto Sindico d' Angrogna, Giovanni Oddino consule d' Angrogne, Giovanni Appia deputato per San Giovanni, Daniiele Peyroto consule di San Giovanni, Stefano Mondone Nodaro & Secretaro & eletto dalla Communita di Bobbio, Stefano Mansa del Villaro consule, Giacomo Fontana eletto del Villaro, Giuseppe Pelenco del Villaro, Samuel Falco di Bubiana, Bartholomeo Griglian di San Bartholomeo deputato, Giacomo Gaio eletto per Prarostino, Questo è il Segno di Giacomo Giaretto deputato di Prarostino, Paulo Danna di Roccapiatta Consule, Pietro Tersiano eletto per Miano, Pietro Longo habitante al Talluco a nome di tutti gl' altri habitanti della religione che non si sono ritrovati, Fo. Antonio Bonio di Matteo eletto, Tomaso Bellardo, Giovanni Giacomo Bontempo, Stefano Botto, Ugo Poeto, Pietro Botto, Gaspardo Calvo, Giovanni Forengo, Antonio Massetto, Giovanni Lorenzato, Antonio Botto, Giovanni Bolleardo, Martino Bertino, Michelle Baudo consuli & eletti della Perosa, Fo Sudetto Giacomo Bontempo al nome delli souranominati della Parrochia della Perosa, & da luoro richiesto ho la presente sotto scrittura fatta, Fo Antonio Martinato deputato per Perosa, e Dobione, Antonio Grangetto del Villaro della Perosa eletto, Giovanni Giabero di Pramollo à nome di ditta Communita, Giovanni Colombato di San Germano, Fo David Laurentio nodaro & di Commisione delli Consuli di tutta la Valle di San Martino, & altri particolari cappi di casa congregati inanti il molto Illustre Signore serenissimo & Dellegato S. A. serenissima il Signore Antonio Guidetto mi sono sottoscritto à nome d' essa Valle, & parimente à nome proprio, & parimente io Giovanni Laurentio mi sono sotto scritto à nome proprio & di tutta la Valle predetta & di commisione come sopra, & parimente io Giacomo Trono de Antonio à nome proprio, & come sovra mi sono sotto scritto.

The



The Names and Surnames of those who subscribed the Original of the Memorial above said.

Giovanni Bonetto Syndick of Angrogna, Giovanni Oddino Consul of Angrogna, Giovanni Appia Deputy for San Giovanni, Danielle Peyroto Consul of San Giovanni, Steffano Mondone Notary and Secretary elected by the Commualty of Bobbio, Steffano Maufa of Villaro Con-consul, Giacomo Fontana chosen by those of Villaro, Giuseppe Pelenco of Villaro, Samœl Falco of Bubiana, Bartholomeo Griglio Deputy of San Bartholomeo, Giacomo Gaio for Prarostino, this is the Mark of Giacomo Giaretto Deputy of Prarostino, Paulo Danna Consul of Roccapiatta, Pietro Terziano chosen for Miano, Pietro Longo Inhabitant of Talluco, in the name of all the other Inhabitants of the Religion which are not present, Jo. Antonio Bonio chosen for Matteo, Tomaso Ballard, Giovanni Giacomo Bontempo, Steffano Botto, Ugo Poeto, Pietro Botto, Gaspardo Calvo, Giovanni Forengo, Antonio Maffetto, Giovanni Lorenzoto, Antonio Botto, Giovanni Bolleardo, Martino Bertolino, Michelle Baudo Consuls, and elected for Perosa. I the above said Jacomo Bontempo, in the name of the above said which were nominated for the Parish of Perosa, and at their Request, have made the present Subscription. I Antonio Martinato, Deputy for Perosa, and Dobione Antonio Grangetto of Villaro chosen for Perosa, Giovanni Giahero of Pramollo, in the name of the said Commualty, Giovanni Colombato of San Germano, I Davide Laurentio Notary and Commissioner of the Consuls of the whole Valley of San Martino, and other particular Heads of Families gathered together before the most illustrious Lord Seriator and Delegate of his most serene Highness the Lord Antonio Guidetto, have subscribed in the name of that Valley, and likewise in mine own name; as also I Giovanni Laurentio have subscribed in mine own name, and in the name of the whole Valley aforesaid, and by Commission as before; and I Giacomo Trono d' Antonio in mine own name, and as above, have subscribed in the same manner.

Sere-



Serenissimo Signore,

L*I fedelissimi, & humilissimi sudditi di V. A. serenissima della Rel-
ligione delle Valli di Luserna, Perosa & San Martino & d' altri
luoghi a quelle congiunti, havendo ne i tempi passati ottenuto dalla clemenza
di V. A. & ancho dalla gloriosa memoria del serenissimo Padre di quella
alcune benigne Concessioni circa l' esercizio di detta luoro religione si sono
sempre adoperati di viver conforme à quelle Christianamente sotto la pro-
tettione & obbedienza di V. A. nel che desiderano poter sempre quietamente
continuare. Hora ritrovandosi inquietati all' occasione d' ditti contrarianti
alle sudette luoro concessioni quali si dicano publicati in alcuni luoghi di
detta Valle di Luserna, & procedendosi all' esegutione delle pene in detti
editti contenute, con minacie di maggior danno, assicurandosi questo non
procedere dalla mente di V. A. dalla quale sola appresso l' ajuto divino
aspettano, come dal luoro naturale clementissimo Prencipe la necessaria libe-
ratione, hanno pensato di raccorrer à piedi di quella humilmente supplica
che resti servita secondo la sua solita benignita inbire à detti supplicanti
ogni molestia per il fatto di religione rimettendoli in pacifico statto, & à
quest' effetto confirmar & conceder luoro le humili richieste sequenti.*

Most



Most serene Lord,

THe most faithfull and most humble Subjects of your most serene Highness of the Religion of the Valleys of Luferna, Perosa, and San Martino, and of the other places conjoynd with them, having in times past obtained of the clemency of your Highness, and also of your most serene Father of glorious memory, certain favourable Grants concerning the exercise of their said Religion, have always endeavoured to live conformably to them in a Christian manner under the protection and obedience of your Highness, in which they desire they may always quietly continue; but now finding themselves disquieted upon occasion of the Edicts, contrary to their Grants aforesaid, which are said to be published in certain places of the said Valley of Luferna, and proceedings being made to the execution of the Penalties contained in the said Edicts, with threatnings of greater damage, they assuring themselves that this doth not proceed from the intention of your Highness, from whom alone, next under God, they expect as from their natural and most gracious Prince a deliverance so necessary, they have thought fit to cast themselves at your feet, humbly beseeching that you would be pleased, according to your wonted goodness, to forbid all molestation of your said Petitioners for matters of Religion, restoring them into a peaceable condition, and for this purpose to confirm and grant them the humble Requests following.

Al

*Al primo S. A. a conferma & manda offervarsi le concessioni fatte alli suppli-
canti sotto li 9. d' Aprile 14. Maggio, &
penultimo di Settembre 1603. in quan-
to alle Valli di Luserna, San Martino &
Perosa, insieme Roccapiatta, San Bartho-
lomeo, Prarossino & altri luoghi nelle
concessioni come si supplica, & frà li li-
miti gratiosamente tollerati solamente,
nonostante ogni altro ordine in contrario,
& insieme luoro fa gratia & remissione
di tutte le pene incorsi per contraventio-
ni alli suoi ordini, & per altri delitti,
& eccessi commessi inanzi l' indulto ge-
nerale, non ostante le sentenze del capi-
tano di giustizia & del Senato, derogan-
do in questa parte à quello che dispone
detto indulto, & cio tutto S. A. ha fatto,
& fa di gratia speciale, & mediante an-
che finanza di Ducatoni sei milla da pa-
garsi a ratta & secondo il solito delle tre
Valli sudette con questo però che quelli di
San Giovanni debbano murare la porta
della Chiesa nuovamente fatta & non al-
tramente ne in altro modo.*

*Al secondo et ultimo S. A. lor con-
cede. Datti in Torino li 20. di Giugno
1620. signato*

*Carlo Emanuel,
V. Argentero, V. Cernusco, Carron,
Arnaldo Magalli Secretario.*

*Primo resti servita di confirmare
tutte le benigne concessioni tanto di V. A.
serenissima che serenissimo suo Padre
felice memoria à luoro fatte, si che pos-
sino continuare nel libero esercizio di rel-
ligione delli luoghi sin' al presente tolle-
rati et usitati non ostante ogni ordine
publicato et tanto fatto che da farsi
in contrario disponente, annullando tutte
le processure, consfische, dichiarazioni di
pene, finanze, et inquisitioni fatte
all' occasione di detti ordini, rimettendo
tutti l' inquietati et molestati per tal
fatto in pacifico statto, si che possino per
l' avvenire vivere sott' il Dominio di V. A.
et mandar gli siano le suddette richieste
concesse et interinate gratis, liberandoli
dal Quos, decime, Albergo, sigillo, sig-
natura, et emolumento, il che speranno
ottenere et pregaranno il Signore per la
felicità di quella, et de serenissima Pren-
cipi. Registrate 3. 170. Registro primo
245. dico 245. Registrato in Camera.*

As to the first, his Highness confirms it, and commands that the Grants made unto the Petitioners upon the 9. April, 14. May, and last but one of September 1603. shall be observed as to the Valleys of Luserna, San Martino, and Perosa, together with Roccaplatta, San Bartholomeo, Prarostino, and the other places in the Grants, as is petitioned, and within the Limits graciously tolerated only, notwithstanding any other Order unto the contrary, and also he gives unto them pardon and remission of all the Penalties incurred for breaking his Orders, and for other faults and excesses committed before the general pardon, notwithstanding the Sentences of the Captain of Justice and the Senate, derogating in this part from that which the said Pardon disposeth, and all this his Highness hath done and doth of special favour, and also upon payment of six thousand Ducatoons, to be paid at the rate and according as usual, by the said three Valleys upon this condition; moreover that those of San Giovanni shall stop up the Gate of the Church newly made, and not otherwise, nor in other manner.

To the second and last his Highness grants them. Given in Turin the 20. of June. 1620. signed

Carlo Emanuel,

Seen Argentero, Seen Cernusco,
Carron.
Arnaldo Magalli, Secretary.

First, that you would be pleased to confirm all the gracious Grants made to them, as well by your most serene Highness, as by your most serene Father of happy memory, so that they may continue in the free exercise of their Religion in the places hitherto tolerated and used, notwithstanding any Order published, and as well made as to be made to the contrary, and that you will annul all the proceedings, confiscations, declarations of penalties, fines and inquisitions made upon occasion of the said Orders, restoring all those who have been disquieted or molested for such occasion into a peaceable condition, so that they may hereafter live under the Dominion of your Highness, and that you will command that the said Requests may be granted and interinated for them gratis, freeing them from the payment of the Quos, Decima, Albergo, Sigillo, Signatura, and other charges whatsoever, which they hope to obtain, and they shall pray to the Lord for the happiness of your self, and of the most serene Princeps. Registred 3. 170. Register. First 245. I say 245. Registred in the Chamber.



The Ducal Chamber.

BE it known to all men, that upon the Petition presented here on the behalf of the Men of the Religion of the Valleys of Luserna, Perosa, San Martino, and the other places adjoining thereto, praying that it would please us to interinate, admit, and approve the answers which his most Serene Highness hath been pleased to give, to the Memoriall which they presented to him the Twentieth of June last past, signed with his Highness hand, by which he confirms to the said Petitioners the Grants made them the Ninth of April, the Fourteenth of May, and the Nine and twentieth of September, one thousand six hundred and three, which he commands to be observed as to the Valleys of Luserna, Perosa, and San Martino, together with Roccapinata, San Bartholomeo, Prarostino, and other places of which mention is made in the said Grants, and onely within the limits graciously tolerated, notwithstanding any other order to the contrary; pardoning to them also, and remitting all the penalties incurred for breaking the Orders of His Highness, and other faults and excesses committed before the general Pardon, notwithstanding the sentences of the Chief Justice, and of the Senate. Derogating in this point from that which the said pardon disposeth, as well of special favour, as upon the payment of Six thousand Ducatoons to be paid rateably according to what is usual in the three Valleys abovesaid, and also upon condition that those of San Giovanni be

La Camera Ducale.

AD ogniuno sia manifesto che sovra la supplica presentata per parte dell'huomini della Religione delle Valli di Luserna, Perosa, San Martino, & d'altri luoghi à quelli congiunti, accio ci pia cesse interinare, ametter & approvare le risposte che S. A. Serenissima s'è compiacinta di dar al memoriale che quelli l'hanno sporto li vinti de Giugno proxime passato, di mano del stessa Altezza firmata, per laquale conferma alli stessi supplicanti le concessioni fatte gli sotto li nove d'Aprile, 14. Maggio, & penultimo di Settembre mille secento tre, qualè manda osservarsi, in quanto alle Valli di Luserna, San Martino, Perosa, insieme Roccapinata, San Bartholomeo, Prarostino, & altri luoghi de quali nelle detto Concessioni, & frà li limiti gratiosamente tollerati solamente, non ostante ogni altro ordine in contrario, facendoli insieme gratia & remissione di tutte le pena incorse per contraventione alli ordini di S. A. et per altri delitti & eccessi commessi inanti l'indulto generale, non ostante le sentenze del Capitano de giustizia, & del Senato. Derrogando in questa parte à quelle che dispone detto indulto, tanto di gratia speciale, che mediante finanza di Ducatoni sei milla da pagarsi a ratta secondo il solito delle tre Valli sudete & conche quelli di San Giovanni

debbano

debbano murare la porta della Chiesa novamente fatta, & non altrimenti n' in altro modo. Et per la seconda risposta al detto memoriale l'istessa Altezza concede luoro che l'espeditone gli sia interinata gratis esimendoli similmente del pagamento del quos, decima, albergo, sigillo, signatura, et d'ogn' altro emolumento, e più à pieno, come in dette risposte si legge, et che le fosse opportunamente provveduto, Hora veduta la supplica sopra presentataci con il predetto memoriale sporto à S. A. continente due cappi di mano dell'istessa A. firmate, debitamente spedite, sigillate, et sottoscritte Caron. Datt. in questa città li vinti di Giugno proxime passato com' ancho le conclusioni del Signore Antonio Ghiglioti Avvocato Patrimoniale, et il tutto ben considerato, Abbiamo interinato, ammesso, et approvato, et per le presenti interiniamo, ammettiamo et approviamo, per quanto à noi spetta le risposte sopra designate per goder l'impetranti dell' utile et beneficio d'esse secondo luoro forma et tenore, mandando che quelle col sudetto memoriale siano, registrate nelli registri nostri per haverli raccorso al bisogno, in fede habbiamo concedute le presenti. Datt. in Torino li dieci sette d'Agosto, mille sei cento vinti, Per l'Illustrissima Camera Ducale de Conti sudetta, debitamente sigillate, et sottoscritte, Fasioti.

be obliged to stop up the gate of the Church newly made, and not otherwise, nor in other manner: And for a second answer to the said Memorial, his Highness grants them that the dispatch thereof be interinated for them gratis, exempting them likewise from the payment of the Quos, Decima, Albergo, Sigillo, Signatura, and all other fees and charges whatsoever, as is more fully to be read in the said answers, and that they shall be seasonably provided for; Now having seen the Petition above presented here, together with the aforesaid Memorial presented to his Highness containing two Articles, signed with his Highnesses hand, duly expedited, sealed, and subscribed, Caron. Dated in this City the twentieth of June last past, as also concluding with Signor Antonio Ghiglioti Patrimonial Advocate, and having well considered the whole, We have interinated, admitted and approved, and do by these presents interinate, admit and approve, as far as to us belongs, the answers above-mentioned, that the Petitioners may enjoy the profit and benefit of them according to their form and tenor, commanding that they, together with the above-said Memorial, be registred in our Registers, that recourse may be had thereto upon occasion. In witness whereof we have granted these presents; Given at Turin, the 17 of August, One thousand six hundred and twenty, by the most Illustrious Ducal Chamber of Accounts before mentioned, Duly sealed and subscribed, Fasioti.



Copy of a Petition.

Most Excellent Lords,

THe Commonalties and men of the Valleys of Luferna, Perofa, San Martino, and other places of the Reformed Religion, have obtained of his most Serene Highness, the here-recited Heads and Answers, confirming to them their ancient Grants and abolitions of some criminal Proceſſes, which were formed againſt them at the inſtance of your Highness Exchequer, upon payment of fix thousand Ducatoons. The which particulars and abolitions having been admitted by the most Illuſtrious Chamber of Accounts without any difficulty, as appears by the Patents duly sealed, and subscribed *Faſſiotti*, of the seventeenth of this August of the present year, desiring to obtain the same Interination from the most Excellent Ducal Senate, they have thought fit to have recourse to your Excellencies;

Humbly beseeching you that you would be pleased to admit, approve, and interinate the said Heads, Answers, Grants, and abolitions petitioned for, fully and wholly, according to the form, intention, and tenor of the said Heads, and things petition'd. This was underwritten; *Reggis*, Advocate.

A Copy of the Decree.

Let it be communicated to one of the Lords Advocates of the Exchequer, that he may conclude it. At Turin, 3^o August 1620. V. Comes.

Copia di Supplica.

Excellentissimi Signori,

LE Comunità & huomini delle Valli di Luferna, Perofa, San Martino, & altri luoghi della Riformata Relligione, hanno ottenuto de S. A. Serenissima li quivi alligati capitoli & risposte, confirmando de luoro antiche concessioni & abolitioni d'alcune inquisitioni criminali, che le venevano formate instante il fisco di V. S. A. mediante finanza di Ducatoni sei millia, Quali Capitoli & abolitioni effende state ammesse dall' Illuſtriſſima Camera de Conti senza difficoltà alcuna, come ne consta per patenti debitamente ſigillati, & sottoscrutte *Faſſiotti*, delli diece sette del corrente Agosto del presente Anno, desiderando ottenere la meda interinatione dall' Excellentissimo Ducal Senato, hanno pensato da luoro EE. racorrer.

Humilmente supplicandole restar servite, voler ammetter, approvar, & interinar detti capitoli, risposte Concessioni & abolitioni supplicate in tutto & per tutto alla forma, mente & tenore di detti Capitoli & cose supplicate, il che, sottoscritto *Reggis*, Advocate.

Copia di Decreto.

Communicetur uni ex Dominis Advocatis fisci, ut concludat, Taurini 3^o. Augusti 1630. V. Comes.

Copia di Conclusioni.

Vidi, & non dissentio approbari supplicata concessione, modo non quoad condemnatos in pœnam pecuniariam, sit saluum jus officialibus, maxime prohibetur fiscalibus pro eo: um juribus maxima decima fiscali; & quoad condemnatos in pœnam corporalem teneantur sese constituere pro interinazione, Pastoris, Memoriale.

Memoriale Dictim.

L' Anno del Signore mille sei cento vinti & alli quatro di Settembre in Torino giudicialmente avanti l' Eccellentissimo Senato.

Sono comparso Monsignore Horatio Ballayra procuratore delli particolari delle Valli di Luserna, Perosa, San Martino & altri luoghi a quelle congiunti come di già ha fatto altre volte fede, produce la supplica à S. A. Serenissima con le lettere di gratia, & abolitione da quella ottenute per la processura instante il fisco Ducale contro detti particolari formata, Concessioni d'altri cappi, come per le risposte al margine d'essa supplica ò sy memoriale appare, instando che detta abolitione, Concessioni & risposte siano interinate, ammesse & approvate secondo luoro forma, mente & tenore senza alcuna restritione, conditione ne qualifikatione, & come sono anche dall' Illu-

A Copy of the Conclusions.

I have seen, and do not dissent, that the Things Petitioned for should be approved by a Concession, provided it do not extend to such as are condemned to a penalty of money. As likewise that the right of the Officers be preferred, But especially that the Fiscals be prohibited to claim their Fiscals Fee of decimation, and that those who are condemned to corporal punishment, be bound to undertake that these things shall be interinated by their pastor.

A Memorial from day to day.

In the year of our Lord One thousand six hundred and twenty, and upon the 4th of September judicially before the most excellent senate.

There hath appeared Mr. Horatio Ballayra, Procurator of the particular Members of the Valleys of Lucerna, Perosa, San Martino, and the other places conjoynd with them, as already at other times he hath given testimony, producing a petition to his most serene Highness with letters of pardon and abolition obtained from him for the process which was formed at the instance of the Ducal Exchequer, contrary to the said particular grants of other heads, as appears by the answers on the margine of that petition or memorial, making request that the said abolition, grants and answers may be interinated, admitted, and approved, according to their form, intention, and tenor, without any restriction, condition, or qualification whatsoever, even as the said Concessions and Abolitions of the twentieth of June last past, were ratified by the most Illu-

strious

strious Court, as appears from the ratification of the said Court, which he produced on the seventeenth of August last past, expedited in due form, and in observance of the said Abolition, all particular Inquisitions are thereby prohibited, with all other molestation, whether real or personal, according to the form and meaning of the said Letters, for the observation whereof he makes request, otherwise protests against the non observance, and that he will have a new recourse to his most Serene Highness to obtain justice, on the one part. And the noble Fiscal General Darmello, on the behalf of the Exchequer, opposeth the asserted Letters, as also the Memorandum of the particular Professors of the Reformed Religion in opposition thereto, concerning the erection and subreption, as being a thing whereof the matter of fact was not truly related, to which purpose he produced the Acts of Inquisition formed against them, begun under the
and ended by the sentence of

with all things contained in those Acts on the behalf of the Exchequer, the product thereof being mentioned and designed onely for profit, and did insist that the asserted interination petitioned for should be recalled; Or that however before all other things it should be ordered, that the particulars enquired into, and the persons condemned to corporal punishment, should personally appear in the persons of the Senate, in conformity to the new Orders, causing the same to be observed, and all Acts made or to be made in prejudice of the Exchequer, to be made void, and that he may obtain justice to be done on the other part.

Which the most Excellent Senate

*strissima Camera state interinate della data esse, Concessioni & abolitione delli vinti del prossime passato Giugno, & dall' interinatione d'essa Camera qual anche produce delli diece sette dell'hor scorso Agosto, il tutto in debita forma speditto, & in osservanza d'essa abolitione sy inhibita à tutti li particolari inquisiti & altri ogni real & personal molestia alla forma e mente di dette lettere, de qual osservanza implora, altramente protesta dell' inosservanza & d'haver nuovo racorso à S. A. Serenissima & farsegli giustizia per una parte: Et il nobile Fiscal General Monsignor Darmello, per le ragioni & interessi del Fisco oppone contro l'asserte lettere & memoriale delli particolari della pretesa Relligione avversanti prod. dall' e-reptione & surreptione, come non narrata la verità del fatto, al cui effetto prod. gl'atti dell' inquisitione contro quelli formati, comminciati sotto li
& finiti per sentenza, delli*

con ogni cosa in essi atti per parte del fisco detta producta mentionata & designata nell' utili solamente & infra repellerse l'asserta domandata interinatione, ò in ogni caso ordinarli avanti ogni cosa che li particolari inquisiti, & condannati in pena corporale, si debbino personalmente costituire nelle carceri Senatorie conforme à novi ordini, facci osservanza d'esse & della nullità d'ogni atto fatto et da farsi in pregiudicio del fisco, et farsegli giustizia per l'altra parte.

Il che udito il prefatto Eccellentissimo Senato

Senato ha assignate le parti à comparer avanti esso alli cinque di Settembre, per sentir sua sommaria ordinatione qual in questa causa proferir intende, come sarà di ragione, e giustizia. Datt. per detto Eccellentissimo Senato.

Ordinanza.

L' Anno del Signore mille sei cento vinti, & alli cinque di Settembre in Torino giudicialmente avanti il prefatto Eccellentissimo Senato.

Sono comparşi il nobil Fiscal Generale Mr. Darmello per le ragioni & interessi del Fisco, & Mr. Ballayra Procuratore, & al nome delli particolari della Relligione delle Valli di Luserna, Perosa, San Martino, Prarostino, Roccaplatta, San Bartholomeo, & altri luoghi, come ne gl'atti, a costandosi alli luoro precedenti richiesti, & senza da quelli in modo alcuno receder, instano conforme ad essi farsi, pronuntiarşi & ordinarşi in luoro rispettivamente favore con le spese per ambi le parti.

Il che udito il prefatto Eccellentissimo Senato ha ordinat o doverşi interinar come interina le Concessioni fatte da Sua Altezza sopra il memoriale d'elli vinti di Giugno sporto dalli particolari della pretesa Relligione delle Valli di Luserna, Perosa, San Martino, & altri luoghi secondo sua forma, mente, & tenore, escluse però d'esse il Capit. Capello

above-said having heard, they have cited the parties to make their personal appearance before them upon the Fifth of September, then and there to hear their final determination, which they intend to give concerning this affair, according to reason and justice. Given by the said most Excellent Senate.

The Ordinance.

In the Year of Our Lord, One thousand six hundred and twenty, and the Fifth day of September, in Turin, judicially, before the above-said most Excellent Senate.

There have appeared before us Mr. Darmello, the Noble Fiscal General, upon the Account of the Confiscation, together with Mr. Ballayra the Procurator, in the name of all the particular Professors of the Religion, in the Valleys of Lucerna, Perosa, San Martino, Prarostino, Roccaplatta, San Bartholomeo, and the other places specified in the Acts, according to their former requests, and they insist that all should be done, pronounced, and ordered in conformity thereof, without any manner of receding or going back from the same, a favourable respect being had to the expenses of each party.

All which being heard, the most Excellent Senate above-said hath ordained, that the Concessions made by his Highness, upon the Memorial of the Twentieth of June, concerning the particular Members and Professors of the Reformed Religion of the Valleys of Lucerna, Perosa, San Martino, should according to their form, meaning, and tenour, be ratified, as they are ratified, excluding nevertheless Captain Capello, especially

cially in regard of the murder by him committed upon the person of the deceased *Tomaso Bertone*; Provided, that they pay to the Officers and Fiscals their respective Fees, and defray the charges of the Process, with whatsoever payments relate to this Article. The which Ordinance as afore said Mr. *Ballaÿra* the Procurator of those of the Religion, hath accepted, and doth accept, as in the Acts are expressed, onely so far forth as it shall be profitable, and favourable to his Principles.

And the Fiscal General Mr. *Darmelli*, on the behalf of the Exchequer, hath not consented, nor yet doth consent thereunto, but doth protest the nullity thereof, and doth demand that with good supportance, &c. and that reparation be made, with good satisfaction. Signed, and subscribed, *Fassanino*, Secretary.

Extracted out of its true Original by me the Notary, subscribed in testimony hereof,

Mulazani, Notary.

massime l'homicidio da lui commesso nella persona del fu Tomaso Bertone, pagatte però alli Ufficiali & Fiscali luoro dritti & spese del processo, & quelle di quest' articolo compensate, laqual Ordinanza come sopra data Mr. Ballaÿra procuratore delli particolari della religione, come ne gl'atti hà accettate & accetta nelle parti à detti suoi principali utili, & favore voli solamente.

Et il Fiscal Generale Mr. Darmelli, par le ragioni & interessi del Fisco à quella non hà consentito ne consente, ma protesta della nullità, & chiede che con buona supportatione, &c. reparata. Datt. debittamente sigillata, & sottoscritta, Fassanino, Secretor.

Estratta dal proprio Originale per me Nodaro, sottoscritto in fede,

Mulazani, Nodaro.

These

These very Concessions were confirmed by Madame Royale, in the Year 1638. And again by his Royal Highness now reigning, upon the 30 of June 1649, and the Second of June, and the 29th of December, in the Year 1653. Upon which very day those of the Reformed Religion having re-iterated their supplications to his Royal Highness, to the end that the above-said Confirmation of the said Concessions might be *Senza alcuna restrittione, ne alteratione, non ostante qual si voglia ordine fatto, ò da farsi, ò qual si voglia altra cosa in contrario.* i. e. *Without any restriction or alteration, notwithstanding any Order made or to be made, or other thing whatsoever to the contrary.* His Royal Highness made them answer at the lower end of their Supplications, in the following termes. *Dichiara Sua Altezza Royale non esser di mente sua, che per le risposte date al memoriale a capi delli 2 Giugno 1653. s'intendino ampliate ne diminuite le Concessione debitamente spedite, le quali hanno li supplicanti rapportate del fu Duca Carlo Emanuel avo suo, & de alteri suoi serenissimi Predecessori. In Torino li 29 Dicembre, 1653. i. e. His Royal Highness declares, that it is not his intention that the Concessions which have been expedited in due form, which the Petitioners have obtained of the deceased Duke Charles Emanuel his Uncle, and of others his most Serene Predecessors, should be altered, enlarged, or diminished. In Turin the 29 of September, 1653.*

Court



Court of Savoy.

His Royal Highness's Answer to them was, that this Order was conformable both to justice, and the intent of their former Concessions, yet nevertheless, that he was contented graciously to hear what they could allege to the contrary; yea moreover, that he would be yet favourable to them, in case they would send Deputies to Turin, furnished with full Commission, drawn up in a due and legal form, with whom, etc.

This Admonition was reiterated by divers Ministers of State, and Members of a Committee constituted for that very end and purpose, consisting of the chief Counsellours of State and Justice, as also by the Marques of Pienezza, etc.

Notwithstanding they always refused to send Letters of Procuracion in a due form, etc.

Animadversion.

1. Alas! what justice was there, or indeed could there be, in driving so many thousands of Souls out of their ancient Possessions & Inheritances, & that within three days, in the very midst of Winter, and upon pain of death, in case they would not damn their Souls by turning Catholicks against their Consciences? And to make amends, promised them for their encouragement, to hear their Reasons and Requests afterwards? If they had had the least inclination to hear what they could say in their own defence, why did they first issue out so severe a Decree against them? The truth is, this proceeding is,

1. Against the Example of God himself, who though he be the supreme and absolute Judge of the whole World, (and *who can say unto him what dost thou?*) yet we finde that he first cited Adam, and gave him a fair Trial, before ever he turned him out of Paradise, or passed that heavy Sentence against him and his Posterity.

2. Against the disposition of common Right. For as Festus told King Agrippa, *The Law condemns no man before he which is accused have the Accusers face to face, and have licence to answer for himself concerning the Crime laid against him.* Yea, and which is more, *Restitutio possessionis datur quando Judex processit contra non citatum.* And all Civilians agree in this, namely, *Citationem requiri, ut quis se defendere possit, & ideo*

Gen. 3. 9.

Acts 25. 16.

Balw. in Conf.
327. 2. Vol.

ideo negans citationem dicitur negare defensionem, quæ cum in re naturali concedatur, nomini auferri debet. And to shew that a Prince himself cannot dispense with it, they confess it to be *Fare divino, Nec à Principe potest auferri citatio, adeo ut si non præcessit citatio, actus reddatur nullus.* Therefore the Order of Gastaldo must needs be void, as being repugnant and contrary both to all humane and divine Institutions.

Clem. Pastor.
de re jud.

Port. in Conf.
2. n. 7.

3. To whom were the poor people to adress themselves in such a case? Was it not to the Council *de extirpandis hæreticis*, from whom good Lord deliver us! and let all honest Protestants say, Amen! *O præclaros ovium custodes, ut aiunt, lupos!* What encouragement have the poor Larks to send their Deputies to the hungry Kites? or the Lambs to make their humble Adresses to the ravenous evening Wolves, who are hunting greedily after their prey? If it be replied, that there never was such a Council erected at *Turin*; We answer, 'tis true, there is but one great Council that bears that glorious Title *αὐτὸ ἑσθλὸν* and that's at *Rome*, which *Petrarcha* righteously calls *Fuscina d'ingannai, et tempio d'hæresis, &c.* But it's as true, that under that great Council there is a great number of other great Councils, in the Metropolitan and chief Cities of those Kings and States who depend on the See of *Rome*, and which are subordinate unto it. Yea, the Auditour *Gastaldo*, while he stiles himself, *Conservatore generale della santa fede per osservanza de gli Ordini contro la pretesa Religione Riformata, &c.* Does he not declare plainly that he himself is a Member of this Congregation? The Marquess *Pianezza* likewise has been constrained to confess, that the Assembly which had judged all those Affairs, sate in the House of the Arch-bishop of *Turin*, the said Arch-bishop being President; and if so, what could this be but an Ecclesiastical Assembly?

3. What were the *Letters of Procuration* which they refused to bring before this Assembly? Alas! they were such as must have been drawn by Popish Notaries, whereby they must have accepted of all that his royal Highness would have been pleased to ordain concerning them, renouncing and disclaiming all their ancient Rights, Privileges and Estates. There is no man can deny, but that the poor people used their utmost diligence to present their Requests to his Royal Highness, and indeed they longed for nothing more, than for such an opportunity as this to inform their sovereign Prince of the truth of all things, and if possible to remove those hard thoughts and sinister impressions, which their malicious Adversaries had so long laboured to possess his minde withall: but they could never obtain Audience, although all their Deputies made three distinct Voyages to *Turin* on set purpose, and were always sent back to the Council *de extirpandis hæreticis*, being thus banded between one and the other, as Balls between the Rackets, meerly to amuse them, and spin out the time till all things were ready for the slaughter of their Brethren in the Valleys. If it be objected that these Requests were not authentick, we affirm the contrary, and

and say, that they were both signed by the Hands of the Principal of the Valleys, and made authentick by the Judg of *Lucerna* himself, as the Adversaries well know: neither is there any other reason why they will not allow them authentick, but this, because they were not of their own penning and framing, and because the people were not so unwise and unwary, as to yield to accept of all that his Royal Highness should ordain concerning them, without this Restriction, *Salvis conscientiis, & antiquis concessionibus.*

Court of Savoy.

At the very same time they writ Letters to Foreign States, desiring their counsel, &c. amongst others, to the Ministers of Geneva, &c.

The Answer of the Ministers of Geneva was that they should have recourse to his Royal Highness, &c. yea, if after all they could obtain nothing, they should nevertheless obey their Sovereign.

They added, that they had not delivered their Letters to the Governours, Ne vobis vitio vertatur, &c.

Animadversion.

1. That the poor people had such recourse to other States and Princes, as is above specified, is by them denied, and by the other not at all proved.

2. Although the Ministers of *Geneva* might counsel them to yield obedience to his Royal Highness, yet surely they did never counsel them to inflave themselves to the Council *de extirpandis hereticis*, or, to suffer their throats to be cut like Beasts, and to be thrown out of their Houses and ancient Habitations, without either knowing the Cause or Reason thereof. Certainly, the Ministers of *Geneva* never counselled them to accept of the Order of *Gastaldo*, but on the contrary, exhorted them (if they did any thing) to have recourse to his Highness, and there to complain of the cruelty and injustice of the same. And thus must these mens Text be read like the Hebrew, that is, backward, for the right understanding of the same.

3. The *Latin* words *Ne vobis vitio vertatur*, which are said to be taken out of the pretended Letter, is a great Argument that it was none of theirs, for the Assembly of Ministers at *Geneva* (as is well known)

known) write ordinarily in *French*, to those Pastours of other Churches who speak that Language. And therefore if any such Letter was written, it was rather by some private person than that Assembly in general, and so the Adversaries deceive both the world and themselves by imputing the same unto them.

Court of Savoy.

All which appears by the authentick Process made, and by the Depositions of the Prisoners, &c.

Animadversion.

A poor proof indeed! After they have sifted and shaken the weak Faith of some silly Souls, by setting before their eyes, and inflicting upon their bodies all the torments they can possibly devise, and so at last extorted out of their mouths what was never in their hearts, they then produce their testimonies as valid and authentical, whereas what those poor creatures have confessed at such times, was onely what their Tormentors pleased, as several of them, who have since that time by the good hand of Providence escaped their hands, have openly protested before God and Men, that the extremity and horreur of pain and torments extorted from them then many things, which they now detest and abhor from the bottom of their Souls. For this the Reader need seek no further proof than the Declaration Reparative of the two Ministers, *Aquit* and *Gros*, above specified.

Book 2. cha. 3.
p. 279.

Court of Savoy.

From whence it may be gathered, how falsely it is supposed, that the Orders of the 25. of January aforesaid had respect either to their Religion or Consciences, &c.

Animadversion.

A very strange Paradox indeed! that there should be a condition so plainly inserted in the Order, to oblige them to turn Catholics, and

and yet the Order not respect at all either Religion or Conscience? The truth is, the words will very well admit of another construction, *The said Order respects neither Religion nor Conscience*, that is to say, there is not so much as any trace of Religion or Conscience in that Order; so cruel, barbarous, and inhumane is it! What else was the end and drift of this Order, than to force those poor people to apostatize? Either they must quit their Houses and Habitations in the very midst of Winter, and be confined to a Countrey where it was impossible for them to subsist, with a thousand other cruel circumstances, or else they must, against the persuasions of their mindes, and the enlightenings of their Consciences, become Catholicks, and to hazzard their immortal Souls; What was this but the very same artifice the Heathen used of old to make the Christians revolt? What shall we say of the *Croisada* spread at that time over all *Piemont*? The infinite number of Thieves and Outlaws who were lodg'd in *La Torre*, and in all the neighbouring Monasteries round about? the Plunder and Pardons promised to all who would engage and joyn for the destruction of the Hereticks, with the printed Tickets that were given to the Souldiers for this very purpose? The Order that was sent before to six Regiments of the *French Army* to come speedily from *Dauphine*, as likewise the Letter of the *French Ambassadour Servient* to the Lords *Castellains* and Consuls of *Pragela*, bearing date 14. *April*, 1655. (which was three days before the Marquess of *Pianezza's Army* came) wherein he forbids those of *Pragela* to assist the others? All these circumstances and that bloody Massacre following immediately after, plainly shew that the Design was to destroy them as Protestants, Root and Branch, and to cut off their Remembrance from the face of the earth.

If all this be not yet sufficient, yet Count *Bouchard* in his Letter to Mr. *Laurens* and Mr. *Malarot*, bearing date 5. *May* 1655. will certainly give so much light into this business, that it will not leave the least foundation for a scruple.



An authentick Transcript of Count Bouchard's Letter to Mr. Laurentio and Mr. Malarot, bearing date 5. May 1655.

Most honourable and dear Friends,

I Have thought good once more to give you warning of the extreme danger w^{ch} hangs over your heads, and how easly you may prevent the same, and then if you will not apply a Remedy to the same, but will satisfie your giddy fancy, to behold the utter desolation of our Canton, and will needs appear the onely Ranters in all the Valleys, I do protest, as well in the name of all the Lords, the Earls Vagnone and Verdina, as in mine own, that we shall revenge our selves even unto bloud, and ye shall have no manner of trading or commerce, either in *Pignerol*, or in our confines. And that sooner or later you shall repent you of this errour, and damage. Wherefore see what course you will steer, and whether you will govern your selves according to the example of *Prali*, *Rodoretto*, *Salsa*, *Macello*, and *Maneglia*, who have turned Catholics, and have promised for those who are absent, otherwise I swear unto you by the holy Baptism, that the Lord Marquess *Galeazzo* hath order to burn, root out, and to demolish every House, as likewise to cut up the Vines and Trees, in the Possessions not onely of those who are now in being, but also their Children who are to come. But if God doth not by his holy grace enlighten you, and if you will not become Catholics, ne-

Molto magnifici miei carissimi,

A Ncor questa volta gli voglio avvertire del supremo male che li sopraffa, & della facilità di evitarlo, & poi quando non vogliono rimediarvi, & veder per bel capritio l'esferminio de i nostri quartieri che solamente essi soli in tutta la Valle janno del bel humore io gli protesto tanto per parte de sacri Comti Vagnone, Verdina che mia che se ne vendicaremo col sangue ne voi alteri negoziarete in Pinarolo è nostri Confini che tosto ò tardo vi pentiate di questo errore, e danno che si apportate per tanto à l'esempio de Prali, di Rodoretto, di Salsa, di Macello, & Maneglia vi dovete rigolare questi si sono catholicati tutti & promesso per quei che erano absent, hora vedete cii che volete fare Io vi giuro sul santo Baptesimo che il Signor Marchese Galeazzo ha ordine d'abbrucciare, eradicare, e d'estirpare ogni casa tagliar le vitti & li arbori delle possessioni di quelli che non meno per tanti figlioli che havete, è sette per havere, & se pure Iddio non vi illuminasse con sua santa gratia, e che non vi catholiciate purchè

vertheless I advise you to give at least some Hostages that you will not re-enter into the Dominions of his Royal Highness, or do any hurt to the Catholicks. And if you do this, I believe they will leave you in peace, and not destroy your Houses, and by this means in time all things may be accommodated. I beseech you think well upon what I have said, and to-morrow morning let me have your positive Answer, and what you resolve to do, for the Lord Marquess *Galeazzo* will lodge to-morrow in our Quarters, and if you be but resolved, I do believe I shall avoid the stroke, and cause him to go forth of the Valley of *M. Malanotto*. Ye have now an opportunity in your hands, communicate this Letter to your Friends, onely see that they be your true Friends. And I beseech God Almighty to assist you. *Rovero* the fifth of *May* 1655.

Your most affectionate Friend
to serve you,

Emanuel Bochiardo.

diate qualche ostaggio di non rientrar li stati di S. A. R. ne da far danno à Catholici, Io credo che vi lasciaranno in pace e non esferminaranno le case, & poi col tempo tutto s'accomoderà, di gratia pensateli bene, & fatemi domani mattina risposta affirmativa di ciò che volete fare per che il Signor Marchese Galeazzo domani vol alloggiar ne i nostri quartieri & se si resolve credo che l'evitarò & le farò sortir della Valle M. Malanotto, hora è tempo fatte veder questa Lettera à vostri amici, purchè sianni veri amici e Dio vi aguti come lo prego di fare Rovero. li 5. Maggio 1655.

*Vostro affectionato per
servirsi.*

Emanuel Bochiardo.

Merolles

Merolles likewise who commanded some Forces against those of the Valleys speaks very plain in a Letter of his that he writes from *Turin* the seventeenth of *July* 1655.

An authentick Extract of *Merolles* Letter from *Turin*,
17. *July* 1655.

You have understood by my former the state of the Valleys in *Piemon*t, and what is befallen the Hereticks. By this you will know that his Royal Highness having done me the Honour to confer upon me the Command of one part of the Forces, we pursue those who are come to re-inhabit; those who are yet in the Countrey stand upon their own defence, but are for the most part put to the rout. They expect indeed some assistance, but though there should come any, it would come so late, that I shall have time enough to destroy the Remnant of those Hereticks, &c.

To all this we may add an authentick Copy of a printed Order of the Marquess *Pianezza*, translated out of the *Italian*, containing the Privileges granted to those who should revolt.

The Marquess of *Pianezza*, Knight of the Order, General
of the Infantry of his Royal Highness.

By virtue of the Authority we hold under his Royal Highness, we permit and grant to *N.* upon the account of the Testimony of Catholicization, given us by the *R. F.* the chief Missionary, to inhabit in the place of *N.* and in the very same house where he inhabited before the Troubles, as also to enjoy that Estate which he possessed in the said place, with security to his person, notwithstanding the Crime of Rebellion which he stands guilty of, and consequently the pain of Death and Confiscation of Goods, the which pains both real and personal his Royal Highness graciously suspends, upon the account of his Catholicization, and with an intention to spare his life, and to take off the Confiscation of his Estate, for the space of two years next ensuing, provided he live a good Catholick during that time, and do not dis-

obey

obey his Royal Highness's Orders. But in case he return to the said Heresie, and renew acts of disobedience against his Royal Highness's Orders, then he shall not onely be deprived of the benefits now accorded to him, but shall lose his life, as a Rebell both to divine and humane Authority, and immediately hereupon the abovesaid Confiscation of Houses, Lands, and Fruits, of whatsoever sort or substance they be, shall be in full force. Given at La Torre of Lucerna the 4. of May 1655.

P. Claudio di Simiane.

Berton.

The Certificate of the Monk, the true Original whereof was delivered into the Authours hands, and is to be seen in the publick Library of the famous University of *Cambridg*.

I Whose Name is here under-written, do attest, that N. of———having abjured the Heresie of Calvin, has submitted to the faith and obedience of the Church of Rome, promising to live and dy in the same. Given at La Torre the tenth of May 1655.

Fra Prospero da Tarano
Præf. Apostolico.

and underneath R.

Court of Savoy.

In order to this Affair the Inhabitants of the said Valleys appointed and held a general Assembly, &c.

In sum, their Conclusion was, never to yield obedience to any such Order, and that Arms were to be taken up, &c.

That the Estates by them unlawfully purchased, &c. should not be sold to any Catholick, &c. For the performance of all which they all took a solemn Oath, &c.

This being done, they returned by their own Authority into the places prohibited,

hibited (notwithstanding they still acted by way of Deputation, as if they had had no intention at all to a Rebellion, &c.)

Animadversion.

1. And was it not high time for the poor people to hold a *General Assembly*, when their sworn Adversary had fully and absolutely determined their destruction?

2. Again, Is it not high time for men to *take up Armes*, in their own defence, who never had the least thought of disobeying their natural Prince, and who had always been liberal of their lives and fortunes for his service, when once they shall see themselves set upon by a barbarous generation of men, who, contrary to all Law and Equity, attempt to cut their throats like Beasts? Do's not the very Law of Nature teach all men self-preservation in such a juncture of time?

3. What though they did oblige themselves by an Oath to preserve those small Estates they had left them by their Ancestors, or what they had lawfully purchased according to their concessions in the Year, 1561. where that very thing is expressed to them? Who is there that knowes any thing of those affairs, who knows not that it has been an ancient stratagem of their Popish Adversaries, to buy out and purchase at any rate, the Lands and Inheritances of the Protestants, and in the mean time to prohibit them to purchase, upon the strictest penalties imaginable, one foot of the Catholicicks, that so by little and little they might utterly root them out of the Valleys? Surely the History of *Naboth*, who would not sell his Vineyard to King *Achab*, sufficiently justifies the poor peoples behaviours in this case, and shews plainly, that it was not lawfull for Magistrates, no! not for the King himself, to compel *Naboth* to sell his Vineyard. And that all the specious pretences and formalities of Law, with the false witness that was made use of to overthrow him, were not able to hinder the *Dogs* from *licking the bloud of Achab and Jezebel*, for shedding the bloud of *Naboth*.

4. What likelihood in the world was there, or what ground to believe, that those poor people should consume themselves, and exhaust their small estates by the continuing their Deputies at Court at excessive charges to sollicite their Affairs, and not only so, but also expose the lives of their Deputies themselves, who were their chief Leaders, and principal men, to the fury of their adversaries (which would have been in such a case altogether unavoydable) if they had any such Designe as here they are accused of, namely of acting an open and plain Rebellion? Was it not much rather on the contrary, an evident argument of their profound obedience and fidelity, accompanied with the greatest innocency? who, though never so harshly used, and never so often repulsed, would by no means desist from presenting their supplications at the feet of their Sovereign, but still contain themselves within the bounds of that humility and respect which faithfull and obedient subjects give to their Prince.

5. How

5. How was that to *return upon their own Authority*, when as they were invited and allured thereto, as Birds to the snare? For,

- 1 The greatest part of those who returned, were Tenants to some Catholicks, who commanded them to return and Till their grounds, promising them faithfully, that all things should be composed and accommodated, and that not the least wrong in the world should be done unto them; and more particularly, that they should not in so doing become liable to the Penalties specified in the Order of *Gastaldo*.
- 2 Upon the complaints which they made of the wrongs and robberies as aforesaid, they had this Answer returned them by the mouth of *Cristofero Rorencò* a Gentleman of *Luserna*, and Member of the Council de *Propaganda fide*, That they should *watch those Thieves, and declare who they were to the President of the Province of Pignerol, who was appointed to do them justice. And that in the mean time, they might also till their grounds, provided they brought not their Families along with them, and that the men should go back from time to time to lodge in those other places whither they were retired by Order.* Whereupon those honest-meaning people, thinking their adversaries proceeded with the same simplicity of heart as they themselves did, and that it was not his Royal Highness intention to drive them out of their ancient Inheritances, did return back upon the said *Rorencò's* word and promise. And yet forsooth, this must be imputed to them for Rebellion: *Facile est invenire baculum quo cedas canem!* When once he that has it in his power, is resolved to do a mischief to his inferiour, how easie is it for such a one to finde or forge a golden and specious pretext for every the most cruel and unhandsome action?

Court of Savoy.

His Royal Highness did indeed suffer their manners for several dayes together, &c.

But seeing all in vain, he resolved to send the Marquess of Pianezza, &c. to punish them by quartering upon them the said Army, &c.

Animadversion.

If they were sent to quarter upon the poor people, they did surely execute their Commission to the full, for, instead of contenting themselves

elves with ordinary provisions, ate and devoured the poor people themselves. Yea many of those bloody wretches had such curious palates, that nothing but the *boyled brains*, and *broiled breasts* of *Barbets* would serve their turns.

Court of Savoy.

Their Ministers caused Papers to be dispersed throughout the whole Valleys, that it was now high time for all to take up Arms, &c.

Animadversion.

On the contrary, they were the *Monks* and *Mas-Priests* who dispersed papers about the *Valleys*, promising plenary indulgences to all that would go and serve in that War, and in that Massacre; and although in that hurvey and confusion, almost all things of that nature were lost and concealed, yet there were some of those very papers accidentally found in the pockets of some of the *Popish Army*, who were slain and taken prisoners in the War.

The Copies of several printed Tickets and other Papers and Pictures which were found in the Pockets of some of the Souldiers in *Piemont*, who had before Masacred the Protestants.

The very Originals of all which were delivered to the Author of this History, and are to be seen in the publick Library of the famous University of *Cambridge*.

In the Paper A.

In the Paper *A.* are several forms of blessing, consecrated to be carried about them for preservation; As for example.

Potentia Dei ⁊ Patris, Sapiencia Dei ⁊ Filii, Virtus Spiritus ⁊ Sancti, per intercessionem Sanctissimæ Virginis Dei genitricis Mariæ, Sancti Francisci, ⁊ Beatorum Didaci, ⁊ Salvatoris liberet

te Dominus ab omni Febre, Peste, & improvisa morte. Amen.

Facite homines discumbere, ex
Cathed. Casalens. 1649.

Est puer unus hic, ex Cathed.
Casalens. 1648.

In the Paper B.

In the Paper *B.* is a certain Powder which they call *Latte della Madonna*, Or, *The Milk of the Virgin Mary.*

In the Papers C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K.

In the Papers *C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K,* are inclosed small pieces of the dead bones of several Martyrs, &c. with the following inscriptions on the backside of the Papers.

- C,* *Sancti Fustine Vierge Martyre.*
- D,* *Sancti Lucii Eremita.*
- E,* *Sancti Dindari Martyris.*
- F,* *Sancti Blasii Episcopi Martyris.*
- G,* *Sancti Antonii Abbatis.*
- H,* *Sancti Antonii M.*
- I,* *Sancti Pancratii.*
- K,* *De la Sancta Sepulcra.*

In the Paper L.

In the Paper *L,* are the Pictures of several Saints, as also of *Christ* and the *Virgin Mary,* among which there is one remarkable, whereof the title or superscription is *PRO CONVERSIONE HÆRETICORUM;* all painted in a bloody colour.

We leave the *Christian* Readers to make their reflexion upon all these idle fopperies, which are in truth no better then forceries and witch-

Witchcrafts, and an apt Comment upon the first of the *Romans*, *When they knew God they glorified him not as God, neither were they thankful, but became vain in their imaginations, and their foolish heart was darkened. Professing themselves to be wise, they became fools. And changed the glory of the incorruptible God into an image made like to corruptible man, and changed the Truth of God into a Lye, &c.*

Rom. i. 21,
22, 23, 25.

Court of Savoy.

Now at the same time, &c. there came to the said City the Deputies of the said Valleys with new Letters of Procuration, but not essentially differing from those that had been already rejected as invalid, &c.

Animadversion.

But how can this agree with that which the said Marquis confesseth in his Letter to the Communalities of *Angrogna, Bobio, and Villaro*, that he knew not what those Letters were, or what they could be. And if so, the World may easily judge with what conscience, and for what end they were rejected. That is to say, whatever posture those poor people put themselves into, and how submissively soever they behaved themselves, yet their ruine was absolutely decreed.

Court of Savoy.

The Houses in S. Giovanni were at this time disinhabited, &c.

Animadversion.

And was it not time, when there was *Hannibal ad portas*? This shews plainly that those of *San Giovanni* had certain intelligence of what was designed against them, for his Highness had many times before that sent Troops to quarter among them, and yet they never removed their Habitations for fear of a Massacre.

Court

Court of Savoy.

This done, the Souldiers took up their Quarters in the said La Torre, so which they did no other hurt, than Friends are wont to do, when they come in a great Body into a Village forsaken by the Inhabitants, &c.

Animadversion.

Whether this have in it any thing of truth or no, the poor people make their Appeal to God, Angels, and Men. And if all the Attestations which have been produced, be not sufficient to gain belief or credit in the World, they are content to refer it to him who is *the Fudg of both the quick and the dead*, and who will certainly one day do them right, and *avenge the Blood of those which have been so miserably slain for the Name and testimony of Jesus.*

Court of Savoy.

This insolent and unexpected stubbornness of the Rebels, although it afterwards constrained the Marquess to take a stricter course, yet it hindered him not from trying first by all mild ways to soften their spirits, and to this end he sent them a Letter, &c.

At which time it was likewise declared unto them, that those of S. Giovanni and La Torre with the Villages depending, could not possibly be comprehended in such a Treaty, &c.

At first the Inhabitants of Angrognia refused, &c. But at length they submitted, &c. But for as much as the Inhabitants refused to furnish the said Troops, &c. the Marquess was compelled so send the Regiment of Grancey, &c. Now they found the Peasants up in Arms, &c.

Animadversion.

The eighteenth, nineteenth, and twentieth of *April* were spent by the Marquess of *Pianezza* in burning and destroying what was left of the Valleys of *San Giovanni* and *La Torre*, before which time it was not possible for the poor people to obtain the favour to have the least audience of him. But when all was done, he sent one of his Officers to them

them, who was accompanied with Mr. *Antonio Bassia* of *Lucerna*, who made them a long Narration of what he shewed them afterwards in a Paper not signed, to acquaint them, that *as for those of San Giovanni and La Torre there was no mercy for them, but as for the others, they should receive no harm or damage, provided they would each of them, to manifest their obedience, quarter a Regiment of Foot, and two Troops of Horse.* To this they forthwith made answer by a Letter signed, that *considering how their Brethren had been used, they could not but suspect very much such a kinde of Quartering imposed on them. But if his Royal Highness be pleased to suffer them to inhabit still in his Dominions, they would continue that inviolable fidelity and obedience, which they had always yielded to their sovereign Prince. But if his Royal Highness had an intent (as it seemed to them) not to permit them longer in his Territories, they humbly beseeched him onely to give them time to depart with their Wives and Children, and to seek some other place of habitation, where God should direct them.* To this Letter he returned no Answer, but this, that they should have their Deputies ready, as having determined to send a Trumpet for them, which accordingly he did the next morning about two hours before day. When they came there, the Marquels of *Pianezza* refused to hear any of them save onely one, *David Bianquis* of *San Giovanni*, who had been their last Deputy at *Turin*, whom the popish party had so far wrought upon, that he was not onely himself fully perswaded that there was no danger at all for those places, which were excepted in the Order, but likewise was made use of to lull the rest of his Brethren asleep by all the Arguments he could possibly devise, which he also accompanied with many Oaths and Protestations. In sum, the Marquels began to reprove them for having made themselves guilty (as he said) and complices with those of *S. Giovanni* and *La Torre*; but in the end he made them a great Dinner, and gave them very noble entertainment, and afterwards a Banquet of such fair words and tempting expressions, that at length his Orders were received, and his Forces admitted into *Angrognia*, *Villaro*, and *Bobio*, without any opposition. The truth is, this was contrary to the intention of the wiser sort, who would not consent to have let them in without resistance, save onely into the lower part of the Communalty, which would (as they thought) have been sufficient to have received them. But some others who were more credulous, did so oppose this advice, and so prevail upon the rest, that there was not the least resistance made in any place, whereupon they came as far as the *Alp* of *Soirian*, and *La Fachere*, on that side of *Angrognia*, and into the *Alps* on the side of *Villaro* and *Bobio*, and all this without so much as one Shot made at them by those of the Reformed Religion.

Now these Forces knowing well what Commands they had received, and seeing that the greatest part of the Husbandmen had quitted their Habitations, and that at the day appointed for the Massacre, they were like to have but a few Throats to cut, and fearing that those who were fled, might probably afterwards come to trouble them, they used all possible endeavours for the space of two days together,

by

by very civil and fair usage of those who staid behinde, to entice the others to return back. And on the third day they put all to Fire and Sword, without any resistance of any except some few Countrey-men, who being pursued even unto those places where they thought to have been out of all danger, which they had made choice of for a Sanctuary, did what they could to withstand the fury of those Men of Bloud, whilest their poor Wives and Children made their Escape through the Snow, in many places fighting sometimes one against an hundred, sometimes more, and that with wonderfull and marvellous success, which plainly shewed, that the hand of God was in it for the preservation of the remnant of his poor Servants. And although it be true that Captain *Fanavel* his Lieutenant, and their small Company, had far better success against those who would have most cruelly murdered them, yet these their Brethren knew nothing at all thereof, and were so small a handfull, that it's a Miracle of Providence, that a Soul of them did ever escape.

Court of Savoy.

He who commanded the said Regiment was Mr. de Petit Bourg, a Professor of the pretended Reformed Religion, and he whom they call Ayde de Major, who caused all the Orders which were given him to be put in execution. Now the Marquess of Pianezza gave command to him who was then chief and marched in the head of every Troop, recommending the same above all to the special care of the said Mr. de Petit Bourg to treat those of Angrogna in the mildest manner they could possibly, &c. This Sieur de Petit Bourg hath the Reputation of a person of so much Honour, that there's no question to be made, but he will readily attest the truth hereof, and that he will never say he ever received any Order to the contrary, &c.

Animadversion.

Now then one word for all. The Christian Reader is desired to take very serious notice of, and to weigh every word that goes before, in relation to *Mr. de Petit Bourg*, (which indeed is more to the point than any thing which has been yet alleged on our behalf) and to compare it with the said *Mr. de Petit Bourg's* own Attestation, whereof we produce the true Original, subscribed with his own very hand, and that in the presence of two persons of Honour and credit, which certainly cannot but for ever stop the mouths of all the Adversaries of the poor Reformed Churches.

The

The Declaration of *Mr. de Petit Bourg*, first Captain of the Regiment of *Grancey*, touching the Cruelties that were exercised upon persons of all ages and sexes, among the poor Protestants of the Valleys of *Piemont*, subscribed with his own hand at *Pignerol*, 27 Novemb. 1655. in the presence of two other Commanders.

The true Original whereof is to be seen together with the rest in the publick Library of the famous University of *Cambridg*.

Je Sieur du *Petit Bourg*, premier Capitane au Regiment de *Grancey*, le commandant, & ayant en ordre de Monsieur le Prince *Thomas* d'aller joindre, &c.

I Sieur du *Petit Bourg*, first Captain of the Regiment of *Grancey*, who also commanded the same, having received direction from Prince *Thomas* to go and joyn with the Marquess of *Pianezza*, and to receive his Orders, (which Marquess was then at *La Torre*) when I was just upon my departure, the Ambassadour sent for me, and desired me to speak to Monsieur de *Pianezza*, and to use my endeavour to accommodate the Troubles which were happened amongst those of the Religion in the Valleys of *Piemont*; in order whereunto I then addrested my self to the said Marquess: intreating him with much earnestness, that he would give way, that I might undertake the said Accommodation, which I supposed I might have been able to effect. But he refused this my Request, and that divers times, notwithstanding all the Endeavours I could possibly use to perswade him thereunto; and instead of the least mitigation of Affairs that this or any other consideration which I could lay before him did then produce on the contrary, I was witness to many great violences and extreme cruelties exercised by the Banditti and Soldiers of *Piemont*, upon all sorts of every age, sex, and condition whatsoever, whom I my self saw massacred, dismembred, hanged up, and ravished, together with many horrid confusions. And so far is it from truth, that the whole was done by virtue of those Orders which were given out by me, (as is falsely alleged in a certain Relation printed in French and Italian) that I beheld the same with horreur and regret. And whereas it is said in the same Relation, that the Marquess of *Pianezza* commanded me to treat them peaceably, without hostility, and in the best manner I could possibly, the event clearly demonstrated, that the Orders he gave were altogether contrary, for as much as it is most certain, that without any distinction of those who resisted, from those who made no resistance, they were used with all sort of inhumanity, their Houses burnt, their Goods plundered, and when Prisoners were brought before the Marquess of *Pianezza*, I saw him give Order to give them no quarter at all, Because (said he) his Highness is resolved

to have none of the Religion in any of his Dominions.

And as for what he protests in the same Declaration, as namely, that there was no hurt done to any, except during the Fight, nor the least outrage committed upon any distracted persons, or Idiots; I do assert and will maintain that it is not so, as having seen with mine eyes several men killed in cold blood, as also women, aged persons and young children, miserably murdered. As for the manner how they put themselves in possession of all the Valley of Angrogna, to pillage, and burn the same intirely, they did it with ease enough, for (excepting six or seven, who seeing there would be no mercy shewn them, made some shew of opposition) he sent them away without the least resistance, the Peasants thinking rather how to fly than to fight the Enemy. In sum, I deny absolutely, and protest as in the presence of God, that none of those cruelties abovementioned, were executed by my Order, but on the contrary, seeing that I could not procure a Remedy, I was constrained to retire and quit the Conduct of the Regiment, for fear of being present at such wicked actions.

Done at Pignerol the 27. Novemb. 1655.

Du Petit Bourg.

The Attestation of the two Commanders.

WE whose Names are here subscribed, Captains of the Regiments of the Infantry of Sault and Averno, do under our Hands consent to have seen the present Declaration made by the Sieur du Petit Bourg Captain of the Regiment of Infantry of Grancey, in the City of Pignerol, and by him written, and signed with his own Hand, in our presence; in witness whereof we have signed this present Attestation at Pignerol this 25. Novemb. 1655.

S. Hilaire Captain of Auvergne.

Du Faure Captain.

If after all that has been alleged for the poor peoples justification, and the others cruelty, there were the least foundation for a just scruple, we might produce very many other Attestations of persons of known probity and integrity; but not conceiving the same to be at all necessary,

fary, we shall only content our selves with inserting an expression of another of the Officers of the Regiment of *Grancey* by name *Mr. de Bevil*, (although a Papist) who was heard to say, and that with Tears in his Eyes, by several persons of credit who were then in his company, as the Prisoners were brought in to *Turin*, that *there was never any War among the Heathens so cruel or barbarous*. Yea, several of the common Souldiers did at that time in a boasting way tell some of their Acquaintance, that several of the chief Officers had before the first Assault bound themselves with an Oath, not to spare man, woman, nor childe of the Protestants.

Court of Savoy.

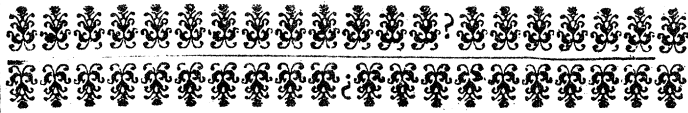
The Land of Rorata consisting of five and twenty Families or thereabouts, was not at all medled with before the time. And the Marquess of Pianezza believed that they would not behave themselves worse than those of Villaro and Bobio had done, and thereupon granted them a Salva Guardia, But Josue Gianavello, resolving that his Rebellion should surpass that of all the rest, came with a Squadron of Souldiers, that were the Inhabitants of that place, whom he himself commanded, and assaulted several Catholicks not far from Lucerna, and set men in Ambuscado, &c.

Animadversion.

When once the mischief is done, and the cruelties are executed, and the World like to take notice thereof, to the everlasting shame (it may be prejudice) of the Actors, then it's high time for them to endeavour to dawb over such their Actions with the untempered Morter of specious pretexts. And this the Authour of the said *Factum* (being a Master of his art) most dexterously performs, in all the parts and members thereof, although there is nothing more certain, than that the poor people were in a most fearfull and horrid manner provoked to take up Arms in their own defence, as plainly seeing themselves otherwise given up to the spoil, and their poor Wives and little ones exposed to all the cruelties and tortures which either the Devil or his wicked Instruments were able to invent. However, since the adverse party has laboured to disguise those murderous Actions, and to persuade the World that they are altogether innocent, and in order hereunto so framed the method of their Discourse as to make all circumstances speak for their own advantage, we have judged it necessary to insert the following Narrative of the whole businels, which contains
the

the naked truth of all things, as they have been verified both by Papists and Protestants, who were ey-witnesses of all those Proceedings; and whose very original Subscriptions we have delivered into the hands of the Authour of this present History.

CHAP.



CHAP. III.

A Faithfull and most Authentick Narrative, of the Continuation of the VVar in the Valleys of Piemont, between the Popish and Protestant party, upon the occasion of the Massacre.

ARTICLE I.

IN the fore-going discourse, the Reader has abundantly verified all the remarkable passages that happened in the *Valleys* between the *Popish* and the *Reformed* party, from the first arrival of the Marquess of *Pianezza's* forces, at *San Giovanni*, which was about the Seventeenth of *April* 1655, to the fatal and bloody day of the *Massacre*, which was upon the One and twentieth of the same Month. By which time they had made such a havock of the poor people, and such a desolation throughout the said *Valleys*, that there was now only the little Communalty of *Roras*, that might be truly said to be left entire and untouched. But that those of *Roras* might be in all things made like unto their suffering brethren of the other Churches, and to let the world see that the destruction was design'd to be Universal, the Earl of *Christophle* upon this very day sent Three hundred souldiers secretly by the way of *Villaro* to surprize them suddainly, and so to put all to the sword. This party being got upon a certain little Hill called *Rumer*, belonging to *Roras*, were happily met with by some Souldiers belonging to Captain *Joshua Gianavel*, (whom God raised up in those days, as a choise instrument of his own, for the preservation of the poor scattered remnant of his people.) These souldiers though but seven or 8. in number, yet having been before placed in Ambuscado in a convenient Post, for the preventing any inroad of the Enemy, accordingly took their opportunity of firing upon them, and the truth is, plied them so hard, that many of them were killed upon the place, and the rest, guessing by the great number of bullets that flew about their ears, that the men in Ambuscado were six times more then indeed they were, fled back the same way that they came in very great disorder and confusion: Which the others perceiving, improved that their miraculous conquest, by falling upon the Enemies Rear, and chasing

chasing them for at least three quarters of a League, among the Rocks and Woods, doing notable execution upon them as they were flying. And thus were Three hundred of those murderers constrained by seven or eight poor Peasants, to quit the Countrey to their great shame and consternation, as well as the loss of many of their lives.

Now forasmuch as the common report at that time was, that the souldiers sent, as abovesaid, by the Marquess of *Pianezza*, had acted quite contrary to their Orders in all their insolencies, murders, massacres, and Robberies; the members of this poor little Church, presented soon after their complaints to the said *Marquess*, who that he might have the better advantage to deceive and surprize them a second time, made them this Answer, that *those of his Souldiers who went to Roras were no other than Thieves, Robbers, and Out-laws, and that they had in this wholly disobeyed his Orders, and consequently that they had done him a singular kindness in driving them out of their Countrey.* As likewise, *that he would take a course to prevent their disturbance for the future,* and thereupon publisht an Order whereby he straitly charged his souldiers not to give them the least causes of future complaints, or molest them in any kinde whatsoever.

But as *promises made to Hereticks are not at all Obligatory* with the men of the Marquess of *Pianezza's* profession, he sent the very next day a party of Five hundred chosen men, to put in execution his first bloody design; But these men as they were passing over a little Hill of *Roras*, called *Cassuler*, were so saluted by Eleven Musquetiers, of the *Protestants*, and six men with slings, all under the conduct of Captain *Gianavel*, who had divided them into three squadrons, and placed them conveniently in the Woods, that the Enemy was soon put to flight: And afterwards, this poor handfull of despicable men, pursued them for the space of a whole League, slaying a very great number of them, and all without the loss, or indeed hurt, of so much as one man of their own party. By all which the Reader may take notice of the admirable Providence of the great *Lord of Hosts*, in preserving and prospering those who fight his Battels.

The Marquess of *Pianezza*, notwithstanding he had failed in his enterprise the second time, was resolved to try his fortune yet a third time, and to this end he made new promises and protestations, that there should be no manner of injury in the world offered them, assuring them withall, that the consideration of the Earl of *Christophe* of *Lucerna* their Lord and Patron, who had interceded for them, should have its real effects for their preservation and protection. But whether the *Marquess's* his memory were so short, as to make him forget what he had promised, or whether his conscience and honour were troubled with a *looseness*, the morrow after he sent a party of Seven hundred souldiers, who first seized and made good all passages, that so none might escape their bloody hands, and then most inhumanely burnt and destroyed whatsoever they met with, throughout all the Communalty of *Roras*.

Hereupon about Seventeen Masters of Families in the said Communalty

munalty of *Roras*, whose hearts God had in a very signal manner strengthened to the battle for their poor Brethrens preservation, seeing what usage they must expect, and that nothing but death and destruction waited for them, unless some admirable providence prevented it, as likewise calling to minde those many eminent and glorious deliverances God had vouchsafed to his people *Israel* in their greatest straits and exigences, They were unanimously resolved to cast themselves, with their lives and fortunes, into the hands of the same God and Saviour, resting upon his gracious promises, and freely submitting to his good will and pleasure, for the success of all their undertakings.

The chief Captain and Commander of this valiant party, was that above-named Captain *Gianavel*, who marching up with his little Troop near the Enemies quarters, took prisoners and carried away, in a most dexterous manner, their Court of Guard, with their Centinel, from off a little Hill belonging to a certain place called *Ramasiero*, at which bold exploit, the Enemies being not a little amazed, withdrew from the place where they were, resolving to take their march through a little Meadow lying at the lower part of *Roras* called *Piampra*, and so to gain *Villaro* or *La Torre*, But being not nimble-footed enough, for the compassing this their desire, the others met with them at *Piampra*, and there slew a great number of them, without the loss of one man of their own, and also took from them all their booty of Cattle and other things which they had before plundered and taken from the Inhabitants of the neighbouring places.

Now the Marquess of *Pianezza* being not a little troubled that all his designs should thus be frustrated, and that all the fair words and specious promises he could now give the poor people, were but *surdo fabulam narrare*, or rather so many warning-pieces, to bid them stand upon their guard, he sent with all possible speed to all those of *Lucerna*, *Bubbiana*, *Barges*, *Bagnol*, *Famolas*, *Cavours*, and the adjacent places, who were able to carry arms, to come and joyn with a good part of his own Army, to environ those poor people on every side, namely on the side of *Villaro*, the Mountains of *Bagnol*, and the side of *Lucerna*.

But as its usual for men to decree, and for God to disappoint, and invalidate their Councils as he pleases, notwithstanding the Rendezvouz that was punctually assign'd them, they came at least two hours too late, except onely the Troop of *Bagnol*, which was conducted by one Captain *Mario* a famous Persecutor, and notorious enemy of the Reformed Churches; This *Mario* being accompanied by a ragged Regiment of Outlaws, Thieves, and Robbers, as also a great number of *Irish* Rebels, assaulted the poor people both on the upper and lower part of the Canton of *Rumer*, who, the truth is, were but Seventeen in number: but it pleased God to put so much courage into their hearts, that they straightway got up to the top of the Mountain, and there, after a long skirmish, forced their Enemies, though never so full of fury and malice, to give back, and to flye before them as far as the Cliff, called *Payro Capello*. In this fight and pursuit the adversaries them-

themselves confessed, that they had lost sixty five men, besides a great number that were wounded. And indeed it could not be otherwise, for, many of them were so heavy laden with plunder, that the very weight thereof, as they were flying among the precipices of the Rocks, caused them to tumble down headlong, and so dash themselves in pieces.

Now those of them, who by reason of their lighter burdens, and nimble heels, had got safe to the said *Payro Capello*, when they came there, found much greater difficulties to contest with them before, for, finding themselves close pursued by the Reformed party, and environed and compassed in on every side, they were forced to take the very cords and ropes wherewith they had bound up their spoils, and fastning the same to some shrubs that grew on the side of the Rock, to slide down at least an hundred (or as some say, an hundred and fifty) at a time, and from the end of the cord, which reach'd not within a good Pikes length of the River, to cast themselves into the water, and so swim for their lives. But partly through the violence of the Torrent, and partly through the great confusion there was amongst them, one falling upon the neck of another, and those that could not swim, catching hold of all those that came near them, the greatest part of them were drowned. Their Captain *Mario* likewise, when it came to his turn, threw himself into the River, and had not several of the souldiers, who were excellent good swimmers, ventured their lives to fetch him out, he had himself marched, with the greatest part of his Troop, into the other world, there to receive together their full pay, for the eminent service they had done to the Prince of Darkness.

This Captain *Mario* was afterwards brought into *Lucerna* in his shirt, without either hat or shooes, as a man astonisht and at his wits end; And soon after he fell into a desperate disease, whereof he died. Before his death he oft cried out in a most despairing manner, that he felt a burning within his bowels, as a just judgement of God upon him, for having burnt so many houses, and so many innocent souls in them.

After this Heroick and gallant action, the *Reformed* party being something tired with their hard service, and going to refresh themselves, they perceived, as they were marching along, another Company coming from *Villaro*, whereupon they immediately put themselves in Ambuscado; Their Enemies drawing nigh the place, perceived some of them, but not being able to distinguish by any colours or marks who they were, call'd out to them for the Word; the *Reformed* made them no answer, but beckned to them to come on, which they doing in a most careless manner, as being confident they had been of their own party, the others discharged at them on a suddain, & slew a very great number of them upon the place, and pursued the rest as far as the descent of *La Torre*, and *Villaro*. After which remarkable deliverance, Captain *Gianavel* rallied his men together upon a certain high ground not far off, and there in the sight of his Enemies caused them all to kneel down, and with a loud voice to give thanks to the Lord for that wonderfull preservation which he had vouchsafed them.

About three days after, the Marquess of *Pianezza* being highly incensed by this resistance of the Protestant party, sent the people of *Roras* a Letter by an Express, whereby he straitly charged them to *change their Religion within four and twenty hours after the intimation of that his Order, upon pain of Death, and of having their Houses burnt to the ground.* To this Letter the poor people make Answer, that *they would much rather chuse Death, than obey any such Order.* The Marquess seeing their constancy, dispatcht away immediately no less than eight thousand Men, besides the *Militia* Forces of the neighbouring Communalities. These, according to his Orders, were divided into three Squadrons, the one to set upon the poor people on the side of *Villaro*, the other upon the Mountains of *Bagnol*, and the third on that part which looks toward *Lucerna*, which accordingly they effected, not onely putting to the Sword Man, Woman, and Child, but also exercising all manner of Cruelties upon as many as they pleased, those bloody Wretches taking much pleasure and delight in torturing those poor creatures, and in taking their young Infants (whose wofull Cries made such a lamentable Echo among the Rocks, as they were hurled through the air from off the Enemies Pikes and Halberds, that it would have melted the Heart of any Christian Soul to have heard it) and dashing their Brains against the Rocks. The number of those that were slain, wounded and taken Prisoners in this Encounter, were in all about an hundred twenty and six, the rest by a Miracle of Providence, escaping the Enemies hands.

After this great Victory of eight thousand over nineteen or twenty Men, with some few old Men and Women, accompanied with poor young Infants, and after they had sufficiently glutted themselves with the Prey they had found in the Countrey, and turned to Ashes all their Houses and Habitations, and sent their Prisoners in triumph to *Turin*, (among whom was the Wife and Children of Captain *Gianavel*) the Popish party marched back to *Lucerna* with great joy and acclamations.

Not long after the Marquess of *Pianezza* wrote a very large and ample Letter to Captain *Gianavel*, promising him on the one side very great advantages in case he would but change his Religion: and on the other side threatning him, *that his Wife and Children should be burnt, and a great sum of money likewise given to whomsoever should bring in him the said Gianavel either dead or alive, and that in case he should ever be taken Prisoner, he might easily conjecture how he should be used.* To this Captain *Gianavel* forthwith answered, *That there was no Torment so violent, nor Death so cruel, that he did not much prefer before the Abjuration of his Religion, and that all the Marquesses Promises and Threats did but the more fortifie and strengthen his Faith. And lastly, that although the said Marquess had got his Wife and Children in his power and custody, yet he could do no more than kill their Bodies, and as for their Souls, he recommended them, with his own, into the hands of God, if he should ever chance to fall under his power.* And this was the true & naked Answer of the said Capt. *Gianavel*, whose heroick Actions ought certainly to be recommended to posterity, and
 whose

whose name ought to be recorded among the most famous Worthies that ever drew Sword for the Cause of *Christ*, and his poor distressed Members.

This Captain *Gianavel* having gotten together a small handfull of Men upon a part of the Alps called *La Pella des Fatmess*, went out upon the two and twentieth of *May* in the evening, and marched about three Leagues from the place, not far from *Bubiana*, which is a little Town a little below *Lucerna*; where he first sought God in Prayer with all his little Troop, and afterwards informing himself of the number and strength of the Enemy, and finding that they were too numerous and powerfull to be attachqued by such a poor handfull of Men as he had with him, he steered his Course towards *Lucernetta*, which is a Village belonging to *Bubiana*, where he was set upon very furiously by those of the Garison of *Lucerna*, but he resisted them most courageously without loss of a Man, onely he himself received a Shot in one of his Legs by a Souldier who had hid himself behinde a Tree for that purpose, but lost his life for his pains, for the Captain quickly perceiving from whence that Shot came, lame as he was, made quickly to him, and kill'd him upon the place.

In the mean time, while these things were acting, it's worth the observing, that the *Irish* Rebels attempting to render themselves Masters of *Bubbiana*, under pretext of guarding the same against the *Barbets*, the Peasants of the place took occasion to quarrel with them, and afterwards to drive them out, killing a great number of them.

A R T I C L E II.

The Battels at *Garcigliana*, *San Secondo*, and *Briqueras*.

Upon the six and twentieth of *May* 1655. Captain *Fosue Gianavel* wrote some Letters to Capt. *Bartholemi Fabier*, and to those who were retired into *Val Lucerna*, to have a general Rendezvouz at *Angrognia*, which accordingly happened very succesfully, and the day after, being the seven and twentieth of the same Moneth, they marched away all together to a certain place in the Plain called *Garcigliana*, but thinking to have entered into the Town, they were met with by a great party of Horse and Foot; this little handfull disputed it with them a long time, but in the end were forced to retreat, though not without a Boory of about six Yoak of Oxen, and a great number of other smaller Cattle, yea and some Prisoners also, one whereof offered them immediately fifty Pistols for his Ransom; and all this with the loss of one onely Man in their Retreat.

Upon the eight and twentieth of *May*, all the Troops of the Reformed

formed party marched towards *San Secondo*, where having first kneeled down and prayed for a blessing upon their undertakings, they rose up, and encouraging one another in a wonderfull manner, attacked the place with incredible courage and valour: and that they might the better approach the Houses where the Enemies had lodg'd and fortified themselves, they got some Planks, Barrels, and such other things as they could meet with, to defend themselves from the Bullets, which werewithout intermission shot out of the Houses against them, and so they quickly rendered themselves Masters of the Doors of those Houses, to which they immediately set fire, and got in by force, where they put all the Souldiers they found to the Sword. The truth is, they had been extremely provoked to this rigour and severity by the others cruel usage of their Wives and little ones, which made them in some measure seek a Revenge, (besides almost every Room in those very Houses where they entred was stuffed and fill'd with the Goods of the Protestants) however their Fury and Revenge did not so far prevail upon them, as to cause them to lay violent hands upon any Women or Children, looking upon them as not guilty of the others misdeeds and cruelties.

After this, they set fire to all the Town, plundering the Churches which they found full of their own Goods and Cattle, which the other had brought thither some days before, carrying away about seven of their Mals-Bells.

In this great Encounter there perished of the Popish party that very day no less than four hundred and fifty Men, as was attested by one who helped to bury them; amongst others, a whole Company of *Irish* Rebels, who would rather suffer themselves to be burnt alive than take Quarter, (a just Judgment from Heaven upon them for all their Cruelties.) Of the Protestants there were slain but seven eminent Souldiers, two whereof were of the Valley of *San Martino*, one of *La Torre*, one of *Roccapiatta*, two of *Angrogna*, and one of *San Giovanni*, with about six or seven who were slightly wounded, whereof they likewise afterwards soon recovered.

Upon Monday the fourth of *June*, the Captains *Fabier*, *Laurentio*, *Gianavel*, *Genolat*, *Benet*, and other Officers of the Reformed party went to *Angrogna*, and having called a Council of War, they concluded to allarm the Enemy the morrow after at *Briqueras* and *San Giovanni*: after they had so done, the Captains *Laurentio* and *Fabier* marched by the way of *Roccapiatta*, that so they might come more conveniently to approach *Briqueras*, by the help of the thick Woods in that place, amongst which they throwed themselves; now having gotten upon a little Hill above the Vineyards of *Briqueras*, Captain *Laurentio* kept his station, that so he might hinder any Relief that might have been probably sent from *San Secondo*, and Captain *Fabier* went down something lower, and set fire to several Houses and Barns, and the neighbouring places.

At the sight of this Fire, those of *Briqueras* gave notice to those of *Cavors*, *Fenile*, *Bubiana*, and *Campiglione*, with all neighbouring parts, that

that they might take the Allarm, whereupon the Enemy quickly advanced, but were as quickly repelled and driven back.

In the mean time, there came a party of Horse, about twenty in number, and took up their station at *San Secondo*, for fear lest the Reformed party should make a Sally out that way, really believing that they had a Design to set upon *Briqueras*. Upon this, Captain *Fabier* marched with his Company by the way of *San Giovanni*, and Captain *Laurentio* took another way something higher, but yet they both met at the place appointed, where Captain *Fabier* finding Captain *Gianavel* engaged with the Souldiers of *Lucerna* and *La Torre*, (against whom he had defended himself exceeding courageously) charged them in the Flank, Captain *Laurentio* at the same time advancing against their Front, and seasonably interposing his Company in the very same place where the Enemies thought to have surrounded Captain *Gianavel*, the Popish party were put to flight in great disorder, with the loss of an hundred Men, besides many that were wounded, whereas there was but one Man of the Reformed party slain upon the place.

Upon the second of *June*, three hundred Souldiers of the Enemies went from *La Torre* to bring a Convoy into the Fort of *Mirebouc* situated between the Frontiers of *Dauphine* and *Piemont*. But Captain *Gianavel* being then at the place of *Malbec*, although he had but nine Souldiers with him, fell upon them and fought with them a great while together, to the astonishment of their Enemies, but in the end he was forced to retreat towards *Ville Neuve*, though with the loss of not one of his party, onely four were slightly wounded.

After this Captain *Gianavel* with some small parties marched unto a place called *La Pela des Gainets*, from whence he sent word unto those of *Bobio*, *Villaro*, *La Torre*, and other places, who had retired themselves into *Villaro*, That all those of the Reformed Religion, should within four and twenty hours come out of the said place, where Mass was celebrated, upon pain of being dealt with as Enemies, and that those who through weakness had abjured, and would persist in their Abjurations should depart thence upon the same penalties. Hereupon all the Papists forthwith went out of *Villaro*, and the Reformed came in to Captain *Gianavel*, all those who were able to bear Arms following him chearfully, and the other contributing according to their power, towards the maintenance of him and his Troops: as for those who through infirmity had abjured their Religion, they went over the Mountain, and so into the Valley of *Queires*, but however, not long after, they returned like so many wandring Sheep to the true Shepherd of their Souls, and accordingly were received again into the bosom of the Church.

ARTICLE III.

The Battels of *Lucerna*, *La Torre*, *Crusol*, *Angrogna*, and *Osac*, with severall other Passages and Encounters.

After that those of *Lucerna* were retreated, the very same day the Captains *Fahier* and *Gianavel*, together with some other Officers, held a Council of War, wherein it was concluded, and resolved to make a Sally out, and to surprize, if possible, those of *La Torre*, a great part of whom were *Irish*; but the Enemy having timely notice thereof, killed the first and stoutest of those who had passed over the Bridg at *Angrogna*, which good success of theirs did so animate the rest of their party, that nothing less would content them, than the attempting to surround the whole Body of the Protestant party, and so to cut them off inevitably, but having made many Assaults to no purpose, they were forced at last to retreat into *La Torre*, with the loss of a great number of their Souldiers, besides many others who received very sore and dangerous Wounds.

The next day the Captains *Fahier* and *Gianavel* went before *La Torre*, and at their arrival many of the Souldiers there came out to fight them, but not having a conveniency of falling forth in a full Body, they were all slain upon the place as fast as they came out; which being seen by their Captains and Commanders, who likewise came out at the noise of their shooting, they considered how great the danger was, & so thought it their prudence rather to call in their Souldiers, than to let them pass over the Bridg of *Angrogna*; whereupon, the Reformed party retreated towards *Angrogna*, to a place called *La Verné*, where there were yet left some few houses unburned.

The next day was employed in a review of their Army, and in holding a Council of War, where it was resolved to send a party against the Communalty of *Crusol*, in regard the Inhabitants thereof had made some Incurfions upon them, and committed many Outrages in the beginning of the Massacre. In order hereunto they march'd all night, (being four hundred ninety and five in number) and passed above *La Torre*, without being at all discovered by them of the place, and a little after mid-night they arrived safe at *Crusol*, where they took four hundred Head of Cattle, six hundred Sheep and Goats, with great store of other Booty, and all this without the least resistance, for as much as most of the Inhabitants of *Crusol* being terribly scared at this sudden Surprisal, cast themselves into the mouth of a most fearfull Rock, whence it was altogether impossible ever to get them out. This done, they returned back to one of the Alps of *Villaro*, where they arrived the next day towards evening, and divided the Spoils among the Souldiers.

Now a few hours after their departure, came those of *Lucerna*, *Ca-vors*, *Briqueras*, *Barges*, *Bagnol*, *Famolase*, and other neighbouring places,

places, to the number of 800. who had notice of the Design abovesaid against *Crusol*, and accordingly intended to relieve them: but finding the others were too far gone ever to overtake them, they resolved not wholly to lose their labours, and forthwith fell to plundering the poor people in ten times a more cruel manner than the Reformed had done before, and not onely so, but fell out also among themselves about dividing the Spoil, and so destroyed one another instead of doing the least hurt to those of the Reformed party.

It is very remarkable, that upon the very same day that this Enterprize was against *Crusol*, those of *San Secondo* having had notice thereof, came to burn the rest of the houses of *Roccapiatta*, being already advanced as far as the little Hill of *Angrognia*, with intent to have surprized the rest of the Forces that were left in the Camp under the Command of Captain *Laurentio*, and the Brother and Lieutenant of Captain *Fabier*; but these having timely notice thereof, march'd up without any delay to the top of the Mountain with one half of the Souldiery, leaving the other half under the prudent Conduct of Captain *Benet* of *San Germano*, who likewise with all possible expedition took his Post upon the said little Hill with seventeen of his Men, and placed the rest in Ambuscado; but the Enemies hearts misgiving them, they retreated in a most shamefull and cowardly manner, neither did they any valiant Act that day save onely one, which was upon the person of *Giovanni Pietro Ragio*, whom they took as he was coming from *Pinachia*, and binding his Head with a Cord, they strained the same with such violence, that they made it sink into his Brains, and having done this, they sent him to *Turin* to be cured, as he indeed was within a few days after, by a languishing and miserable Death.

About eight days after this, Captain *Giaravel*, having waited in vain at *Angrognia* three whole days for the coming of Capt. *Fabier*, to joyn with him in assaulting the Town of *Lucerna*, resolved to undertake the Onset himself, and to this end began his March from *Angrognia* about the beginning of the night, and arrived at *Lucerna*, by break of day. Being arrived, he first cut off the Pipes that conveyed the Water into the Town, and brake down the Bridg, that no Relief might come to them from *Bubbiana*, *Barges*, and *Bagnol*; this done, he assaulted the Town, and quickly defeated two of the Out-guards; but the Regiment of *Monsieur de Merolles*, together with several other considerable parties, being got into the Town the night before, he was to his great grief constrained to retreat, and give over storming the Town, whereas if Captain *Fabier* had come in in time, they had in all probability carried the place in a very short space.

The Friday following, being the eighth of *June*, Captain *Gianavel* having been left alone in *Angrognia* onely with his own Company, and some few of *Villaro*, *Bobbio*, *La Torre*, *S. Giovanni*, and *Angrognia*, was assaulted by break of day by the Souldiers of *La Torre*, and others, who having part of them got up to the top of the Mountain, and part of them gone the lower passage to possess themselves of the Gate of *Angrognia* by the way of *San Bartholomeo*, and so thinking to fall suddenly

denly upon Captain *Gianavel* and his Forces, as an high flying Hawk doth upon her Prey. It pleased God so to order Affairs, that at the Sound of the Trumpet, when all should have fallen on, Captain *Gianavel* quickly awaked, and having first fought to God in Prayer, fell upon the Enemy, and got the advantage of the place from them, and after a short Dispute forced them to turn their backs, although there were at least Two thousand five hundred, and all his Company not exceeding three hundred; and not onely so, but he pursued them likewise as far as the descent of *Angrogna*, into the Woods and steep places among the Rocks, where he slew a very great number of them.

This Fight lasted without any intermission till about two of the clock in the Afternoon, at which time came in from *Pramol*, Captain *Fabier* with his Men, and that very seasonably for the Relief of Captain *Gianavel* and his Troops; for, these two joyning their Forces together, (though the one had fought for at least eight hours together) and with an incredible courage drave the Enemy before them as far as the Temple of *Chabas* in the Communalty of *San Giovanni*, and totally routed them, some of the Foot flying towards *La Torre*, and some into *Lucerna*, many of the Horse likewise were forced into precipices and other dangerous places, as they were flying for their lives. In this Combat there were slain very many considerable Officers and Commanders of the Popish party, and on the other side likewise Captain *Gianavel* their chief Commander was fore wounded: in so much that his own Souldiers, who loved him very intirely, carried him back, (though by force, and full fore against his will) that so his Wound might not be festered, or putrified, which would have proved exceeding dangerous to himself, and consequently to his whole Company, whose lives and safety were, next under God, bound up in his.

Now Captain *Gianavel* seeing that there was no possibility for him to think of any further undertaking at that present, intreated Captain *Fabier* to give over for that day, and take some time for refreshment of himself and his Souldiers: but Captain *Fabier* being at that season much more passionate than prudent, refused the solid and seasonable Counfel of Captain *Gianavel*, and taking with him about an hundred and fifty chosen Men, whom he had picked out of all the Army, sweetly took his leave of Captain *Gianavel*, (it may be not thinking it should be his last) and forthwith departed and marcht down into the Plain, where he burnt several of the Houses of those who had before burned and destroyed so many of the Protestants, and brought away likewise a considerable Booty of their Cattel and other Moveables.

ARTICLE IV.

The sad and much lamented Death of Captain *Fabier* and his Company.

Thus far was this Captain *Fabier* exceeding successfull in all his Attempts and Enterprizes, even to the admiration and astonishment of his very Enemies themselves: but as *all our days are numbered, and the number of our months determined by the Almighty, beyond which we cannot pass one little moment, neither is any device or power of man able to decline his immutable will.* This valiant Captain thinking now in the close of the day to crown all his other eminent Enterprizes with some high undertaking, as he was now very near the execution of his Design, lo a Squadron of Horsemen surround him and his five and forty Men, (for there were no more with him at that time) at a country House not far from the Town of *Ossac*, which is about a League distant from *San Giovanni*; and though he and his company did all for their defence that could possibly be expected from the most valiant Champions under the cope of Heaven, killing three Captains with the Commander in chief of the said Squadron, besides a great number of others, yet at last he and five and thirty of his Followers all lost their lives, and as a token of everlasting triumph, the Enemies afterwards cut off the Head of this Captain *Fabier*, and the Heads of his Sons, and carried them to *Turin*, and presented them to the Duke and *Madam Royale*, who gave them as a Reward six hundred Ducatoons.

A description
of Capt. *Fa-
bier's* person.

This man was certainly most worthy of remembrance, and his fame to be renowned to all posterity, especially for his great piety, and zeal for the service of God, and the preservation of his poor afflicted Church and Members; a man whom all the Terrours of Death and ten thousand Torments could never affright, or make him deny his Master; bold as a Lion in all his Enterprizes! and for his valour another *Achilles*! but meek and humble as a Lamb in the midst of his Victories, always lifting up his hands towards Heaven, from whence deliverance came, and reciting sweet and comfortable passages of the Scripture (wherein he was versed to admiration) to the great encouragement of all his Followers, and the strengthening of their faith upon all occasions. Besides all this, he was as to his outward parts and accomplishments, a man of a good understanding and sound judgment, but above all of a marvellous active spirit, which activity had he but used with moderation, he had certainly been hardly to be paralleld.

The death of this brave Commander, together with the wound of Captain *Gianavel*, did in that conjuncture of time (as the Reader may easily conjecture) not a little startle the *Reformed* party; But, as necessity many times puts very inconsiderable men upon bold adventures, those poor

poor people did not so much lose their courage, as to give up all for lost, but on the contrary took heart, and assembled themselves shortly after at *La Vachere*, a Mountain of *Angrognia*. From thence they descended into the Plain, where they were twice sorely assaulted, the last of which assaults, was by a dangerous *Ambuscado* of the Enemy, who were at the least Six thousand in number, and they not above an hundred. But Providence so disposed all things, and so guided their hands, and strengthened their hearts, that they slew a very great number of them, amongst whom were several considerable Officers, by name a certain *Bavarian*, who was a Lieutenant Colonel of Foot, and a man exceedingly lamented by all his Souldiers, whereas all that were lost of the *Reformed* party, were onely *Michele Bertino* a Serjeant of *Angrognia*, and onely a common souldier of *Val Martino* wounded.

It's remarkable, that the son of the said *Bertino*, seeing his father fall dead at his feet, was so far from being dismayed at it (as many would have been,) that he immediately stept into his fathers place, with this expression, *Though my father be dead, yet be of good courage fellow-souldiers, for God is a father to us all.*

The Monday following, they had a very sharp dispute at *La Torre*, and about *Tagliaretto*, where they killed and wounded a great number of the Enemy, without the loss of any of their own men. It's true that the Enemies during this time, did reap their corn in the Plains of *S. Giovanni*, and *La Torre*, but they were not able to carry it away without a considerable loss of their men.

There came at the same time, and stayed with them till the Peace at *Pignerol*, one Mr. *Andrion* a Major of a Regiment of Horse, with two other Gentlemen who were strangers, and followed by some Volunteers, whose charitable visit of their poor afflicted brethren, and their good counsel and advice in such a conjuncture of time, was exceeding kindly taken, as indeed it deserved no less, it being a singular means to fortifie and uphold the feeble and fainting spirits of many a weak brother, who seeing others come in to the help of the Lord against the Mighty, went on with much more cheerfulness and alacrity, as the sequel of this discourse will better evidence.

ARTICLE V.

The Battel of *La Vachere*.

Upon the Eleventh of *July 1655*. *Sieur John Leger* Pastor of the Church of *San Giovanni*, a person worthy to be remembered for his great paines, and the many eminent services by him performed for the
poor

poor Churches of the Valleys, having notice that the Enemies were of opinion that he was come back from his journey with Arms, Money, and Ammunition, and thereby conceiving that they would not fail of making shortly some notable Attempt, to prevent that which they so much feared, went to Colonel *Andrion*, an exceeding valiant Captain, and pressed him to put his design in execution.

The poor people had as yet no standing Army, but the Squadrons of each Communalty quartered at a great distance one from the other, and certainly there had very few dayes passed over their heads before they had been cut off every man of them, had not their Centinels been very watchfull, but above all, had not Captain *Chanforan* on the one side timely discovered the Enemy, and the poor people on the other side been extremely heartened on to the Battel, by the great valour and singular conduct of the Sieurs *Andrion Michelin*, and *Leger*.

The Enemy was at this time very numerous, having been re-inforced with a great number of fresh Troops, which came in to their assistance. These had encamped themselves in the night, within half a League of the *Reformed* party, and in the morning about break of day, they divided their Army into four Squadrons, three whereof fell on with a marvellous resolution, in three several places at once, one below on the South side, another on the East side and in the Front, and a third on the Northside; the fourth standing still, ready to receive the Assailants in case of need. This fight lasted at the least four hours without intermission, and was the sharpest that ever was fought in open field: But that which made them the more fierce, was their hopes to have beaten back the *Reformed* but one Pistol-shot from a Post which they kept, namely the *Chastelas*, or *Bastion des Classes*; which if they could have once done, they would infallibly have rendered themselves Masters of the Valleys *Perosa*, *San Martino*, and *Lucerna*. But the poor people having lifted up their hearts and voice to the Lord of Hosts, by earnest prayers and supplications (as it was their wonted course upon all such occasions) Major *Andrion*, and the two other Captains which he had brought with him to assist those of the Valleys, gave such Orders as were necessary, encouraging the souldiers exceedingly, inso much that they kept their ground, and gave not back a foot, except some few who had been partly tired out with hard service, and partly grown faint for want of food: some there were likewise, who had no powder left, and others who had no flints in their fire-locks; But these the Sieurs *Leger* and *Mechelin* employed in rolling down great stones upon the Enemies heads, as they came to attacque them, which indeed proved very successfull, and did such execution upon the Enemy, that it made them abate much of their fury, and whereas in the beginning of the Combat their cry was always *Advance, Advance, You Relicks of Fabier!* the *Reformed* party began now to cry as fast, *Advance, Advance, you Relicks of S. Secondo!* And herewith they ran upon those Massacrers like so many Lions, who turned their backs, and fled towards *La Torre*, and *Lucerna*, with all possible speed, leaving behinde them Five and fifty, who were slain upon the place, and

and about Forty who were kild in the flight, besides many others who were carried either dead or sorely wounded to *Lucerna*. The Enemies themselves confessed, that they lost in this encounter at least Three hundred men, among which were many Officers of a *Bavarian Regiment*, Two souldiers of which Regiment assured Captain *Laurentio* of *Val San Martino*, and many others of the *Reformed Religion*, that out of their Regiment alone, there died that day no less then an Hundred and fourscore.

It's very remarkable at this time, when there were such multitudes of dead, wounded, and dying men, brought into *Lucerna*, the Syndick of the place (by name *Baptista Bianco*) an honest Roman Catholick, but less superstitious then many others, chanced to let slip the following words, *Altre volte li lupi mangiavano li Barbetti, ma hora li Barbetti mangiano li lupi. Heretofore the Wolves devoured the (a) Barbets, but now the Barbets devour the Wolves.* Which words being soon after reported to Mr. *Marolles* the chief Commander at that time in *Lucerna*, he threatned him sorely to put him in prison, and to give him the *strappado*, which did so terrifie the poor man, that he fell sick and died within a short time after.

(a) i. e. Protestants; for as they are called *Hugonots* in France, so they are called *Barbets* in those Valleys.

Two days after this fight at *La Vaschere*, the Enemies being much enraged at their great loss, spread themselves all over *Angrognia*, and began to set the corn on fire, which being perceived by those of the Company of *La Torre*, who were at that time on the top of the Mountain of *Tagliaretto*, they gave speedy notice thereof to those of *S. Giovanni*, and *Angrognia*, who immediately made towards them, and charged them so fiercely, that they were forced to flye, leaving the greatest part of their Ammunition behinde them.

In the mean time, Captain *Belin* assaulted the Town of *La Torre*, kill'd the Centinel, and some of the Souldiers upon the Works, and gave the Town such a hot alarm, that they fled out almost all of them towards the River *Pelice*; and it's really believed, by some who were eye-witneses of that action, that had he then had but a few more men with him, he had certainly made himself Master of *La Torre*, that very day.

ARTICLE VI.

The Battel of *La Torre*.

Upon the Eighteenth of *July*, the General of the *Reformed party* gave Order to fall upon the Town of *La Torre*, which was accordingly put in execution: The first that made the onset was Captain *Belin*, who being followed by many other Officers and souldiers, they quickly made a considerable breach in the Garden wall next to the *Convent*, which

which good success did so animate the rest of the Troops, that they fell on with incredible courage, and in a short space burnt both the *Convent*, and the greatest part of the Town down to the ground. Those in the Fort finding themselves so hardly beset, began to parly about the surrendering it up to the besiegers upon honourable terms; But there coming some horse from *Lucerna* very seasonably for their relief, and the others being not so provident as to prevent their coming (which they might very easily have done) they were frustrated in their designe.

ARTICLE VII.

Besides the above-mentioned Battels, there were several other skirmishes in divers places, where the *Reformed* party had considerable advantages against their Enemies, all which for brevities sake, we shall here omit, and onely content our selves with a List of the names of those among the poor people of the *Valleys*, whose memorable actions deserve to be preserved to all posterity, and they are as followeth.

- 1 Captain *Bartholemi Fabier*, of *Pramol*.
- 2 Captain *Fosue Gianavel*, of *Roras*.
- 3 Captain *Belin*, of *La Torre*.
- 4 *Stephano Revel* of *Roras*, Lieutenant to Captain *Gianavel*.
- 5 Lieutenant *Peyronnet*, (alias *Gonnet*) of *Villa Secca*.
- 6 Captain *Facopo Fabier* of *Pramol*, brother to *Bartholemi*, before named.
- 7 Captain *Giovanni Albarea*, of *Villaro*.
- 8 Lieutenant *Giovanni Pellene*, of *Villaro*.
- 9 Captain *Giovanni dal Podio* (alias *dal Sarret*) of *Bobio*.
- 10 Captain *Bennet*, of *San Germano*.
- 11 Lieutenant *Michele Rusin*, of *San Germano*.
- 12 Captain *Funin Peyrot*, of *Prali*.
- 13, 14. Captain *Berton*, and *Funon* of *Angrognia*.



C H A P. IV.

General Animadversions of some able and knowing Friends of the poor Protestants of the Valleys of Piemont, upon the Court of Savoy's Grounds and Reasons, for justification of the Order of Gastaldo.

IF it were not altogether needless, and we were sure it would not be lookt upon as a work of meer super-erogation, after so clear a Refutation of each particular Article of moment in the Court of *Savoy's Factum*, and the recital of so many Authentick proofs and Attestations, part whereof were signed and subscribed by considerable persons of their own party, who were eye-witnesses of those horrid cruelties, and, which is more, by those whom they themselves call to bear witness for them (as being persons of honour and reputation) whose Attestations do most palpably contradict what ever they affirm, and confirm whatever they contradict; We say, if we thought it necessary to make any additional animadversions upon the sequel of their discourse, there were nothing more easie in the world, then to discover the same fallhoods and equivocations in this, as in the former part of their writings: But we are really perswaded that whosoever seriously peruseth, and throughly digests the Refutation of that first piece of theirs, will never have the patience so much as to cast his eye upon the second; And we should in repeating and refuting the same, but rake up a noysome Dunghil to offend the ingenuous Readers: wherefore all we will add, shall be briefly thus.

I.

If the poor people had been obnoxious (as is pretended) to their Princes displeasure, and consequently merited so severe a punishment, why were they not first legally cited, as is before mentioned? We know that *Adam* had offended, and God might immediately have rooted him out of *Paradise*, as being the absolute Judge of all the World, yet we finde that he gave him a fair and a Legal trial before he pronounced

nounced the sentence of his banishment. From whence Civilians conclude, that, *Citatio* is *jure Divino*; *Nec à principe, posse auferri citationem*; and, *si non præcessit citatio actus redditur nullus*.

II.

Their Popish adversaries hired (as is strongly presumed, and generally believed) a company of Thieves to rob the poor people of their Original Writings and Instruments, as they were returning from *Cavorts* where the Treaty was concluded, and now they demand of them where they are. May not the poor people with a much better countenance demand of them what they have done with them?

III.

The Capitulations of *Hen. 4.* with those of the *Valleys* in the year 1592. which we have already inserted, and which were registred in the Parliament of *Dauphine*, shew plainly that there were such Concessions accorded to those of the *Valleys*, in the year 1561. Besides that the very same Concessions are mentioned by a famous Writer of their own, by Name *Thuanus*, (whom the adversaries themselves make use of in their Apology for the House of *Savoy*, printed at *Chambery* 1631.) wherefore observe his following words.

Thuanus lib.
27. pag. 24.

Tandem conventum, & Tabulis pacta hac comprehensa, ut præteritorum oblivio sanciretur, eorumque omnium qua eo bello gesta essent, Princeps pro Clementiâ suâ Conwallensibus subditis suis gratiam faceret, conscientiarum libertate eis permissa, atq; ut conciones locis designatis, & inter præscriptos limites, quos transgredi fas non sit, haberent ac cætus celebrarent, EXTRA QUOS NIHILO MINUS Pastores ægrotos invisere, ac consolari, aliaque Religionis sue munia obire, non autem concionari possent: iis si forte de doctrina sua interrogentur, absque honorum & capitis pænâ respondere liberum sit. Universis præterea qui domo absunt propter Religionem, nihil obstantibus promissis quibuscunque aut abjuratone aliena à sua Religione, ante hoc bellum præstita, larem repetere, & Religionem à majoribus traditam amplecti, concionibus ac cætibus interesse, modo & locis permissis liceat, &c.

And after in the same page at the end —

*Hæc Cavortii acta,
Non. Junii, subscripsere*

*Philippus Subaudus
Raconii Comes Principis
nomine.*

To this may be added that of *Johannes Tonsus* of *Milan*, who in the Life of *Emanuel Philibert*, Duke of *Savoy*, printed at *Turin* in the year 1596. speaking of this Negotiation, says in exprefs terms, that this Duke *per Philippum Sabaudum eos clementer in fidem recepit*, and how could this have been truly said, if those Concessions had been disavowed by his Highness? In the next place, *Rorengo* in his History recites an Edict, (where, by the way, the Prince himself *Charles Emanuel* speaks) wherein it is plainly said, that those Concessions of 1561. had been granted to those of the Protestant Religion. Moreover, the said Prior *Rorengo*, in the same History, confesses that he received the said Capitulations of the year 1561. from the hand of the great Chancelour. *Il detto Gran Cancellario mi consegno copia delle Concessioni del 1561. committendomi d'informarlo come erano osservate.* Now, who can who is so void of reason and understanding, as ever to believe that the great Chancelour knew not what were the true Concessions which *Emanuel Philibert* had granted to his Protestant Subjects? And though the said *Rorengo* would fain have recanted what he had so premeditatedly written, yet the many Contradictions he ensnareth himself in thereby, clearly evidence, that what he did, was out of a slavish fear of a severe Censure from the Church of *Rome*, rather than any new discovery of the truth of those Transactions. We shall add one proof more, and that shall be out of *Theodore Belvedere*, Prefect of the *Missionary Friars* in the Valley of *Lucerna*, who in his Relation, dedicated to the Congregation *de propaganda fide*, and printed at *Turin* with licence of Superiours in the year 1636. says expressly, that *his Highness of Savoy did grant to those of the said Religion the abovesaid Concessions.* What proofs can we have better than from their own Writers? *Confessione partis nulla melior & efficacior probatio haberi potest: ipsa enim superat omnes alias probationes, & recipitur etiam contra rem judicatam.* What shall we say of the Popes great Complaint in the *Conclave* (as is related in the History of the Council of *Trent*) that the Duke of *Savoy* had granted the said Concessions to those of the Reformed Religion? which Capitulations the Duke did not at all deny, as the story tells us, but rather sent to the Pope to excuse himself, by letting him know the Reasons why he had so done.

4. What if the poor people had no better proof for their Right of Habitation than their long possession of those places? Do not the *Civilians* tell us, that *Possessio presumitur habere justitiam permanentem.* And that Possession hath *Effectum publici Instrumenti.* As also, *Per possessionem tanti temporis cujus initium memoria non est, in contrarium prescribuntur etiam ea que de sui natura aliis sunt imprescriptibilia.* Now it clearly appears by the *Catastri*, or Registers of the Communalities, and by a great number of authentical Deeds and Instruments made by sworn Notaries, that the Ancestours of the Protestants of the Valleys have inhabited time out of minde, (yea and professing the same Religion) in those very places out of which they are now driven; and if all this were insufficient, yet this truth hath been abundantly verified

John Tonsus in the life of Emanuel Philibert 1596. by T. 311.

Rorengo Hist. Mem.

Page. 244.

Belved. Hist. Pag. 269.

History of the Council of Trent.

Bal. Innocent. Bal. 1. Cap. de prescript. Not. Fuson in Conf. 206.

by

by the formal Attestations and Depositions of the very *Roman Catholics* themselves, who are their near Neighbours, and that before the Magistrates of the respective places, *that from their childhood they have always known the Protestants to inhabit there.*

5. Why should then the Court of *Savoy*, (since it's manifest that there were such Concessions) so (against their own consciences) upbraid the poor people about the Originals? and make the World believe they cannot be found? if there were any thing that made as much against the poor people, as it makes for them, they should quickly be brought to light. It's like when they say they cannot be found, they mean, that they cannot be found so as to let the poor people know so much, according to that Principle which the Jesuit *Emanuel* teaches concerning the Confessor, *viz. Potest jurare se nihil scire, subintelligendo, sicut dicere teneatur.* And indeed in the Court of *Savoy* the undoubted truth of these Concessions is so well known to all the chief Ministers of State, that they never before this called it into question.

6. What if the formality of Ratification had unhappily (as it was not) been omitted, why should extremity be used by their Prince who ought to be the common Father of all his Subjects? Why was not his bare promise enough for the preservation of their ancient Rights and Privileges? Let the Adversaries consider a little that Saying of witty *Seneca*, (it's no disgrace for them to learn of a Heathen) concerning Conventions both verbal and written, *Utinam nulla stipulatio emptorem venditori obligaret, nec pacta, conventaque impressis signis custodirentur, fides potius illa servaret, & equum colens animus: sed necessaria optimis praterulerunt, & cogere fidem quam spectare malunt. O turpem humano generi fraudis ac nequitie publicae confessionem, annulis plusquam animis creditur!*

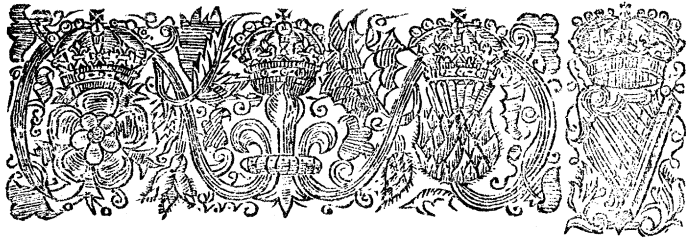
7. As for all those Accusations which are in the sequel of that Writing laid to the charge of the poor Protestants, the pale and black faces of hatred and malice may be so clearly perceived through their painted vizards, that the best way of refuting them, is to slight them, and instead of putting our selves to the trouble of an Answer, desire them to call to minde the bitter Curses that are mentioned in the holy Scriptures against those who *remove the ancient Land-marks, and who take away the garment of the fatherless, and oppress the widow in the gate.* But above all, that dreadful place in the 23. of *Isaiab*, *Wo to thee that spoilest, and wast not spoiled; and dealest treacherously, and they dealt not treacherously with thee: when thou shalt cease to spoil, thou shalt be spoiled, and when thou shalt make an end to deal treacherously, they shall deal treacherously with thee.*

Seneca.

Isaiab 23. 1.

The end of the third Book.

THE



THE
 FOURTH BOOK
 OF THE
 HISTORY
 OF THE
 EVANGELICAL CHURCHES
 in the Valleys of *Piemont*.

CHAP. I.

The mediation of the Evangelical Cantons of Switzerland with the Duke of Savoy, and their Letter to the States General of the United Provinces, in favour of the poor distressed Protestants of the Valleys of Piemont.



Hus far the *Christian* Reader hath a faithfull Account of all the warlick Proceedings between the *Catholick* and the *Reformed* Party in the Valleys of *Piemont*, upon the occasion of the *Masacre* in the Year 1655. and that both as to the matter of Fact, and also the Grounds and Reasons alleged on either side for the justifying of their Actions, (the Authour hath now put the weights into the Readers hands, and leaves it to him to put both into the Ballance, and try whether weighs the heavier!) it remains, that
 you

you know, how all these things were resented by the neighbouring Princes and States, which cannot but be a thing of great use to Posterity, as well as satisfaction to the curiosity of those who live in the present Age. For certain it is, that from the first beginning of the Reformation, there was never known such a marvellous unity in the cause of Religion, nor that so many Princes and States were ever interested together in one Affair of the like nature, the glory and renown of all which, next under God, is most certainly due, and ought in all equity to be ascribed to his most serene Highness the Lord PROTECTOR of the Commonwealth of *England, Scotland, and Ireland, &c.* as will evidently appear by the sequel of this History.

Upon the first publication of that most severe Order of *Gastaldo*, which was a fore-runner of the following Massacre, the Evangelical Cantons of *Switzerland* (whose proximity gave them an advantage of receiving the news of those parts before most of the other Protestant Princes and States) wrote a Letter to the Duke of *Savoy* in the poor peoples behalf, as follows.

Copy of a Letter written by the Evangelical Cantons of *Switzerland* to his Royal Highness the Duke of *Savoy*, in favour of the Evangelical Churches of the Valleys of *Piemont*. Translated out of the *High Dutch*.

An authentick Copy of the true Original whereof, signed by Mr. *Andrew Schmidt* Under-Secretary of State of the City of *Zuric*, is to be seen in the publick Library of the famous Univerfity of *Cambridg*.

Durchleuchtigster,

Uns ist gewisser Bericht ingelanget was gestalten Mr. Kon. Durchl. angehozige Underthanen, so der Reformirten Religion anhengig, die Zeit anhero in der demutigen Hoffnung gelebt, Es werde auch von Decoleiben, wie von Ihrem hochloblichen Vorfahren, Ihnen, &c.

Most Serene Prince,

WE have been informed that the Subjects of your Royal Highness professing the Reformed Religion, have both heretofore, and of late, untill this present, remained in hopes, that your Royal Highness would follow the Example of your most glorious Predecessours, in confirming graciously to them the liberty of their consciences, but contrary to all such hopes.

it has been signified to some amongst them, that they must quit their Habitations, and retire themselves elsewhere; whereupon they have both in general and particular, been exposed to very great terrours, perplexities and troubles: and for as much as that communion of Religion which we have with these poor afflicted ones, hath moved us to a cordial compassion of their miserable condition, we have thought fit to apply our selves to your Royal Highness, with all due respect, by our instant intercession for them, nothing doubting, but that as you have been pleased in a neighbourly manner to assure us of your unfeigned affection, and good correspondence, and that, as we, on our parts, have endeavoured to answer the same by all ways possible, and this in truth, and by real effects, as occasion hath required; so also, that you will graciously accept this our Intercession, and let your Subjects sweetly finde and feel the benefit of it, as our Brethren in the Faith. Wherefore we beseech your Royal Highness graciously to look upon your said Subjects with an eye of compassion, and to suffer them hereafter to remain peaceably in their Habitations, and favourably to confirm to them the liberty of their belief; especially considering that as all faithfull Subjects ought, and our Christian Religion teaches, they have always demeaned themselves peaceably and quietly, with submission and obedience in all things that touches not their conscience, (which is in the power and government of God alone) upon which account they are worthy of the continuation of that favour. In this gracious Concession by us hoped for, the Almighty God will certainly take pleasure, and will in a fatherly manner recompense your Royal Highness for the same. As likewise it cannot but tend to the joy and consolation of your greatly afflicted Subjects, and oblige them to pray so much the more ardently and heartily, that God the Governour of the World will be pleased from henceforth to bless your Royal Highness with all prosperity; and we likewise shall with joy entertain this gracious Grant, and acknowledge it as a singular testimony of your favourable affection towards us; and shall not fail, according to our power, to reciprocate all kinds of friendly and acceptable services; in the mean time most heartily wishing your Royal Highness all increase of happiness, We remain,

Your most affectionate Servants, the Burgmasters, Advoyers, Landamans and Councils of the confederate Protestant Towns of Zurich, Berne, Glaris, Basle, Schaffhouse, and Appenzil.

To this Letter of the *Evangelical Cantons*, the Duke of Savoy not long after returned a Complemental, but cold Answer, which indeed was little better than a plain Denial of their Request and Mediation. The said Answer was as follows.

The



The Duke of Savoy's Letter to the *Protestant Cantons*
the sixth of *April*, 1655.

Translated out of the *French Copy*, which was communi-
cated to the Authour by Mr. *Shmidt* Under-Secretary
of State at *Zuric*.

Magnificent Lords, most dear and special Friends, Allies, and Con-
federates,

Our Subjects of the pretended Reformed Religion, have for many
years together committed an infinite number of excesses and trans-
gressions, both against Our Orders and the Orders of Our most Serene Pre-
decessors, yea even against those conditions which are expressed in those ve-
ry Concessions and Priviledges that we have granted them. The last of these
Riots hapening upon the day of the Nativity of our Lord, in the year
1654. hath constrained us to take notice of so high an insolence, and to
administer a convenient remedy to the same; which notwithstanding hath
been accompanied with so much mildness and moderation, That instead of
chastising them according to the merit of their crimes, and disobedience,
We were contented onely to command them to retire themselves into those
parts of our Dominions, where they were permitted to dwell by the orders and
Concessions aforesaid, and to quit those places where they were not per-
mitted to inhabit; so that their punishment consists in no corporal pain (al-
though they deserved a heavy one) but simply in a new Order which we have
made for the reducing of them to the punctual observation of the fore-go-
ing Edicts to which they were before obliged, although they had com-
mitted no crime. The truth is, at the beginning they yielded obedience
to this Order, which yet continued for but for very few dayes, for, soon af-
ter, not acknowledging at all the great bounty that we had used towards
them, they returned to their former transgressions and disobedience; And
not content therewith, they have under false pretexts had recourse to you, for
the obtaining that Letter of Recommendation which you writ to Us of the
 $\frac{2}{3}$ of the last Moneth; As if we had out of designe, or of Our own accord, be-
gun to trouble and molest them, and as if we had not on our parts used such
sweetness and benignity as we ought to have used towards them; Whereas
on the contrary, being very far from having the least designe of forcing
their consciences as they have pretended (a thing whereof we had never the
least thought) Our intention was onely to oblige them to observe the Orders
established by Us, and our most Serene Predecessors, upon which terms we
would never in the least have diminished those favours, priviledges and
concessions,

concessions which have been granted to them. We have been now the more desirous to let you understand all these things particularly, that so you might better know the esteem that we have of your Amity and good neighbourhood, and how much we consider your Recommendations, which had certainly produced the effect that you wish, if things had been of that nature and in such a condition, as that they would have permitted us to condescend to what you desire, And upon this occasion, We judge it Our duty to desire you to remember, that the disobedience of Subjects towards their Sovereigns, together with the boldness that they take to make their addresses to forraign States, under feigned and false pretexts, thereby to maintain and uphold themselves in such disobedience, is a thing extremely pernicious; and of a very dangerous consequence: And as in the last revolt of your own Subjects, the horror that We had of their Rebellious attempt, moved us not to afford them any help, or favour, either directly or indirectly; so likewise We hope, that your prudence will move you to testify the same affection and deportment towards Us, in abstaining from giving any countenance or encouragement to Persons who have not on their side any foundation or appearance of reason, to uphold their vain and insolent temerity.

This is that which We promise Our selves, from the good correspondence which is betwixt us, and from the ancient Union and Confederacy you have had with Us, whose hearty prayers to God are, That he would vouchsafe you a long and happy life, under his blessed and holy protection.

From Turin the 6. of April, 1655.

Magnificent Lords, Most dear and special Friends, Allies, and Confederates, your very good Friend, Ally, and Confederate.

The Duke of Savoy, King of Cyprus.

C. EMANUEL.

Upon the 29th of April, being the Lords Day, was the news of that horrid Massacre brought to the Council of Zurich, who immediately assembled, and gave orders for a publick day of Humiliation throughout all their Territories, as likewise for the making a Collection for their relief, and for the communicating the dolefull news of the said Massacre, to their Protestant Neighbours.

Amongst others, they sent a Letter to the States General, bearing date the 30th. of April, wherein they represented to their High and Mighty Lordships, the sad condition of the poor people, requesting them to consult about some expedient of accommodating those affairs.

Copy of a Letter from the *Protestant Cantons of Switzer-
land* to the *States General of the United Provinces,*
30. *April, 1655.*

Communicated to the Authour by *Mr. Andrew Smidt* Un-
der-Secretary of State at *Zurich.*

Illustrissimi & Præpotentes Domini, Domini nostri plurimum ob-
servandi.

Triste jamjam nuntium accipientes de luctuosissimo statu fidei soci-
orum Pedemontanorum, ut ex copia literarum, &c.

Most illustrious, most mighty and our very much honoured Lords,

HAVING at the instant received sad News concerning the most la-
mentable estate of our Brethren of the Faith in Piemont, as you
may see by the Copy of a Letter, &c. We thought our selves obliged by the
sacred Rights of Faith, Union, and Communion, to acquaint your most
illustrious and most mighty Lordships therewith, being very much assured
you will be pleased according to your wonted piety and Christian charity,
thoroughly to consider and lay to heart this affliction of Joseph. This perse-
cution is smoothed over with a very fair pretext by the contrary party, but
in the mean time there is not any who loveth the Church of Christ, that will
not easily be perswaded of the Subtilties and Treacheries which the Adver-
saries use both on the one side and the other.

Being grieved, and moved by a true cordial and most ardent Sympathy,
We beseech you again and again, most Mighty and most Illustrious Lords,
that you would so favour, consider, and lay to heart the cause of those af-
flicted ones, as that you will be pleased to administer those means, which, ac-
cording to your prudence and power, you shall judg conducible for relieving
and saving of those miserable and afflicted ones, not onely by Prayers to the
Father of Mercies for them, and by Alms which their miseries earnestly
cry for, but also by pacifying their Prince towards them, or at least by ob-
taining for them a liberty of transmigration; which We also shall endea-
vour to do as much as lies in our power. The sovereign Lord of all
things have mercy upon his Church in all places, own their Cause,
and his most mighty arm divert all their miseries and adversities.

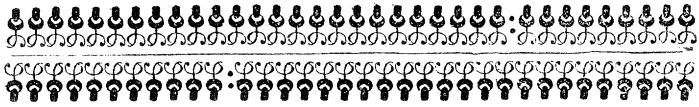
To

To whose divine protection We heartily recommend your Lordships. Given in haste the thirtieth of April, 1655. sealed with the private Seal of the City of Zurich.

Your most illustrious and most mighty Lordships very affectionate Servants,

The Consuls and Senatours of the Protestant Cantons of *Switzerland*, to wit, *Zurich, Berne, Glaris, Basle, Schaffhouse, and Appenzel.*

CHAP.II.



C H A P. II.

The Negotiation of Mr. Gabriel Weis, The Deputy of the Evangelical Cantons, in the Court of Savoy, in the behalf of the poor distressed Protestants in the Valleys of Piemont.

UPon the Fifth of *May* following, they sent *Monsieur Gabriel Weis* the Captain General of *Bern*, in quality of their Deputy, with a Letter to the Duke of *Savoy*, in the behalf of those his poor afflicted and persecuted subjects.

Upon the Eighteenth day of the same Moneth, *Monsieur Weis* arrived at *Rivol*, where then His Royal Highness resided with all his Court. Who having audience, requested in very respective terms, the Re-establishment of those who had survived the Massacre, the enjoyment of their Ancient Priviledges, the free Exercise of their Religion, and the enlargement of their Prisoners. This done, he delivered the following Letter into the hands of the *Duke*.

A Letter

A Letter of the Six Protestant Cantons of Switzerland, to His Royal Highness of Savoy, 6th of May 1655. Translated out of the High Dutch.

An Authentick Copy of the true Original whereof, signed by Mr. Andrew Smidt the Under-Secretary of State of Zurich, is to be seen in the publick Library of the famous Univerfity of Cambridge.

Durchleuchtigster Fürst und Herr. Hr. Kon. Durchl. suegen unfer gaantz gutwillige Dienst mit erbietunallier Ehren Zubor: Suedigister Herr und Bundsgnoss.

Hr. Kon. Durchl. Antwort Schreiben, uber was Unserige habend wie mit gebührenden Respect empfangen und inhaltlich verstanden, mochtens hier uber nicht unterlassen, Hr. Kon. Durchl. zu unferet und sonderlich derofelben Evangelischer Untertthanen, &c.

Most Serene Prince, &c.

WE have with due respect received the Letter which your Royal Highness was pleased to write to us in answer to Ours, and have likewise understood the Contents thereof, whereby we look upon our selves as obliged both for our own discharge, and the discharge of your Royal Highnesses Subjects, who profess the Reformed Religion, to tell you, and to beseech your Royal Highness, that you will take and interpret in good part, as well our former, as this present Letter of Intercession, both which have proceeded from an honest and good intention; and that you would firmly believe, that we have not at all been informed, nor sought after, by your Royal Highness said Subjects to intercede in their behalf, but that we have received the news from other hands, and that the Communion of Faith, and Christian pity, together with our own natural inclinations, have moved us to intercede for them, having as Neighbours and Confederates, an ancient and singular confidence in your Royal Highness, and that we should be very sensible and much troubled, if those poor People should come to suffer, not having committed any offence, or given the least occasion: Wherefore, as we shall not at all believe you will permit it, so we once more most earnestly and instantly beseech your Royal Highness, to be pleased to continue graciously to those your Subjects, the Concessions obtained from your Predecessors of glorious memory, that so they may find, to their great comfort and consolation, the effects of our Intercession.

The

The answer of
Madame Roy-
ale to Mr
Weys.

The Answer which the Duke of Savoy (or rather *Madame Royale* his Mother) gave to this Letter, and to that which *Major Weis* had delivered by word of mouth, was in effect this; *That although they were not obliged to give an Account of their Actions to any Prince in the world, yet nevertheless, out of the respect they bare to that amity which they had contracted with his Masters the Cantons, they had given order to the Marquess of Pianezza, to acquaint him with the truth of all those affairs.*

Not long after, the said *Major Weis* came to the speech of the *Marquess of Pianezza*, who made him a long Narrative, wherein he endeavoured to justify all his proceedings, with whatsoever had been acted by the forces under his command, and to lay the load and blame of all upon the backs of the poor people, Protesting again and again, *That he had never the least Design in the world to impose upon their Consciences or their Religion, and that whatsoever reports had been spread abroad in the world concerning a Massacre, and strange cruelties exercised against them, were mere forgeries, and had no foundation at all of truth in them.*

Discourse be-
tween the
Marquess of
Pianezza and
Mr. Weis.

To this *Major Weis* replied, *That First, as to the Massacre, it was a thing so publickly known and evident, that it could not possibly be concealed or denied; And secondly, as for the poor peoples right of habitation, in the places questioned and contested, he conceived it was founded upon justice and equity, forasmuch as it was not onely accorded to them in the Concessions of Charles Emanuel Duke of Savoy, but also purchased of his Royal Highness for six thousand Ducatoons, which were actually paid by them upon that very account.*

The *Marquess* told him, that *he did not at all deny their Instruments and Authentick Writings, but that they were all conditional; As for example, that the Catholick Religion ought to have been freely exercised in all those places, which they notwithstanding would never permit. In sum, that their continual habitation in the places contested, for the space of ninety years together, could be truly called no other then a ninety years Rebellion and disobedience.*

Mr. Weis still pressing the sad and miserable condition of those who had escaped the Massacre, and the necessity of finding some expedient for accommodation, both as to the releasing of the prisoners, and the re-establishment of all, for the future, in peace and quietness. The *Marq.* advised him to treat with the poor people, and to cause them to desist from hostile Acts, assuring him that they would finde his *Royal Highness* disposed to embrace all propositions of that nature.

Monsieur Weis accepting this offer, transported himself, in order thereunto, into the Valley of *Perosa*, which is in the Dominions of the *King of France*.

Here, by the way, it is to be observed, that at this time by the wonder-working Providence of God, and his blessing upon the poor Peoples endeavours for the preservation of the remnant of their Wives and little Ones, they had faced about upon the Enemy, and began to dispute the matter with so prosperous a success, that their Enemies began to fear whereto this business might tend, and what effects

fects it might produce. And therefore the *Marquess* had no better game to play, then to get their swords out of their hands by such a stratagem as this.

Upon *Mr. Weis* his arrival at the place above said, he propounded to the poor people what the *Marquess* had advised him, (though out of an honest end then the *Marquess* intended it;) But the poor people having learned by long and wofull experience the *Marquesses* devices, gave him this Answer, *That in case the Six Evangelical Cantons would pass their words that the Treaty propounded should be carried on upon honourable termes, and in Order thereunto would advise them to a cessation, they were most ready to hearken thereunto, (as they returned them most hearty thanks for what they had already done on their behalf) Otherwise, they were resolved never to confide in those who had so often deceived and betrayed them, and whose principle was, not to keep faith with those whom they account Hereticks.*

Hereupon, *Mr. Weis*, having no Instructions to enter upon a Treaty, nor to give a Categorick Answer to the poor Peoples demands, returned back to the *Marquess* of *Pianezza* to obtain, if possible, the enlargement of the Prisoners, or at least permission to go and visit them, and discourse with them; But both the one and the other being refused him, he demanded his second Audience, which was granted him upon the Twenty fourth of *May*, and so returned home to his superiours, with the following Letter, which the *Duke of Savoy* sent by him, in answer to theirs of the $\frac{4}{15}$ of *May*, 1655.

The



The Duke of Savoy's Letter to the Protestant Cantons of
Switzerland, ^{23 May}_{3 June} in answer to theirs of ⁶₁₆ May 1655.

Translated out of the French Copy, which was communi-
cated to the Authour by Mr. Andrew Schmidt Under-
Secretary of State at Zurich.

Magnifiques Seigneurs, Trefchers & speciaux Amis Alliés & Con-
federés.

Encore que les Princes ne foyent pas accoustumés de donner
Compte des resolutions qu'ils prennent à l'égard de leurs Subjects,
qu'à Dieu seul, toutesfois l'estime que nous faisons de vostre amitié
nous à conviés à faire représenter au Sr. Gabriel Weis, &c.

*Magnificent Lords, most dear and special Friends, Allies, and Confede-
rates.*

Although it be not a Custome for Princes to give an Account of the Resolutions they take concerning their Subjects, to any but God alone, nevertheless the esteem that We have of your Friendship hath invited Us to represent to Mr. Gabriel Weis, by a sincere and true Relation, the ground of Our proceedings against our Subjects of the Valley of Luferna, S. Martino, and Perola, as likewise by what Falsities they thought to have covered under the cloak of Religion, their ancient Rebellion, so long time endured by Us; and the moderation that We have used towards them, in inflicting upon them but one part of that punishment which they have so justly deserved. And although your Deputy came in such a time when they suffered themselves to be transported by so strange and sottish an obstinacy and blindness, & consequently in a time, when we were least of all obliged to lend an ear to any thing in their favour, or on their behalf, yet we have assured him, (to the end that we might manifest how much efficacy your intercession hath with Us) that We would be inclined to hearken to any such terms of moderation, as might evidence the marks of our piety and clemency even towards those people who have least deserved it; provided in the meantime, that this no way infringe or lessen our Authority, and that obedience and service which is due to Us, and that there be left to justice, and to the necessity of an exemplary Demonstration thereof, that part which the Rules of a good Government do require. But for as much as Mr. Weis your Deputy appeared unwilling to meddle with that affair, but would rather leave

it to be decided by others, We told him, that We could not consent to treat with our rebellious Subjects, while they continued to act rebelliously, and abuse our obedient Subjects; and that if they had really any such intentions, they ought first to put a stop to those violences and attempts, as we for our parts intended to suspend the just punishment that was due to them, until there were some Agreement concluded, as is usual and necessary in all long Treaties and Negotiations. Now because the said Mr. Weis conferred with them by word of mouth, and yet (as he says) could get no certain Resolution from them in this matter, there could be nothing more done therein. And we have onely this satisfaction left Us of having shewn upon this occasion the inclination that we have to clemency, and the singular desire of gratifying, as much as in us lies, such good Friends and Confederates as you are, according as we have always given good and sufficient proofs of that esteem which we have had of your good correspondence and affection towards us, by the expressions of a reciprocal affection towards you upon all occasions. So we beseech God Almighty to have you in his protection.

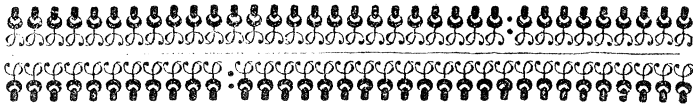
Most Magnificent, &c.

From Rivole, 3. June 55.

*Your good Friend and Confederate, the
Duke of Savoy, King of
Cyprus.*

C. E M A N U E L.

CHAP.



C H A P. III.

The several pathetick Letters of his Highness the Lord PROTECTOR of the Common-wealth of England, &c. to his Protestant Neighbours, in favour of the poor distressed Protestants in the Valleys of Piemont.

MR. *Weis*, upon his return home, gave an Account of his whole Negotiation to his Superiours, whose Deputy he was, who seeing that their Intercession had no better effects, were discouraged from proceeding any further in the business, but resolved rather to expect and see what would be done by other Princes and States. And the plain truth is, this Affair had thus in all probability fallen asleep, and come to nothing, had it not been awakened, and that in a most lively and vigorous manner, by his Highness the Lord *Protector of England*, who, so soon as ever the News thereof was brought him, was so deeply affected with the poor peoples calamities, that he was often heard to say, *That it lay as near or rather nearer his heart than if it had concerned his nearest and dearest Relations in the World.* Neither indeed were the effects of his charity and Christian compassion at all inferiour to those his zealous, earnest, and pathetick expressions.

The first Letters of advise that were brought his Highness the Lord PROTECTOR of *England, &c.* about this business, were in the Month of *May*, in the Year 1655. at which time he did not onely seriously invite the good People of the Nation to seek the Lord by Prayer and Humiliation in reference to their sad condition, and stir them up by his own Example, and by a publick Declaration to a free and liberal Contribution towards their succour and support, (as shall be hereafter more particularly specified) but he awakened all his Protestant Neighbours professing the same Faith and Religion with himself to joyn with him in this work. And that there might be nothing wanting on his part for the poor peoples comfort and re-establishment, he sent a person expressly in quality of his *Envoy* both to the

the King of *France* and the Duke of *Savoy* to mediate on their behalf. A particular Account of all which the Reader shall have in their order as followeth .

That which we will insert in the first place shall be his Highness Letters to his Neighbours of the Reformed Religion, which certainly deserve to be recorded to posterity, as a Christian Example to all Princes and States in future Ages, as also that the Generations to come may speak of his famous Acts, and bless God for having raised up so mighty and powerfull an Instrument for the preservation of his poor afflicted Church and People.

A Letter

A Letter of His Highness the Lord Protector of *England, &c.* To the King of *Swedeland*, in the behalf of the poor *Evangelical Churches* in the Valleys of *Piemont*.

An Authentick Copy of the true Original whereof, was communicated to the Author, by the Right Honorable Mr. Secretary *Thurloe*.

Most Serene King,

WE are fully perswaded, that the report of that most cruel Edict is lately come into your Dominions, whereby the Duke of *Savoy* hath utterly ruin'd his Subjects of the Alps, professing the reformed Religion, having given Command that they should be driven out of the places of their inheritance, unless they would within Twenty days relinquish their own and embrace the Roman Religion, by which means many having been slain, the rest being plundered and exposed to certain destruction, do at this present wander up and down with their Wives and little Ones, through desolate Mountains where Snow lies continually, being even ready to starve with hunger and cold; and We verily believe that your Majesty is much troubled at these things. For, that the Protestant Name and Cause, although in the lesser matters they differ among themselves, is common and in a manner one and the same, the hatred of Our adversaries alike to all doth easily demonstrate; And that the Kings of *Swedeland* your Royal progenitors have always joyned their Cause with those of the Reformed Profession, bringing also into Germany their Armes to defend without distinction the Protestant Religion, no man is ignorant: We have therefore thought it necessary to represent unto your Maj: what hath come to Our knowledge of the sad and miserable condition of these poor

Serenissime Rex,

Pervenisse nuper in regna vestra illius Edicti acerbissimi famam, quo Dux Sabaudie Subjectos sibi Alpinos incolas, Reformatam Religionem profitentes, funditus afflixit, & nisi Religionem Romana suam mutare fidem intra dies viginti velint, patriis sedibus exterminari iussit, unde multis interfectis, ceteri spoliati, & ad interitum certissimum expositi, per incultissimos montes, hiememque perpetuam, fame & frigore confecti, cum conjugibus ac parvulis jam nunc oberrant, & hoc graviter tulisse Majestatem vestram nobis persuasissimum est. Nam Protestantium nomen atque causam, tametsi inter se de rebus non maximis dissentiunt, communem tamen & penè unam esse, Adversariorum par in omnes odium facile demonstrat. Et Suecorum Reges, Majores vestros, suam cum Reformatis conjunxisse semper causam, illatis etiam in Germaniam armis ad Protestantium religionem sine discrimine tuendam, nemo est qui ignoret. Necessarium itaque duximus, de miseris atque cladibus istorum hominum afflictissimorum, quid at notitiam nostram

nostram pervenerit Majestatem vestram non celare, & quanto eorum causa maerore afficiamur, certiotem facere, sicut & alios ejusdem Religionis amicos atque socios nostros certiores fecimus; Nostrosque literas, quanta potuimus cum instantia, ad Sabaudia Ducem horum causa miserorum jam scripsimus. Nec dubitamus quin Majestas vestra pro suo tam inhumana ac barbara crudelitatis odio, proque suo in Religionem studio spectatissimo, suam jam interposuerit auctoritatem, aut interpositura quamprimum sit, & cum Sabaudia Duce agat, uti Edictum illud crudelissimum revocet, & istorum reliquias miserrimorum hominum, quos ferrum atque flamma nonnãum consumpsit, ad sedes suas, & siquid fortunarum reliquum est, redire jubeat. Et sanè siquod vinculum, siqua Religionis caritas aut communitio credenda atque colenda est, tanta innocentissimorum fratrum nostrorum multitudo, pars corporis Christi, hæc tam immania perpeti non potest, quin idem patiatur totum ejus corpus, parique sensu afficiatur: Hæc verò tam seva iniuria unde oriantur, quo spectent, quid nobis omnibus minentur, admonere vestram Majestatem supervacuum esse arbitramur; cujus prudentia ac pietas se sua sponte ad ea consilia ducet, quæ accommodata maximè erunt ad hos inopes & calamitosos consolandos quamprimum & sublevandos. Quandoquidem hæc scripsimus non admonende Majestatis vestra gratia, verùm ut nos que illi mala perpetiuntur, quàm graviter feramus, intelligatis; quàmque firmus parati ea vobiscum consilia communicare, quæ ad illorum opem atque solatium, remque Protestantium toto orbe terrarum sustinendam, atque firmandam maximè pertinerint. Interca Majestatem vestram Deo Opt. Max. commendatam ex animo volumus. Dab. ex Aula nostra Westmonasterii 25. Maii. 1655.

Majestatis Vestræ bonus Amicus,

OLIVER P.

distressed people, and to let you understand the grief and sorrow We are afflicted with on their behalf, as We have also done the same to Our other friends and Allies of the same Profession, and that We have already written Our Letters in the most effectual manner We could unto the Duke of Savoy on the behalf of these poor innocent men: And We do not doubt but your Majesty, detesting such humane and barbarous Massacres, and out of your known zeal and love to Religion, hath already, or will also interpose your Mediation, and apply your self to the Duke of Savoy, for the revoking that cruel Edict, and for recalling back to their habitation and estates that small remainder of those poor men which are yet left unbutchered. And certainly, if there be any bond, if any Charity and Communion of Religion be either to be believed or observed, such a multitude of Our guiltless Brethren, members of the same body of Christ, cannot suffer, but that the whole body should suffer, and have a fellow-feeling with them, & indeed what principles these cruelties and Massacres proceed from, and what they threaten to Us all, We count it needless to advise your Majesty, whose wisdom and zeal will lead you to such Counsels as shall be most proper for the relief and comfort of these miserable and disconsolate men, We having writ this not to admonish your Majesty, but to let you know Our sense of their sufferings, and Our readiness to communicate with you in what may tend to their succour and for the support of the Protestant interest in the world. In the mean time, We heartily recommend your Maj: unto God Almighty. Given at Our Palace at Westminster, the 25. of May 1655.

Your Majesties good Friend,

OLIVER P.

A



A Letter from his Highness the Lord Protector of England, To
the King of Denmark, in favour of the poor Evangelical
Churches of the Valleys of Piemont, bearing Date
the 25 of May, 1655.

An authentick Copy of the true Original whereof was communi-
cated to the Authour by the Right Honourable
Mr. Secretary Thurloe.

Most Serene King,

WE suppose your Majesty hath heard ere now, by how severe and mercilefs an Edict, Emanuel Duke of Savoy, hath for the cause of Religion, driven out of their Native Country his Subjects which inhabited the Valleys of the Alps, men harmless, and such as for many Ages have been famous for their retaining of the pure more Religion, and that very many being slain, he hath exposed the rest destitute and naked, to all kinds of mischiefs and miseries in desolate places, and We believe you have thereupon been affected with sorrow, as it became so great a Defender and Prince of the Reformed Profession. For indeed, according to the Rule of Christian Religion, if any number of our Brethren do suffer calamities and miseries, we all ought to be touched with the same sense of them; and truly, if we be rightly informed of your Piety and Prudence, no man apprehends better then your Majesty, what danger the event and example of this fact doth portend to the whole Protestant Profession. We have therefore been willin g to write unto you,

Serenissime Rex,

Quam severo nuper & inclementi edicto Allobrogum Dux Immanuel suos ipse subditos, Alpinarum vallium incolas, innoxios homines, & religionis cultu purioris jam multis ab seculis notos ac celebres, religionis causa sinibus patriis exegerit, & occisis permultis, reliquos per illa desertissima loca malis omnibus & miseriis inopes ac nudos exposuerit, & audisse jamdudum arbitramur Majestatem vestram, & gravissimum ex ea re, prout tantum Reformatæ fidei defensorem ac Principem decuit, dolorem percepisse. Siquidem pro institutis Christiana religionis quæ malis atque miseriis pars aliqua nostrorum patitur, earum sensu penitus eodem tangi omnes debemus; & sanè, universo Protestantium nomini hujus facti eventus atque exemplum, quid periculi ostendat, nemo vestra Majestate, si nos ejus pietatem atque prudentiam rectè novimus, melius videt. Scripsimus itaque libenter,

ut quem dolorem ob hanc fratrum innocentissimorum calamitatem, quam sententiam, quod iudicium de re tota vestrum esse speramus, idem planè & nostrum esse significemus. Itaque ad Ducem Sabaudie literas dedimus, in quibus, uti miseris atque supplicibus parcat, illud atrox edictum porro esse ratum ne sinat, magnopere ab eo petivimus. Quod si Majestas vestra ceterique Reformatorum principes fecerint, ut jam fecisse credimus, spes est leniri posse Serenissimi Ducis animum, & hanc iram suam tot saltem vicinorum Principum intercessioni atque instantiæ condonaturum: sin perseverare in instituto suo maluerit, paratos nos esse testamur cum Majestate vestra, ceterisque religionis Reformatæ sociis, eam inire rationem qua tot miserorum hominum subvenire quamprimum inopiæ, providere salutis ac libertati pro virili parte nostra possumus. Vestra in retea Majestati bona omnia atque sancta à Deo. Opt. Max. precamur. Westmonasterio ex Aula nostra Maii die—Anno Dom. 1655.

Majestatis vestræ bonus Amicus,
Oliver P.

plainly to signifie, that We have the same grief for this calamity of Our most innocent Brethren, with the same Opinion and Judgement concerning the whole matter, which We hope to be in you. For this cause, We have sent Letters to the Duke of Savoy, wherein We have earnestly desired of him, that he would pity those miserable people, by giving ear to their Petitions, and not suffer that cruel Edict to continue in force. And if your Majesty and other Princes of the Reformed Religion, will do the same (as We believe you have already done) there is hope that the minde of the most serene Duke may be mollified, and that he will at least lay aside this his displeasure, to satisfie the intercessions and instances of so many Neighbour-Princes: But if he shall resolve rather to persist in his purpose, We do declare, that We are ready to take such a course, together with your Majesty, and the rest of Our Allies of the Reformed Religion, whereby We may, as much as in us lieth, speedily relieve the Wants, and provide for the safety and liberty of so many poor distressed people. In the meantime We pray God to blefs and prosper your Majesty. Given at Our Palace at Westminster the — day of May. Anno Dom. 1655.

Your Majesties good Friend,
Oliver P.



A Letter of his Highness the *Lord Protector* of *England, &c.*

To the *High and Mighty Lords*, the *States General* of the *United Provinces*, in favour of the poor *Protestants* of the *Valleys of Piemont.*

An authentick Copy of the true Original whereof was communicated to the Authour by the *Right Honourable* *Mr. Secretary Thurloe.*

High and Mighty Lords,

WE suppose that ere this time, by sundry Advertisements and Expresses from the neighbouring parts, you have heard of the late Edict of the Duke of *Savoy* against his Subjects dwelling in the *Valleys of Lucerna, Angrogna*, and other places of his Dominion, who have been ancient Professours of the orthodox Religion, by which Edict they were enjoyned to quit their Habitations, stript and turn'd out of all, in case they would not within twenty days embrace the *Roman* Religion, as also with what rigour they have proceeded by virtue of that Edict against Men both innocent and helpless, and (which most nearly touches Us) such, who are our Brethren in *Christ*, very many of them having been slain by a party of Souldiers sent against them, the rest plundered and driven out of their Houses, in so much that they are forced with their Wives and Children to wander about in desolate Mountains, exposed to the miseries of continual hunger and cold. Now what trouble of minde and sense of

Celsi ac prepotentes Domini,

Edictum Ducis *Subaudia* nuperri-
mum in Subjectos sibi *Luserna,*
Angrogna, aliarumque ejus ditionis
Vallium, & locorum incolas, &c. or-
thodoxam Religionem antiquitus profi-
tentes, quo illi edicto, ni intra dies 20.
fidem Romanam amplectantur, exuti
fortunis omnibus patrias quoque sedes re-
linquere jubentur, & quanta crudelitate
in homines innoxios atque inopes, nos frosque
(quod maxime refert) in *Christo* fratres,
illius edicti auctoritas grassata sit, occisis
per multis ab exercitus parte contra eos
missa, direptis reliquis atque domo ex-
pulsis, unde illi cum conjugibus ac liberis
fame & frigore conficiantur inter asperri-
mos montes, nivis que perpetuas, jam diu
coacti sunt, rumore & vicinis undique ex
locis creberrimis literis ac nuntiis cognovisse
vos jam dudum existimamus. Qua
autem animi commotione, quo sensu fra-

terna calamitatis hec vos affecerim, facile ex dolore nostro, qui cerè est gravissimus, intelligere videmur. Qui enim eodem Religionis vinculo conjuncti sumus, quidni iisdem planè affectibus in eam gravi atque indigna fratrum nostrorum calamitate commoveremur. Et vestra quidem in orthodoxos ubicunque locorum disiectos atque oppressos spectata pietas, atque in multis Ecclesiarum difficultatibus & adversis rebus jam sæpe cognita est, nos cerè quavis in re potius, quam studio & caritate erga fratres, religionis causa violatos atque afflictos, vinci justineamus, quandoquidem Ecclesiarum salutem atque pacem incolumitati etiam propria libens prætulimus. Quapropter ad Sabaudie Ducem scripsimus, magnopere rogantes ut in hos homines innocentissimos & subditos & supplices suos, placatiorem animum ac voluntatem suscipiat, suas sedes atque fortunas miseris reddat, pristinam etiam in religione libertatem concedat, nec non ad serenissimum Gallorum Regem, uti pro iis Ducem Sabaudie deprecari velit, scripsimus. Præterea, quemadmodum ad vos ipsos, ita ad alios quoque protestantium principes, & magistratus, ad quos hæc maxime pertinere judicavimus, ut in Sabaudia Duce exorando suam conferre operam nobiscum una velint: nam exemplum hoc tam periculosum, si auctoribus benè cedat, quantum in discrimen adducta religio sit, vestram commonescere prudentiam nihil attinet. Et is quidem si flecti nostris omnium precibus, & exorari se passus erit, præclarum nos atque ubere suscepti hujus laboris fructum ac

our Brethren calamity those things have wrought in you, We cannot but collect from our own sad apprehension. For, seeing that we are united by the same bond of Religion, it cannot otherwise be, but that we must be moved with the same affections in so heavy an oppression of our Brethren. Your Lordships for your parts have given ample testimony of your piety towards the Professours of the true Reformed Religion, wheresoever scattered and oppressed in the most difficult and adverse times of the Churches; and we for our part, had rather be found to fall short in any thing, than in our zeal and affection towards our Brethren, which suffer for the Cause of Religion, being ready to prefer the peace and prosperity of the Churches, before our own ease and safety. For this cause we have written to the Duke of Savoy, intreating him to bear a more favourable minde and inclination towards those harmless men, his Suppliants and Subjects, and that he would restore to them their Houses and Estates, and grant them their ancient liberty in Religion, as also to the King of France to mediate with the said Duke on their behalf; and we have likewise written as to your selves, so to other Princes and States of the Protestant Religion, whom we conceive this case doth principally concern, that they would joyn their endeavours with ours in this Intercession. For, if an Example of so evil a consequence should take effect, according to the intentions of those who contrived it, we need not instruct your wisdoms into what danger Religion will be reduced thereby. And if so be the Duke may be persuaded and prevailed with by our joynt Intreaties, it will be a good and satisfactory return of the labours and

endeavours employed therein. But on the other side, if he shall continue in this resolution utterly to destroy, and even drive to utmost desperation those men, among whom our Religion was either planted by the first Preachers of the Gospel, and so delivered down pure and uncorrupt from time to time, or else reformed and restored to its primitive purity more early there than among many other Nations; We hereby declare our self ready to advise in common with you and the rest of our Brethren and Allies of the Reformed Religion, by what means we may most conveniently provide for the preservation and comfort of those distressed people. Given at our Palace at Westminster the 25. of May 1655.

Your high and mighty Lordships
good Friend,

OLIVER P.

præmium reportabimus. Si ea in sententia perseverit, ut apud quos nostra Religio, vel ab ipsis Evangelii primis Doctoribus tradita, per manus & incorruptè servata, vel multò ante, quam apud ceteras gentes sinceritati pristina restituta est, eos ad summam desperationem redactos, deletos funditus ac perditos velit, paratos nos esse testamur commune aliquod vobiscum ceterisque Reformatis fratribus ac sociis consilium capere, qua maximè ratione salutis atque solatio tot hominum afflictiorum consulesse commodissimè queamus. Dab. ex Aula nostra Westminsterii 25. die Maii, Anno 1655.

Celsarum ac præpotentium Dominatorum vestrarum bonus Amicus,

OLIVER P.

A Letter

A Letter of His Highness the Lord Protector of *England*, &c. To the Cantons of the *Swiss*es professing the *Reformed Religion*, in favour of the poor *Protestants* of the *Valleys of Piemont*.

An Authentick Copy of the true Original whereof, was communicated to the Author, by the Right Honorable Mr. Secretary *Thurloe*.

Illustrissimi Domini,

Non dubitamus quin ad aures vestras aliquanto citius quam ad nostras, illa nuper calamitas pervenerit Alpinorum hominum Religionem nostram prostentium, qui Sabaudia Ducis in fide ac ditione cum sint, sui principis Edicto patriis sedibus emigrare iussi, ni intra triduum satisfecissent se Romanam Religionem suscepturos, mox armis petiti & ab exercitu Ducis sui, occisis etiam permultis, in exilium ejeti, nunc sine lare, sine lecto, nudi, spoliati, afflicti, fame & frigore moribundi, per montes desertos atque nives, cum conjugibus & liberis miserrimè vagantur. Multo est minus cur dubitemus quin hæc, ut primùm vobis nunciati sunt, pari atque nos tantarum miseriarum sensu, eoque fortasse graviore, quò illorum finibus proprio estis, dolore affecerint, vestrum enim in primis orthodoxæ fidei studium egregium, summamque in ea, cum retinenda constantiam, tum defendenda fortitudinem, abundè novimus. Cum

Most noble Lords,

AS We doubt not, but the late Calamity of those People in the Alps who are of the same Profession in Religion with our selves, is come sooner to your knowledg than to ours, who being under the Dominion of the Duke of *Savoy*, were required by an Edict of his, to forsake their native Countrey, in case they would not within three days give assurance of their embracing the *Roman* Religion. And soon after were assaulted by force of Arms, many slain, and others driven into banishment, and do now miserably wander with their Wives and Children over desert and snowy Mountains without house or shelter, in want and nakedness, ready to die of cold and hunger: so we have far less cause to doubt but that you, so soon as the report of these things came to your ears, were affected with the same sense that we are, of so great calamity; and perhaps with so much the more sad apprehension of their misery, by how much you are nearer to them than we are; for, we very well know your singular zeal to the orthodox faith, together with your great constancy in retaining, and your fortitude in defending the profession thereof. Seeing therefore by the

the

the most intimate communion of Religion, you, together with us, are Brethren or rather one Body with these afflicted men. Of which Body no member can suffer without the sense, pain, detriment, and danger of the rest of the fellow-members. We thought good to write unto you, and to signifie how much we judged it the concernment of us all to help and comfort our exiled and disconsolate Brethren, by such means as shall be thought proper and convenient; and thereby to provide, not onely for the removal of their present evils, but also to prevent their further growth, or any danger which may happen to us all by the example and consequence of this action. Hereupon we have written Letters to the Duke of *Savoy*, wherein we have intreated him, that of his clemency he would deal more gently with his faithfull Subjects, and restore them (being now almost undone) to their Estates and native countreys. We hope that he will be intreated by our, or rather by the joynt intreaties of us all, and that he will readily grant what we so earnestly desire. But if he shall appear otherwise minded, we are ready to advise with you about such means as may be most conducing to the redress and relief of these poor innocent men, and our dear Brethren in *Christ*, who groan under so many injuries and oppressions, and which may preserve them from a most certain and causeless destruction, whose safety and preservation, according to your wonted piety, doth (we are confident) ly very near upon your hearts. Given at our Palace at *Westminster* the 25. of *May*, 1655.

Your Lordships good Friend

OLIVER P.

*itaque Religionis arctissima communi-
one fratres, vel potius unum corpus, cum
his miseris, vos pariter nobiscum sitis,
cujus membrum nullum affligi sine sen-
su, sine dolore, sine detrimento atque pe-
riculo reliquorum potest, scribendum ad
vos hac de re & significandum censuimus,
quanti nostrum omnium interesse arbi-
tremur, ut fratres nostros ejectos atque
inopes communi ope atque auxilio, & que
ratione qua commodissima & maxime
idonea reperietur, juvemus & console-
mur; nec eorum tantummodo malis &
miseriis removendis, verum etiam nequid
serpat latius, nequid periculi exeat atq;
evento, vel nobis omnibus creari possit,
mature prospiciamus. Literas nos qui-
dem ad *Sabaudia* Ducem scripsimus,
quibus, uti cum subditis suis fidelissimis
pro clementia sua lenius agat, eosque jam
propere perditos suis sedibus ac bonis resti-
tuat vehementer petivimus. Et his qui-
dem nostris, vel nostrum potius omnium
conjunctis precibus exoratum iri Princi-
pem serenissimum, quodque ob eo tanto
opere petivimus, facile concessurum spe-
ramus, sin illi in mentem secus veneris
communicare vobiscum consilia parati
sumus, qua potissimum ratione oppressos
tot injuriis atque vexatos innocuos ho-
mines, nobisque dilectos in *Christo* fra-
tres sublevare atque erigere, & ab inter-
ritu certissimo atque indignissimo con-
servare possimus. Quorum salutem atq;
incolumitatem pro vestra pietate vobis
quam maxime cordi esse confido. Dab.
ex Aula nostra *Westmonasterii* 25. die
Maii Anno 1655.*

*Illustrissimarum Dominationum
vestrarum bonus Amicus.*

OLIVER P.

CHAP.



C H A P. I V.

Mr. Morland's Negotiation in quality of his Highness Envoy to the King of France, and Duke of Savoy, in the year 1655.

UPon the three and twentieth of *May*, in the year 1655. *Samuel Morland* Esq; received Orders to prepare himself, in order to the carrying a Message from his Highness to the Duke of *Savoy*, to intreat him to recall that merciless Edit or Order of *Gaspardo*, and to restore the remnant of his poor distressed Subjects to their ancient Liberties and Habitations; as likewise in his way to deliver a Letter from his Highness to the King of *France*, to sollicit his Majesty to imploy his power and interest with the Duke for the same end and purpose.

In obedience to this Command, the said *Mr. Morland* set out from *London* upon the six and twentieth of *May*, 1655. and on the first of *June* he arrived at *La Fere*, where the King and the Court of *France* were then residing; immediately upon his arrival, he according to his Instructions delivered the following Letter from his Highness the Lord *Protector* to the King of *France*.

Translate



Translate of a Letter from his Highness the *Lord Protector* of
England, &c. To the King of *France*, in favour of the poor
 distressed *Protestants* in the Valleys of *Piemont*.

An authentick Copy of the true Original whereof was commu-
 nicated to the Authour by the Right Honourable
 Mr. Secretary *Thurloe*.

Most Serene King,
THe lamentable Complaints
 which have been brought un-
 to us from those poor distres-
 sed people, which inhabit, and who
 profess the Reformed Religion in *Lu-*
cerna, Angrogna, and other Valleys,
 within the Dominions of the Duke of
Savoy, who have of late been most
 cruelly massacred, as also the frequent
 sad tidings that we have received
 concerning the plundering and exil-
 ing of others, have drawn these Let-
 ters from us unto your Majesty, espe-
 cially seeing we have also been in-
 formed (but how truly, as yet we
 know not) that this Massacre has
 been acted partly by some Troops of
 yours, which had joyned themselves
 with other Forces belonging to the
 Duke of *Savoy*. But we have been
 very loth to give any belief to these
 things, seeing it cannot be thought
 agreeable to the purposes and pro-
 ceedings either of good Princes, or of
 your Majesties most prudent Ance-
 stours, who conceived it to be chiefly
 both their own interest, and also very
 much conducing to the peace of their
 Kingdom, and of all *Christendom*,
 that their Subjects professing that Re-
 ligion, should be permitted to live in

Serenissime Rex,

PErлатi ad nos gemitus miserrimo-
 rum hominum *Lucernam, Angro-*
nam, nec non alias in ditione Ducis Sa-
baudiae valles incolentium, & Reforma-
tam Religionem profitentium, quorum
facta caedes cruentissima nuper sunt,
deque caterorum direptione atque exilio
tristissimi crebro Nuntii, has ad Maje-
statem vestram Literas à nobis expresse-
runt, praesertim cum nunciatum quoque
nobis sit (quàm verè nondum satis co-
gnovimus) partim à cohortibus quibus-
dam vestris quæ cum aliis Allobrogum
Ducis copiis se conjunxerant, stragem
hanc esse editam. Quod tamen haud te-
merè crediderimus, cum neque bonorum
Principum, nec prudentissimorum Ma-
jestatis vestrae Majorum institutis con-
sentaneum esse videatur, qui & sua in
primis interesse, & ad pacem Regni sui,
Reique totius Christiana, quàm maxi-
mè conducere arbitrati sunt, uti subditos
suos eam Religionem colentes sub impe-
rio suo ac patrocinio inviolatos, & que
incolumes esse sinerent, quæ illi clemen-

tia Regum suorum permoti præclaram sepe operam, & pace & bello suis Regibus navarunt Quod idem Allobrogum quoque ducibus persuasit, uti subjectos sibi Alpinarum Vallium incolas eadem benignitate tractarent, qui & vicissim sui Principis ad obsequium promptissimi, neque vita, neque fortunis propriis unquam pepercere. Nobis autem dubium non est, quin Majestati vestra ea necessitudo cum Sabaudia Duce intercedat, eaque auctoritas apud eum sit, ut intercessione vestra, ac propensa voluntatis significatione, pax istis miseris, reditusq; in patriam, & libertas pristina impetrari facillimè possit. Quod factum & Majestate vestra dignum erit, & à prudentia atque exemplo serenissimorum Majorum vestrorum non alienum, neque solum animos vestrorum subditorum, nequid sibi unquam ejusmodi metuant, magnopere confirmaverit, sed federatos etiam vestros atque socios, qui eandem Religionem sequuntur, observantia longè majore ac benevolentia Majestati vestra devinxerit. Ad nos quod attinet, quicquid in hoc genere, vel vestris conceditur, vel aliorum subditis vestra causa impetrabitur, id nobis non minus gratum, imo gratius profectè & antiquius erit emolumento quovis alio atque comodo, ex iis quæ ab amicitia Majestatis vestrae haud pauca nobis pollicemur. Dab. ex Aula nostra Westmonasterii 25. Maii 1655.

O L I V E R. P.

safety, and free from injury under their government and protection; who being obliged by this clemency of their Kings, have often times performed eminent service for their Sovereigns both in Peace and War. Upon the same consideration also, the Dukes of *Savoy* have been induced to treat their Subjects, which inhabit the Valleys of the Alps, with the same favour; who also being very ready upon occasion for the service of their Prince, have not at any time spared either their lives or fortunes. Now we do not doubt but that your Majesty hath such an Interest and Authority with the Duke of *Savoy*, that by your Intercession and signification of your good will, a Peace may very easily be procured for those poor people, with a return into their native countrey, and to their former liberty. The performance whereof will be an action worthy of your Majesty, and answerable to the prudence and example of your most serene Predecessours; and will not onely very much confirm the mindes of your Subjects, that they need not fear the like mischief any time hereafter, but also engage your Confederates and Allies, which profess the same Religion, in a far greater respect and good affection to your Majesty. As to what concerns us, what favour soever in this kinde shall be granted, either to your own Subjects, or shall, by your means, be obtained for the Subjects of others, it shall be no less acceptable to us, yea truly it will be more acceptable, and valuable, than any other profit and advantage, among those many which we promise unto our self from the friendship of your Majesty. Given at our Palace at *Westminster* 25. May 1655.

O L I V E R. P.

Mr.

Mr. *Morland* about three days after his Arrival at *La Fere*, received the King's Answer to his Highness Letter in relation to the Affairs of the Valleys, as follows.

The King of *France* to his Highness the Lord Protector, in Answer of his the 25. of *May* 1655.

An authentick Copy of the true Original whereof was communicated to the Authour by the Right Honourable Mr. Secretary *Thurloe*.

Monfieur le Protecteur,

Dez que se fus adverty que le Duc de Savoye avoit pris l'occasion du passage dez troupes que s'envoyois en Italie pour assister le Duc de Modene dans l'invasion, &c.

Monfieur the Protector,

Since I was advertised that the Duke of Savoy had taken an occasion, from the passage of those Troops I sent into Italy, for the assistance of the Duke of Modena, against the Invasion which the Spaniards had made upon his Countrey, to chastise (as he hath since given me to understand) the Rebellion and disobedience of some of his Subjects professing the pretended Reformed Religion, and that those People had desired me that I would permit them to put themselves under Covert from that Persecution, which they say was made against them out of hatred to the Religion they profess, I immediately dispatched away (as a testimony that I approved in no sort the Conduct or Course that was steered in the employing my Forces in a business of this nature without my Command, although it was done under pretence of making them lodg in the Valley of Luserna) and sent several of my Officers towards the Duke of Savoy to put a stop to the Chastisement or ill usage which was said to be continued against some of them that still remained in his Countrey, and sent to the Duke of Lesdiguieres, Governour of my Province of Dauphine, to gather them together, and by treating them gently, to give them a sense of the effects of my protection. And now that by your Letter dated the five and twentieth of the last month, I am informed that you are touched with the calamity of these poor People, I am very glad I have already prevented you in your desire, and I shall still continue my Instances with that Prince for their relief and comfort, and that he would consent to their establishment in their dwellings in the respective

places of his Dominions, which they enjoyed by Concession from the Dukes of Savoy his Predecessours; yea, I have advanced so far, as in that case, even to be answerable for their fidelity and obedience in such sort, that I have grounds to hope, that my Mediation will not be unprofitable. As to what remains, you have well judged in this affair, not to believe that I had given any order to my Troops to do such an Execution as this was; and the truth is, there was not any appearance such a Suspition could possess the spirit of any person well informed, that I should contribute to the chastisement of any Subjects of the Duke of Savoy, Professours of the pretended R eformed Religion, and yet in the meantime give so many Marks of my good will to those of mine own Subjects who are of the same Profession, having also cause to applaud their fidelity and zeal for my service, they on their parts not omitting any occasion to give me proof thereof, even beyond all that can be imagined, and contributing in all things to the welfare and advantage of my Affairs. This is all I can say in Answer to the Letter: but yet I shall not conclude without a Request to you, that you would be assured, that upon all occasions you shall finde the esteem I have of your person, and that from the bottom of my heart, I beg of the Divine Majesty, that he would have you in his holy and divine safeguard.

L O U I S.

And underneath *D' Anmenie.*

Mr. *Morland* having received this Letter of his Majesty, and dispatched the business for which he was sent to that Court, advanced his Journey towards *Savoy*, and upon the one and twentieth of *June* he arrived at *Rivole*, which is about eight or ten Miles on this side *Turin*, where the Duke was then with *Madame Royale*, and all the Court.

Upon his arrival at *Rivole*, he demanded Audience of his Royal Highness, according to his Orders, in quality of his Highness the Lord *Protector's* Envoy: the Duke accepting thereof, appointed him to repair to *Turin*, where he should be met by the Master of Ceremonies, and by him be conducted within a day or two to *Rivole*, to have his Audience. According to this Answer Mr. *Morland* went on to *Turin*. A few hours after he arrived there, the Master of Ceremonies came to his Lodging, and after a very civil Salute in the Duke his Masters name, conducted him to a certain Lodging appointed him by especial order of the Duke, where he was very nobly entertained, from whence about two days after, the said Master of Ceremonies accompanied him in the Dukes own Coach to *Rivole*, where he had his audience and spake to the Duke in the presence of *Madame Royale* his Mother, in the following terms.

Copy



Copy of Mr. *Morlands* Speech to the Duke of *Savoy*, at his first Audience, in quality of *Envoy* from His Highness the *Lord Protector* of *England*, in the behalf of the poor distressed *Protestants* in the *Vallies* of *Piemont*.

May it please your most Serene and Royal Highness,

S. R. C.

I Am sent by the most serene Prince *Oliver*, Lord Protector of the Commonwealth of *England*, *Scotland*, and *Ireland*, unto your Royal Highness, whom he heartily salureth, and with a very high and singular affection of minde toward the person of your Serene Highness, wisheth you life, a long reign, and prosperous successes in all your affairs, together with the love and affections of your people: And this respect doubtless is due to your merit, whether a man consider the most noble inclination and royal extraction of your Highness, together with the High expectation which the world hath from so many most eminent vertues, or whether by perusing the Monuments of Time past, he call to minde the ancient Alliance of our Kings with the Royal family of *Savoy*. As for my self, though I be a young man, I confesse, and have not much experience in affairs, yet it pleased my most Serene and most gracious Master to send me, being one that is very much devoted to your Royal Highness, and a great lover of all the people of *Italy*, to negotiate even Matters of grand importance,

Misit me Serenissimus Dominus *Oliverius* Republicæ *Angliæ*, *Scotiæ*, & *Hiberniæ* Protector, ad Regalem Celsitudinem vestram. cui & salutem plurimam dicit, vitæque & principatum diuturnum, prosperosque rerum omnium successus, inter plausus & vota populorum suorum, summo cum affectu animi, & singulari erga Serenitatem vestram studio, exoptat. Atque id merito quidem vestro, sive quis præclaram indolem Celsitudinis vestræ, regiamque stirpem, summam denique de tot celsissimis virtutibus expectationem omnium intueatur, sive antiquam Regum nostrorum cum familia Regiæ *Sabaudiensi* necessitudinem, evolutis rerum monumentis, memoria recoluerit. Me verò, quanquam adolescentem fateor, nec rerum satis maturum, tamen & Regiæ vestræ Celsitudini addictissimum, & totius nominis *Italici* studiofissimum, visum est meo Domino Serenissimo ac benignissimo, etiam magnis de rebus

mittere ; siquidem res magnæ dicendæ sunt, quibus multorum salus miserorum ac spes omnis continetur ; Quæ in hoc tota est posita, si Regalis Vestræ Celsitudinis irritatum erga se animum, omni sua fide, obedientia, humillimisque precibus lenire atque placare poterunt. Quorum inopum ad causam, quam quidem vel ipsa commiseratio meliorem facere videatur, etiam Serenissimus Protector Angliæ deprecator accedit, vestramque Celsitudinem Regiam summo opere rogat atque obsecrat, uti misericordiam suam hisce pauperrimis & ejectissimis subditis suis imperire dignetur ; Illis nimirum, qui radices Alpium & Valles quasdam in ditione vestra incolentes, Protestantium Religioni sua nomina dedere. Audiuit enim (quod nemo Celsitudinis vestræ Regalis voluntate factum esse dixerit) miserimos illos, partim ab vestris copiis esse crudeliter occisos, partim vi expulsos, domoque Patria exturbatos, adeoque sine lare, sine tecto, inopes, omnique ope destitutos, per asperissima loca atque inhospita, montesque nivibus coopertos, cum suis conjugibus ac liberis vagari. Quid enim per hosce dies, quod genus crudelitatis inausum illis militibus, aut præteritum fuit ? summantia passim tecta, et laceri artus, & cruenta humus ! Virgines post stupra differto lapillis ac ruderibus utero, miserè efflarunt animas. Centenarii nonnulli senes effæta ætate ac morbo clinici, in lectulis combusti ! Infantum alii

for so those affairs are to be called, wherein the safety of many poor distressed people, and all their hope, is comprehended ; which indeed consisteth wholly in this, if so be that by all their loyalty, obedience, and most humble Petitions, they may be able to mollifie and appease the minde of your Royal Highness, which hath been provoked against them. In the behalf of these poor people, whose Cause truly, even commiseration it self may seem to make the more excusable, the most Serene Protector of England is also become an Intercessor, and he most earnestly entreateth and beseecheth your R. H. that you would be pleased to extend your mercy to these your very poor subjects & most disconsolate Out-casts ; I mean those, who inhabiting beneath the Alps, and certain Valleys under your Dominion, are Professors of the Protestant Religion. For, he hath been informed (which no man can say was done by the will of your H.) that part of those most miserable people, have been cruelly massacred by your forces, part driven out by violence, and forced to leave their native habitations, and so without house or shelter, poor, and destitute of all relief, do wander up and down with their wives and children, in craggy and uninhabited places, and Mountains covered with snow. Now what, or what manner of cruelty have not those soldiers of late dared to act, or hath been omitted by them ? Oh the fired houses which are yet smoking, the torn limbs, and ground defiled with blood ! Virgins being ravished, have afterwards had their wombs stuffed up with gravel and Rubbish, and in that miserable manner breathed out their last. Some men an hundred years old, decrepit with age, and bed-ridden, have been burnt in their beds. Some in-

infants have been dashed against the Rocks, others their throats cut, whose brains have with more than Cyclopean cruelty, being boiled and eaten by the Murderers ! What need I mention more ? although I could reckon up very many cruelties of the like kinde, if I were not astonish'd at the very thought of them. If all the Tyrants of all Times and Ages were alive again (which I would have spoken without any offence to your Highness, seeing we believe none of these things were done through any default of yours) certainly they would be ashamed when they should finde, that they had contriv'd nothing (in comparison of these actions) that might be reputed barbarous and inhumane. In the mean time, the Angels are surpris'd with horrour ! men are amazed ! Heaven it self seems to be astonied with the cries of dying men, and the very earth to blush, being discoloured with the gore-blood of so many innocent persons ! Do not, O thou most high God, do not thou take that revenge which is due to so great wickednesses and horrible villainies ! Let thy blood, O Christ, wash away this blood !

But it is not my business to make a Narrative of these things in order as they were done, or to insist any longer upon them ; and that which my most Serene Master desireth of your Royal Highness, you will better understand by his Own Letters, which Letters I am commanded with all observance and due respect, to deliver to your Royal Highness ; to which if your Royal Highness shall (as we very much hope) be pleas'd to vouchsafe a speedy answer, you will thereby very highly oblige my Lord Protector, who hath laid this thing deeply to heart, and the whole Commonwealth of England ; you

saxis allisi, alii jugulati, quorum cerebrum ab interfectoribus, immanitate plusquam Cyclopæa, coctum ac devoratum. Quid plura? quæquam vel plurima hujusmodi commemorare possem, nisi horreret plane animus. Si reviviscant omnes omnium temporum & ætatum Nerones (quod sine ulla Celsitudinis Vestre offensione dictum velim, quemadmodum & nulla ejus culpa quicquam factum esse credimus) puderet profecto eos ; ut qui nihil non mite ac humanum, (ad hæc facinorosa spectas) excogitasse se reperirent. Interim exhorrescunt Angeli ! mortales obstupescunt ! Ipsum cælum morientium clamoribus attonitum esse videtur, ipsaque terra diffuso tot hominum innocuorum cruore erubescere ! Noli, summe Deus, noli vindictam sumere tantis sceleribus et parricidiis debitam ! Tuus, Christe, sanguis eluat hunc sanguinem !

Verùm hæc ordine ut gesta sunt, narrare, aut iisdem diutius inharere, nec mecum est ; & quid Serenissimus meus Dominus à Celsitudine vestra Regali petat, ex ipsius Literis melius intelliges ; Quas Literas Regia Vestra Celsitudini, omni cum observantia, debitoque cultu dare sum jussus ; quibus si Celsitudo vestra Regalis, (id quod magnopere speramus) primo quoque tempore responsum indulgebit, & rem gratissimam Domino Protectori, qui rem alta mente reposuit, totique Reipublicæ Angliæ se-

cerit,

cerit, & multis milibus afflictissimorum hominum, qui suo ex nutu pendent, vitam, salutem, spiritum, patriam, atque fortunas, miseratione sua, Regali sua Celsitudine dignissima, restituerit, & me tam egregie sue Clementie nuntium felicissimum summo cum gaudio, & celsissimarum virtutum suarum prædicatione, devinctissimum etiam in omne tempus Celsitudini sue Regali reducem in Patriam demiserit.

will also by an act of compassion most worthy of your Royal Highness, restore life, safety, spirit, Country, and estates, to many thousands of poor afflicted people, who depend upon your pleasure; and me you will dismiss back to my Native Country, with exceeding joy, and with a report of your eminent vertues, the most happy Proclaimer of your Princely Clemency, and one for ever most obliged to your Royal Highness.

When Mr. Morland had thus expressed himself to the Duke in the presence of Madame Royale, and all the Court, he presented him with His Highness the Lord Protectors Letter, a Copy whereof here followes,

A Letter



A Letter from His Highness the Lord Protector of the Commonwealth of *England, &c.* To the Duke of Savoy, in the behalf of his poor distressed Subjects professing the Reformed Religion in the Valleys of Piemont.

An Authentick Copy of the true Original whereof, was communicated to the Author, by the Right Honourable Mr. Secretary Thurloe.

Most Serene Prince,

WE have received Letters from several places near your Dominions, whereby We are certified, That the Subjects of your Royal Highness professing the Reformed Religion, have of late, by your express Order and Command, been required, under pain of death, and confiscation of their Estates, within three dayes after the publication of that Order, to depart from and abandon their houses, dwellings, and possessions, except they would give assurance to relinquish their Religion and become Catholicks within twenty days; And that when they in all humility addressed themselves to your Royal Highness, petitioning a revocation of that Edict, and that being received to former favour, they might be restored to the liberty granted them by your most Serene Predecessors, yet part of your Army fell upon them, most cruelly massacred many, imprisoned others, expelled the rest into desert places, and Mountains covered with snow, where some hundreds of Families are reduced to such extremity, that its to be feared

Serenissime Princeps,

Reddite sunt nobis multis ex locis diitioni vestrae finitimis litera, quibus certiores facti sumus, Regalis vestrae Celsitudinis subditis reformatam Religionem profitentibus, vestro Edicto atque auctoritate Imperatum nuper esse, uti triduo quam hoc edictum promulgatum erit, suis sedibus atque agris excedant, poena capitis & fortunarum omnium amissione proposita, nisi fidem fecerint, se, derelicta Religione sua intra dies viginti Catholicam Religionem complexuros: Cumque se supplices ad Celsitudinem vestram contulissent, petentes uti Edictum illud revocetur, utque ipsi pristinam in gratiam recepti, concessae a Serenissimis majoribus vestris libertati restituantur, partem tamen exercitus vestri in eos impetum fecisse, multos crudelissimè trucidasse, alios vinculis mandasse, reliquos in deserta loca, montesque nivibus coopertos expulisse, ubi familiarum aliquot centuria eo loci rediguntur, ut sit metuendum ne frigore,

they will all miserably perish in a short time with hunger and cold. When an Account of these things was brought to Us, truly We could not but be moved with extreme sorrow & compassion, upon the news of so great a calamity befall this most miserable people. And seeing We acknowledge that We are not onely in respect of humanity, but through communion of the same Religion, and so by a brotherly relation wholly conjoynd and concerned with them, We conceived that We could not either satisfie Our self, or answer Our duty towards God, or the bond of brotherly Love and Charity, or the Profession of the same Religion, if being touched with a sence of sorrow in this calamity and misery of Our Brethren, We should not also use all Our endeavour, so far as in us lieth, to remove there for many unexpected miseries; Therefore, We in the first place, most earnestly desire and entreat of your Highness, that you would be pleased to call to minde and consider the Acts and Ordinances of your most serene Predecessors, and the Liberty by them granted time out of minde, and confirmed to their Subjects of the Valleys; In the granting and confirming whereof, as they did that which questionless is of it self most pleasing to God, who intended, that the Law and Liberty of Conscience should remain onely in his own power, so it is not to be doubted, but that they had also a respect to the merits of their Subjects, whom they had found valiant and most faithfull in War, and alwayes obedient in time of Peace: And as your serene Highness hath exactly followed the steps of your Ancestors, in all other things that have been both graciously and gloriously performed by them, so We beseech you again and again, that you

& same breui sunt misere omnes periturae. Haec cum ad nos perlata essent, haud sane potuimus, quin huius afflictissimi Populi tanta calamitate audita, summo dolore ac miseratione commoveremur. Cum autem nos humanitatis medo sed eiusdem Religionis communiōe, adeoque fraternae penitus necessitudine cum iis conjunctos nos esse fateamur, satisfieri à nobis, neque nostro erga Deum officio, neque fraterni caritati, neque religionis eiusdem Professioni posse existimavimus, si in hac fratrum nostrorum calamitate ac miseria, sub sensu doloris afficeremur, nisi etiam ad sublevanda eorum tot mala inopinata, quantum in nobis est situm, omnem operam nostram conferamus; Itaq; a vestra imprimis Celsitudine majorem in modum enixè petimus & obtestamur, ut ad instituta serenissimorum majorum suorum, concessamque ab iis omni tempore & confirmatam subditis suis Vallensibus libertatem velit animimum referre; In qua concedenda atque confirmanda, quemadmodum id praestiterunt, quod Deo per se gratissimum procul dubio est, qui conscientiae jus inviolabile, ac potestatem penes se unum esse voluit, ita dubium non est quin subditorum etiam suorum meritam rationem habuerint, quos & in bello strenuos ac fidelissimos, & in pace dicto semper audientes experti fuissent; Uique serenitas vestra in ceteris omnibus & benignè & gloriose factis Avorum suorum vestigiis optime insistit, ita in hoc nolit ab iisdem discedere, etiam atque etiam obsecramus; sed & hoc editum,

would not depart from them in this, but that you would abrogate this Edi&or any other that hath been made for the disquieting of your Subjects, upon the account of the Reformed Religion; that you would restore them to their Native habitations and estates; that you would confirm to them their ancient Rights and former Liberty, cause reparation to be made of damages, and take such order that an end may be put to their vexations. Which if your Royal Highness shall grant, you will do a thing acceptable to God, comfort and revive those miserable and distressed people, and give satisfaction and content to all your Neighbours professing the Reformed Religion, especially to Our self, who shall esteem your favour and clemency towards them, as the effect and fruit of Our mediation; which will oblige Us to make all returns of good Offices, and be a means not onely to lay a foundation of a good correspondency and friendship, but also to encrease it, between this Commonwealth and your Dominions. And this We promise Our self from your justice and clemency: Whereunto We desire God to encline your heart and minde; and so we heartily pray, that he would confer on you and your people Peace and Truth, and prosperous successes in all your affairs. Given at our Palace of Westminster 25. May, 1655.

Oliver P.

Et si quod aliud in quietandis reformatæ Religionis causa subditis suis rogatum sit, uti abroget; ipsos patriis sedibus atque bonis restituat, concessa jura, ac libertatem pristinam ratam eis faciat, accepta damna sarciri, & eorum vexationibus finem imponi jubeat; Quod si feceris Regalis Celsitudo vestra, & rem Deo acceptissimam feceris; miseris illos & calamitosos erexeris & recreaveris, & a suis omnibus vicinis, quotquot reformatam Religionem colunt, maximam gratiam inieris, nobisque potissimum, qui vestram in illos benignitatem atque clementiam obtestationis nostræ fructum arbitrabimur. Quod & ad omnes Officiorum reddendas vices nos obligaverit, nec stabilienda solum, verum etiam augenda inter hanc Rempublicam vestramque dissonem necessitudinis & Amicitia fundamenta firmissima jeceris, neque verò hoc minus ab justitia vestra & moderatione animi nobis pollicemur. Quam in partem Deum Opt. Max. Oramus uti mentem vestram & cogitationes flectat, vobisque ad eò vestroque Populo pacem ac veritatem, & successus rerum omnium felices ex animo precamur. Dab. ex Aula Nostra Westmonasterii 25 Maii, Anno 1655.

Oliver P.

After

After Mr. *Morland* had made an end of speaking, and delivered this Letter into the hands of the Duke, his Mother *Madame Royale* told him, that *as on the one side she could not but extremely applaud the singular charity and goodness of his Highness the Lord Protector towards their Subjects, whose condition had been represented to him so exceeding sad and lamentable, as she perceived by that Discourse of his, so on the other side she could not but extremely admire, that the malice of men should ever proceed so far, as to cloath such fatherlike and tender chastisements of their most rebellious and insolent Subjects, with so black and ugly a Character, to render them thereby odious to all neighbouring Princes and States, with whom they so much desired to keep a good understanding and freindship, especially with so great and powerfull a Prince as his Highness the Lord Protector; and withall, she did not doubt, but that when he should be particularly and clearly informed of the truth of all passages, he would be so fully satisfied with the Dukes proceedings, that he would not give the least countenance to those his disobedient Subjects. But however, for his Highness sake, they would not onely freely pardon their rebellious Subjects for those so hainous crimes which they had committed, but also would accord to them such Privileges and graces, as could not but give the Lord Protector a sufficient evidence how great a respect they bare both to his Person and Mediation.*

After this, Mr. *Morland* was accompanied back to *Turin* by the Master of Ceremonies, according to the special Order of the Duke, where he was entertained with all the outward demonstrations of civility and respect imaginable during the time of his abode in that place.

Within a few days after his first Audience, he was visited by *Marchio a Santo Thoma* the chief Secretary of State, who communicated to him some *Latin Papers*, which were the very same with the Duke of *Savoy's Factum and Reasons*, which are inserted in the third Book of this History in the *Italian Tongue*, excepting some few Additions and Alterations, and that those first Pieces were not couched in altogether so exact a method, as these last are. These Papers the said Secretary took the pains to reade over himself to Mr. *Morland*, making large Comments upon each Article as he went, and at the end a long Exhortation to Mr. *Morland*, to give a favourable Relation of all the Duke his Master's proceedings.

When Mr. *Morland* had heard all that the Secretary would say, he told him, that notwithstanding all that he had either seen in those Papers, or heard from his mouth, there were very many difficulties which appeared to him not easie to be answered; and though he had no Instructions to enter into any Treaty concerning this Affair, yet if the Marquess were pleased to leave the Papers in his hands for a few days, he should make such Animadversions upon several of the Articles therein contained as those Informations he had received from others would enable him, to the end that *Contra-ria juxta se posita magis elucescerent.*

To this the Marquess replied, that he would take the Papers with him at that present, because they were not fairly written, and within two or three days he would send them in a more legible character; which accordingly he did, inclosing them in the following Letter.

A Copy



A Copy of a Letter from the Marquess a Sancto Thoma
chief Secretary of State, to Samuel Morland Esq;
his Highnesss *Envoy* to the Duke of Savoy.

The true Original whereof is to be seen in the publick
Library of the famous University of Cambridge.

Illustrissime Domine,

Transmitto Dominationi vestrae duas scripturas, unam scilicet que
continet veram, & exactam rerum gestarum in Vallibus Lucernen-
sibus relationem, & alteram qua Edicti nuper à Domino Auditore Gastaldo
promulgati demonstrat aequitatem, & justitiam. Superest alia tertia Scri-
ptura brevior, que quasdam annotationes generales continet super præmis-
sis duabus, quam hodie Illustrissima Dominatio vestra habebit. Interea eam
rogatum velim, ut dilationem missionis excuset, sicut & characterem, forsi-
tan non satis concinnum, si quid verò in istis scripturis repererit F. D. V.
quod egeat majori interpretatione, id pro sua humanitate mihi significabit,
& responso meo omnem enucleabo difficultatem. Eidem interim facilita-
tem omnem toto cordis affectu auguror. Ex castro Ripularum die 10.
Julii 1655.

Illustrissima Dominationis vestrae

Addictissimus Servus.

Marchio à Sancto Thoma.

Mr. Morland upon the receipt of this Letter and the inclosed Papers
(which were, as is above said, no other than the first and rude draught
of the Court of Savoy's *Factum* and Reasons, &c. which are inserted
in the third Book of this History) immediately drew up short Animad-
versions upon all the Articles of moment by the help of those Papers
of Intelligence which he had received before and soon after his arrival
at Turin. These Animadversions (which it's altogether needless to re-
peat, they being virtually comprised in those general Animadversions
of some knowing Friends of the Protestants, which are at large set
down by way of Answer to the Court of Savoy's *Factum* and Reasons)
Mr. Morland sent to the said Secretary of State inclosed in the
following Letter.

Copy

Copy of a Letter from Samuel Morland Esq; his Highness
 Envoy, &c. to Marchio a Sancto Thoma the chief Se-
 cretary of State. Turin $\frac{2}{3}$ July 1655.

Illustrissime Domine,

IN revolvendis revolvendisque Chartis aliquot in causa Protestantium scri-
 ptis occurrebant nonnulla, que mihi videbantur, modo in Ordinem di-
 gesta, ad unumquemque pene articulum, in chartis Illustrissime Domina-
 tionis vestrae comprehensum responsionis accommodari posse. Quamobrem me-
 cum statui, quo melius elucescat veritas, atque etiam serenissimo Protectori
 Angliæ satisfactum sit in omnibus, summa tamen cum observantia, debi-
 toque cultu Celsitudinis sue Regalis, eadem Illustrissimo Domino examinanda
 exhibere. Quæ quidem quandoquidem Gallicè scripta sunt, nollem Latine
 vertere, ni forsan aut eadem excogitasse me suspitio sit, aut proprium &
 genuinum alicujus vocabuli sensum videar immutasse, aut denique, quod
 magis iniquum judicetur, adversis partibus plus nimio favere. Verum nec
 meum est his de rebus disceptare, nec argumentis pugnare, hoc unicum hu-
 millimis precibus etiam atque etiam exoratum venio Celsitudinem suam re-
 galem, uti quid & quantum hisce miserrimis & afflictissimis subditis suis in
 gratiam serenissimi Protectoris, concessura sit, mihi prævio quoque tempore
 communicatum velit

Ex hospitio meo Taurini

Illustrissimæ Dominationis vestrae

$\frac{2}{3}$ Julii 1655.

Servo obsequentissimo,

SAM. MORLAND.

About four days after this, the said Marquess sent me his Reply to
 those Annotations I had before sent him, inclosed in the following
 Letter.

Copy



Copy of a second Letter from the Marquess a *Sancto Thoma*,
chief Secretary of State to *Samuel Morland Esq;* his
Highness Envoy to the Duke of *Savoy*.

The true Original whereof is to be seen in the publick
Library of the famous University of *Cambridg*.

Illustrissime Domine,

HOC prodentis in hostes exercitus tempore, multiplicatis ut assolet negotiis, responsorum ad annotationes suas ex libellis seu chartis Reformatorum qua passim circumferuntur collectas, missionem per aliquot dies differre coactus sum. Quae quidem annotationes sicut nulla rationis & veritatis firmitate fulciuntur, ex se corruunt, & ideo mihi facilius fuit respondere quam si novum aliquod argumentum, ab ingenii acumine & perspicacitate Illustrissimae Dominationis vestrae in hac re prodisset. Unde illam de eorum quae adduco fide & veritate persuasam iri omnino crediderim: quemadmodum & latam de summâ Regiarum Celsitudinum clementiâ, quae ad subditos Rebelles benignos oculosvertere non dedignatur, serenissimi Protectoris Angliæ gratiâ. Quarum indulgentiam quanto citius probaturi sunt in Tractatu Christianissimæ Majestatis nomine ab Excellentissimo Domino de Servien ejus Oratore, inito, & jamjam perficiendo. Et hoc Illustrissima Dominationi vestrae significandum duxi, quae parum gaudii non habebit, præstata à se apud regias Celsitudines, nomine serenissimi Protectoris, officia, non sine optato eventu extitisse. Eidem interim confirmatum velim Regias Celsitudines majorem indies de suis meritis æstimationem facere, meque in primis ei omni observantia & obsequii genere devinctum. Dat. in Castro Ripularum, die 17. Julii 1655.

Illustrissimæ Dominationi vestrae

Addictissimus,

Marchio à Sancto Thoma.

Now for as much as the Answer or Reply to Mr. *Morland's* Annotations, specified in this second Letter of the Marquess à *Sancto Thoma* is virtually included and comprehended in the Court of *Savoy's* Factum

Num and Reasons inserted in the third Book of this History, except some sharp and angry expressions, it will be an ease to the Reader, and a civility to the Authour of them, not to insert them.

During the time of Mr. *Morland's* abode at *Turin*, he had several serious Conferences with the *French* Ambassadour Mr. *Servient*, upon the subject of the Massacre, and also that of the poor peoples ancient privileges. In one of which Conferences *M de Servient* told Mr. *Morland*, who pressed him very hard to intercede in their behalf, that *he did verily believe that Emanuel Philibert had made such Concessions as were insisted on by the People, namely, in the year 1561.* And that *he did verily believe his Royal Highness, and Madame Royal his Mother might easily be pacified towards them, and be inclined to accord to them the same and greater Privileges than his Royal Ancestours had done, were there not some powerfull Persons in the Court, whose zeal for the Catholick Religion prompted them to make the worst Construtions and Representations of all things to their Prince.* However he advised Mr. *Morland* by all means not to add fuel to the fire, but rather to endeavour to satisfie and appease his Highness the Lord Protector, by a sweet and moderate Relation of all those Proceedings.

He was also frequently visited, and very civilly used by the Jesuits and others of the Ecclesiasticks, who spared no pains to persuade him, and to make him believe, that all the Reports that had gone abroad in the World in favour of the poor People were pure Fictions and *Chimeras*, and had no foundation or colour of truth.

When Mr. *Morland* had remained in *Turin* his time appointed, he pressed for his Dispatch, which was accordingly granted him; and having taken his leave of the Duke in a second Audience, and received his Answer to his Highness the Lord Protector's Letter, he set out of *Turin* upon the 19. of July 1655. towards *Geneva*, whither he was commanded to repair by his Highness Order. The Dukes Answer to his Highness Letter is as followeth.

A Letter



A Letter of the Duke of Savoy to his Highness the Lord Protector of *England*, ²⁰ July 1655. in answer to his of the 25. May, 1655. old Style.

An Authentick Copy of the true Original whereof, was communicated to the Author, during his abode at *Turin*, by *Marchio a Sancto Thoma* chief Secretary of State.

Most Serene, &c.

WE have received a Letter from your most serene Highness of the 23. of *May*, sent to me by Mr. *Morland*, touching the Rebellion of our Subjects that profess the pretended Reformed Religion, by which we have not without admiration understood, that many things have been brought to your Highness ear, which are no less contrary to truth than to that great justice and clemency which we have always used to those Rebels, and directly opposite to that singular benignity, whereby, not as a Prince justly stirred up by the rebellious contumacy of his Subjects, and provoked by their petulant and audacious behaviour, but like a loving Father we have chastised them more mildly than they deserved, that so we might recall those who are gone astray, into the straight path of obedience, and reduce this stubborn People unto that fidelity & duty, which they ow to us their Sovereign, by the Laws both of God and Man. Wherefore we have thought it necessary, both by word of mouth, and by writing to give a good account of all things to the said Mr. *Morland*, who with utmost care and diligence (as his manner is) hath endeavoured to finde out the causes of

Serenissime Domine,

Accipi literas à serenissima Celsitudine vestra per D. Morlandum ad me transmissas 7. Kal. Junii super suscitata meorum subditorum prætensam reformatam Religionem protestantium rebellionem, conscriptas; ex quibus non sine admiratione cognovi, vestra Celsitudini delata fuisse gesta quamplurima, non minus veritati, quam summe aequitati & clementia, quæ rebellibus semper indulsi contraria, singularique benignitati; per opposita, qua non ut Princeps rebellante subditorum contumacia justè commotus, ac eorundem in omne facinus projecta protervia petulantissimè lapsus, sed amantis instar parentis in eos mitius quàm par fuerat animadvertere satégi, ut devios & aberrantes animos ad rectum obedientiæ tramitem revocarem, ac ex divinarum & humanarum legum præscripto refractarios ad eam quam debent Principi suo fidelitatem, et obsequium perducerem. Quapropter operæ præstitum duxi & verbo & scripto præfatum D. Morlandum jam omni cura, diligentia, & sedulitate ad investigandas rerum causas & successuum veritatem inten-

tum, ut assolet, de omnibus certiore[m] facere, ut per eam facilius ac sincerius vestra Celsitudini cuncta innotescant, quibus sine fucō ab ea cognitis, ac prudenter aq[ui]tate gestorum expensa, futurum iri non dubito quin vestra Celsitudini planè non probentur, & altissimus pariter oborietur stupor, dum in vallibus istis subditos extitisse deprehendet qui deterrima rebellantis vecordia, contumaci[s]que inhumanitatis monstra videri potuerint, eo præsertim nomine, quod continuatis benevolentia argumentis, non modò Majores meos, sed etiam Regiam Parentem olim Producem, & me in præsentem regnantem experti fuerint erga se unice clementes, prodigèque munificos; & quamvis erga eos upotè de me, de contræterraneis ac Pedemontana Regione pessimè meritos, nulla omnino clementia jure optimo exercenda foret, maximè cum in dies pervicaciores effecti, parvique ducentes quæ pro eis fiebant à D. Morlando officia, etiam post ejus adventum omnem in modum in obediens subditos savierunt, attamen ut omnibus clarissimè patescat quanti apud me ponderis, ac virtutis fuerint exposita mihi vestra Celsitudinis pro Rebellibus officia, meam eò redigi patiar clementiam, ut satis ipsius factum votis, subditis rebellibus vallis Lucernæ, S. Martini & Perose veniam hujus ultima rebellionis indulgeam, sine ulla delictorum & personarum exceptione, quamvis sint proscripta, & ad Catalogum majorem redacta. Quæ quidem venia omnino insolita est, dum viget ubique Terrarum consuetudo contraria, quæ rebellionis auctores, & fautores ab omni gratia excludit. Iisdem subditis liberum Religionis exercitium intra con-

things and the truth of what hath happened, that by him your Highness may be informed of all things the more readily and sincerely, which being really made known unto you, and the equity of things done being prudently considered, we are perswaded your Highness will not in any wise approve of them, but be much astonished, when you shall finde that our Subjects in those Va'leys ought justly to be esteemed highly guilty of Rebellion, contumacy, and inhumanity, especially because they have particularly and largely received so many favours and fruits of clemency, not onely from our Ancestours, and my late Father, but also from us who at present reign. And although no clemency at all ought to be shewn them, they having disobliged us, their Neighbours, and all *Piemont*, and chiefly because they grow rebellious every day more and more, and make light of the good offices that have been done for them by Mr. *Morland*, yea moreover have since his residence here dealt most cruelly with our obedient Subjects; nevertheless that all the World may see how much power and force your Highness Intercession for those Rebels hath upon us, we are content to suffer our clemency to extend so far as to satisfie you in what you desire, and shall pardon those our rebellious Subjects of *Luserna*, *S. Martin*, and *Perouse*, for their late Rebellion, without any exception of crimes or persons, although they have been already prescribed, and put into the grand Catalogue, which Pardon truly is altogether without Precedent, seeing that throughout the whole World there is a contrary custome, whereby the Authours and Fomenters of Rebellion are excluded from all grace. We shall likewise permit to our said Subjects a free

free exercise of Religion within the usual Limits, confirming unto them all the Privileges, Favours, and Concessions which they enjoyed in the times of our most serene Father and Grand-father of happy memory; and we will remit all the Goods and Estates that are confiscated within the said Limits, and which are fallen to us for high Treason, and many other Crimes committed; neither will we impose any Burden, or demand the Expences of the War, although in times past, in like cases and for much lesser Crimes our most serene Predecessours have done otherwise; and as for those estates that lie in prohibited places, which are confiscated upon a double account, as well because of the acquisition and retention of them contrary to our Edicts, as in regard of this Rebellion, we have not thought fit to take the Forfeiture of them, but have been willing for your Highness sake to let them be converted to the profit of the said Subjects, and have permitted them to sell them or change them for other, provided they contain themselves within the Limits tolerated, according to the form of the said Concessions. And truly we conceive, that greater favour could not have been shewn our said Subjects, if they had presently repented of their Fault, and begged pardon, thereby deserving it, and had not studied to add wickedness to wickedness, and stirred up the indignation of their Prince by their rash and heady behaviour, and by multiplying their Crimes as they have done ever since your Highness interceded for them. But this is our hope, that by how much greater the Pardon is which we grant, so much the greater will be the love, obedience, and fidelity of the Rebels repenting of the Faults they have committed against us; and that

suetos limites permittam, omnia privilegia, gratias, & concessiones quibus usi fuerunt serenissimorum Patris, & Avii mei felicissime recordationis temporibus confirmans. Intra eosdem limites bona omnia fisco addicta meo, & ad patrimonium ob perduellionis reatum, multaque alia crimina, devoluta, cum omni multa clementer remittam, nullum imponens onus, nec repetens belli expensas, quamvis alias aliter prateritis temporibus in simili eventu, & ob levius multo delictum serenissimi Majores mei constituerunt. Quod vero bona spectat in locis prohibitis sita, duplici titulo fisco meo addicta, tam per acquisitionem & retentionem eorum contra dispositionem edictorum, quam ex capite hujusce rebellionis, ea minime duxi fisco applicanda, sed in gratiam Celsitudinis vestrae eorundem subditorum commodo verti volui, quibus ea vendere aut permutare permisi, dummodo se intra toleratos limites contineant juxta formam concessionum praedictarum. Nec putem majori gratia affici potuisse subditos eosdem, quando illi de sui poenitisset criminis, veniamque supplices promereri, non vero addere sceleris scelus studuissent, nec temerario ausu indignationem sui Principis multiplicatis facinoribus provocassent, sicut ab eis etiam peractum est ab tempore intercessionis Celsitudinis vestrae. Verum enimvero ea spe ducor, ut quod major ac spectabilior fuerit venia, eo major futurus sit amor in me, obsequium ac fides rebellium patrata flagitia detrectantium. Utique

vestra

vestra Celsitudo benevolentiam suis in literis erga me luculenter expressam in posterum inde magis foveat, nec non arttiora indies amicitia vincula reddat, quibus retroactis temporibus Angliæ Regnum, Sabaudiaque status mutuò colligata fuerunt. Dum denique in eam facile sententiam adducor, futurum videri licet ut insignis veneratio quæ mirificas ipsius animi dotes, singularem prudentiam, & heroicam virtutem toto jam orbe celeberrimam prosequor, mutua mihi honoris argumenta pro sua generositate planè conciliet. Vestræ Celsitudini summam auspico felicitatem. Ex Castro mæo Ripularum, die 20. Julii 1655.

C. EMANUEL.

your Highness will for the future preserve and maintain that good which you have largely expressed in your Letter towards us; and that you will daily more and more strengthen those Bonds of Amity by which in times past the Kingdom of *England*, and the State of *Savoy* have been nearly allied to each other. Lastly, we are easily induced to believe, that the high esteem which we have of your admirable endowments of minde, singular prudence, and heroick virtues, most celebrated throughout the whole World, will, according to your generosity, procure a return of reciprocal Arguments of Respect and Honour. We wish your Highness all happiness. From our Castle of *Rivola* 20. *July* 1655.

C. EMANUEL.

CHAP.



C H A P. V.

A brief Account of the notable and famous Collection in England, Wales, and Ireland, for the Relief of the poor distressed Protestants in the Valleys of Piemont, in the Year 1655.

Soon after the Departure of the said Mr. *Morland* out of *England* towards the Duke of *Savoy*, his Highness the Lord *Protector* being not satisfied with saying to those that were naked and destitute of daily Food, *Be ye warm, and be ye filled, without the actual giving them those things which were needfull to the Body*, did forthwith publish a Declaration, expressing his earnest desire, that the good People under his Dominions might be grieved with the *Afflictions of Joseph*, and might be stirred up to a free and liberal *Contribution* towards the succour and support of their poor distressed Brethren; to which also he encouraged them by his own princely Example, casting into the Treasury no less than two thousand pounds *Sterling* upon his own private Account.

Now that the *Christian* Reader may be fully satisfied that all these pious Inclinations of his Highness had their blessed effects, both upon the hearts and spirits of his Subjects, and likewise that the Money thus collected had its real extent to the poor People, for whom it was intended, in feeding the hungry, clothing the naked, and relieving the sick amongst them, he is desired to peruse the following Extract of a large and distinct Account, which was not long since printed and published by special Order of his Highness and the *Council*.

A Narrative



A Narrative published by the special Order of his Highness the Lord *Protector*, and his *Council*, for the better Satisfaction of all those who have already contributed towards the Relief of the poor Protestants of the Valleys of *Piemont*, and for the Encouragement of those who are yet behinde, to the performance of so good and charitable a Work.

His Highness the Lord *Protector* having received Intelligence about the Moneth of May, in the Year of our Lord 1655. that many hundreds of the poor Protestants in the Valleys of *Piemont* (otherwise known by the name of *Waldenies*) within the Territories of the Duke of *Savoy*, were most cruelly massacred by a Popish party; and having upon his spirit a deep sense of their Calamities, which were occasioned by the faithfull Adherence to the Profession of the Reformed Religion, was pleased, not onely to mediate by most pathetick Letters in their behalf, to the King of France, and Duke of *Savoy*, but did also seriously invite the People of this Nation to seek the Lord by Prayer and Humiliation in reference to their then sad condition, and future Relief: and from a confidence that the good People of this Nation would be sensibly touched with the Afflictions of *Joseph*, and in that day of their Brethrens trouble, manifest a suitable Resentment of, and sympathizing with the Sufferings of their fellow members, professing the same Faith and Religion with themselves, did forthwith publish a Declaration, expressing his earnest desire, that the People might be stirred up to a free and liberal Contribution towards their Succour and Support: For the Management of which Collection, certain Instructions were also agreed upon, and annexed to the said Declaration: And for the more effectual promoting of the Work, his Highness appointed a Committee, consisting of persons of known Honour, Fidelity and Integrity, to consider and advise from time to time how the Moneys that should be thereupon raised, might be employed with most advantage and certainty for the Supply of those poor distressed Members of Christ, according to the true Intention of the Givers; amongst whom likewise there were two select Persons of very considerable Estate and Reputation, appointed to be Treasurers for the receiving in the said Moneys, whose names, together with the number and names of the Committee aforesaid, for the better satisfaction of the Reader are here inserted, viz.

Lords

Lords of his Highness most Honourable Privy Council.

Lord Commissioner Fiennes,	General Montagu.
Earl of Mulgrave.	Colonel Sydenham.
Lord Fleetwood.	Lord Strickland.
Lord Viscount Lisle.	Major General Skippon.
Sir Gilbert Pickering.	Colonel Philip Jones.
Sir Charls Wolfley.	Mr. Rouse.
General Disbrow.	Mr. Secretary Thurloe.

Other Lords and Gentlemen.

Lord Richard Cromwel.	Sir Gilbert Gerrard Baronet.
Lord Lambert.	Sir John Trevor Knight.
Lord Chief Justice Glynn.	John Crew Esq;
Lord Chief Justice St. John.	Major William Packer.
Lord Whitlock.	Colonel John Bright.
William Steel Lord Chancellor of Ireland.	Colonel William Putefoy.
Lord Widdrington.	Colonel Tobias Bridge.
William Pierpoint Esq;	Colonel John Bridges.
	Edward Cresset Esq;

Ministers.

Mr. Philip Nye.	Mr. William Jenkins.
M. Edmund Calamy.	Mr. Peter Sterry.
Mr. Joseph Caryl.	Mr. Daniel Dike.
Mr. Nicholas Lockier.	Mr. Thomas Harrifon.

Treasurers } Sir Thomas Vyner. } Knights and Aldermen of
 } Sir Christopher Pack. } London.

Neither was this his Highness Christian care and tenderness left unanswered by the open hearts and hands of many charitable and compassionate souls, both of this Nation and Ireland, who upon the publishing of the above said Declaration and Instructions, did most freely and chearfully contribute towards the seasonable refreshing the bowels of their poor afflicted Brethren.

True it is, some Parishes and particular Persons of note there were, amongst whom there was at that time observed some kinde of backwardness to this good Work; (yea many there are to this very day, who do not appear within the Returns to have contributed any thing towards it) however means were also used for supplying that defect, and that by a subsequent Proclamation, which was afterwards reinforced by his Highness punctual Orders to the Justices of Peace in the severall Counties, to examine in their respective Divisions at what places no Collections had been made; and in case of Collections made, where the Money had not been sent up, and to cause a speedy Return to be made thereof; by which means, through the great goodness of God and blessing upon his Highnesss endeavours (though it may be justly feared that there were Defaults in some places, & the Money not to this day delivered in to the Treasurers) there were considerable Sums in a short space of time brought in, & carefullly lodged in the Treasury, ready to be issued out & distributed, as there should be ways & means found for the safe conveyance thereof into the respective places, where those poor wretches had then their abode,

which

which was in the clefts of ragged rocks, and in the caves of snowy mountains.

For this very end and purpose his Highness (continuing his care for carrying on this Work) did at the same time constitute and appoint Mr. Pell (his Resident with the Protestant Cantons of Switzerland) and Mr. Morland (whom he had not long before sent as his Envoy to the King of France and Duke of Savoy, in their behalf) as his Joint-Commissioners Extraordinary for the management of this Affair beyond Sea, who were likewise furnished with suitable Instructions and Commands, to the end that by their special inspection and care, the collected Moneys might not onely be remitted from England into the Valleys, with expedition, security, and at the easiest rates; but likewise, that being thus conveyed, they might be actually distributed and laid out for the clothing of the Naked, the feeding of the Hungry, and relieving the Sick, and that with all possible equity and just proportion, having a due respect to the greatest Sufferers, and most necessitous amongst them; the which was accordingly performed by the abovesaid Mr. Pell and Mr. Morland; and the way and method which they then propounded to his Highness and the Council, being approved, things were immediately put in execution; and his Highness, upon advice from time to time with the said Committee, did order the remitting of several Sums of Money into the Valleys, through the hands first of Mr. Pell and Mr. Morland jointly, and afterwards through the hands of Mr. Morland singly (who by his Highness Order resided at Geneva for the space of one whole year, commencing from the twentieth of November 1655. for that very end) according to the several Conjunctions, and pressing Seasons of the poor Peoples necessities, as they were by him from time to time represented to his Highness and the Council.

Upon Mr. Morland's Return into England, an Account was by him tendered to the said Committee in January last, for the Moneys so remitted beyond Sea, and then a Sub-Committee was appointed to receive and examine the same (viz. Sir Thomas Vyner, Sir Christopher Pack, and Mr. Cresset) who had also power to call to their assistance any such person as they should think fit as an Auditour, for the punctual Examination and Adjusting of the said Account; which Sub-Committee did on the 21. of January last past, make Report to the said Committee, That they had perused and examined the Account, both as to the Moneys sent from hence, and that which was by him taken up there, and that upon the whole, they found it to be justly stated in the Book delivered by Mr. Morland.

Now to the end that publick notice may be given what Moneys have been received upon the said Collections, what Sums have been issued out and transmitted beyond Sea, and what yet remains in stock; And to the end that all the good People of this Common-wealth may receive full satisfaction, and be well assured that no part of the said collected Moneys either hath been, or shall hereafter be diverted from the charitable intention of the Donors, but solely employed and disposed to those very Uses to which they were originally designed, his Highness hath thought fit to appoint the publishing of the following Account.



An Abbreviate of that Account which was delivered in to the Right Honourable the Commissioners appointed by His Highness and the Council, for the management of the Affairs of the poor Protestants in the Valleys of *Picmont*, in the Moneth of *November*, 1657. By Sir *Thomas Viner*, and Sir *Christopher Pack*, Knights, Treasurers for receiving and issuing forth the moneys collected in *England, Wales* and *Ireland*, for their relief.

	l.	s.	d.
Given by His Highness in particular,	2000	00	00
Within the Cities of London and Westminster, } and the Weekly Bill of Mortality, }	9384	06	11
County of Middlesex 62 Parishes,	0950	06	01
Berkshire 127 Parishes,	0555	09	09
Bedfordshire 124 Parishes,	0282	09	07
Buckinghamshire 180 P.	0498	02	03
Cambridgeshire 158 P.	0497	02	00
Cheshire 68 P.	0224	02	11
Cornwal 171 Parishes,	0527	03	10
Cumberland 80 Parishes,	0145	16	03
Derbyshire 129 Parishes,	0236	07	10
Devonshire 417 Parishes,	1965	00	03
Dorsetshire 235 Parishes,	0901	00	07
Durham 68 Parishes,	0291	07	00
Essex 379 Parishes,	1512	17	07
Glocestershire 144 Parishes,	0325	05	01
Hampshire 244 Parishes,	0740	09	05
Hertfordshire 157 Parishes,	0185	11	07
Hertfordshire 127 Parishes,	0737	03	00
Huntingtonshire 76 Parishes,	0143	17	10
Kent 263 Parishes,	1346	18	03
Lancashire 86 Parishes,	0472	19	03
Leicestershire 224 Parishes,	0383	19	06
Lincolnshire 552 Parishes,	0797	09	08
Monmouthshire 101 Parishes,	0162	00	00
Norfolk 586 Parishes,	1014	01	05
Northamptonshire 280 Parishes,	0676	12	04
Nottinghamshire 176 Parishes,	0311	02	09
Northumberland 19 Parishes,	0317	11	06
Oxfordshire 244 Parishes,	0923	05	06
		<i>Rutland.</i>	

	l.	s.	d.
Rutlandshire 50 Parishes, —————	0068	00	06
Shropshire 108 Parishes, —————	0234	16	11
Somersetshire 413 Parishes, —————	1080	01	10
Staffordshire 125 Parishes, —————	0320	08	03
Suffolk 401 Parishes, —————	1184	08	00
Sussex 220 Parishes, —————	0650	10	01
Surrey 103 Parishes, —————	0723	17	05
Warwickshire 184 Parishes, —————	0495	11	03
Westmerland 37 Parishes, —————	0063	18	05
Wiltshire 276 Parishes, —————	0580	19	06
Worcestershire 103 Parishes, —————	0262	09	00
Torkshire 484 Parishes, —————	1786	14	05

WALES.

Anglesey 39 Parishes, —————	0019	06	11
Brecknock 7 Parishes, —————	0006	03	08
Cardigan 10 Parishes, —————	0010	05	09
Carmarthenshire 54 Parishes, —————	0025	16	11
Carnarvanshire 40 Parishes, —————	0022	05	05
Denbighshire 9 Parishes, —————	0027	04	08
Flinshire 25 Parishes, —————	0058	08	08
Glamorganshire 106 Parishes, —————	0160	07	03
Merionethshire 8 Parishes, —————	0003	00	01
Montgomeryshire 16 Parishes, —————	0027	19	03
Pembrookshire 95 Parishes, —————	0057	16	01
Radnorshire 7 Parishes, —————	0001	14	04
The particular Gift of several persons, —————	1735	02	00
The total Sum of the collected Moneys, as well what was given by His Highness in particular, as what was received by the Treasurers, —————	38097	07	03

Whereof paid for and towards the Relief of the said
poor in the Valleys of Piemont.

	l.	s.	d.
BY His Highness the LORD PROTECTOR, being His free Gift, —————	02000	00	00
By Warrants upon several Bills of Exchange, —————	17700	00	00
To Mr. Morland to be paid according to Order, —————	00200	00	00
To Christiana Ulldrick, —————	00100	00	00
To John Benthouse, —————	00020	00	00
To Captain Raymond, —————	00150	00	00
To Petty Charges disbursed about the same, —————	00063	17	00
Summa —————	20233	17	00
So resteth in ready money, —————	17863	10	03
Paid			

	l.	s.	d.
Paid since this Account was made up, upon several Bills of Exchange, by Order, —————	01530	00	00
So resteth in ready money but —	16333	10	03

By Sir Thomas Viner, and Sir Christopher Pack,
Treasurers.



An Extract, or Abbreviate of the Account delivered in to the hands of the Right Honourable Commissioners for the *Valleys of Picmont*, by *Samuel Morland Esq;* as well of the moneys that were remitted from *England*, to the poor Protestants of the said *Valleys*, before, and during the time of his residing in *Geneva*, in Quality of His Highness *Commissioner Extraordinary*, for the management of those Affairs, as of the Moneys which he remitted since his Return, by the Order of His Highness and the Council.

The Account of the Collected moneys for the poor Protestants of *Picmont* is Debtor.

	P. Sterl.	Shil.	Pence.	Liv. Turinok.	sols.	Den.
Anno 1655 Sent by His Highness upon His private Account June 7						
compt. to the poor people at the beginning of their Troubles, and remitted by Mr. Lucas Luce, at 56 ^s d. sterl. for every French Crown of 3 Livres, —	2000	00	00	025486	12	06
Gained in the remission by the Exchange upon the said 2000 ^{l.} as in fol. 98.	0001	16	03	000023	07	06
Aug. 6 Remitted by Major Chamberlain at 56. d. per Fr. Crown, fol. lb. —	7500	00	00	096428	11	00
	9501	16	03	121938	11	00

Received

Received by *Samuel Morland Esq;* during his abode at *Geneva*, as His Highness's Commissioner Extraordinary, for the management of those Affairs.

P. Sterl. Shil. Pence. Liv. Tarnov. Sols. Den.

1656
Feb. 27 **R**ecieved of J. N. by Con-
tract, as in fol. 101. made
good by the Treasurers in Eng-
land at 54^d. per Crown in the
following Species, viz. 2614 Fr.
gold Louises at 10 Liv. 10 Sols
the Louis, and the rest in silver
Louises, at 3 Liv. the Louis,
which amount in all to 92054
Liv. 16 Sols.

7000 00 00 092054 16 00

Part of the abovesaid 92054 Li-
vers 16 Sols, viz. 85607 Liv.
17 Sols, 9 Den. was put out to
Interest by Mr. Morland in the
interval, between his receipt
thereof, and his Orders to distri-
bute the same, as fol. 102.

Mar. 13 21000 Fr. Liv. } Liv. Sols. Den.
in gold Louises, }
from 13 March } 137 00 00
to 21 April, at }
per 100 ———

5 11517-17-00 }
in silver, from }
5 March to 23 } 105 05 00
Apr. at the same }
price, ———

14 35704-15-09 }
in silver, from }
14 March, to } 267 15 00
25 April, at the }
same price, ———

April 1 17385-05-00 }
in silver, from }
1 Apr. to 17 A- } 055 00 00
pril, at the same }
price, ———

Cast up at 54 pence per French Crown.

142 07 00 001872 00 00

85607 17 09

Gained

Gained by the Species, upon
the 2614 gold *Louises* a-
bove said.

	Liv.	Sols.	Den.
Received 2614 gold <i>Louises</i> , at 10 <i>Liv.</i> 10 <i>Sols</i> the <i>Louis</i> , and delivered out at 11 <i>Livres</i> the <i>Louis</i> , —————	1307	00	00
	1872	00	00

P. Sterl.	Shil.	Pence.	Liv. Turnois.	50%.	Den.
	7142	07	00	093296	16 00

Received by Mr. Morland since his return into *England*, by
Order of His Highness and the Council, with some
other Additional Accompts.

1657 Jan. 27	Received of the Treasurers, and remitted into the Val- leys at 54 d. s,	2000	00	00	026422	00	00
July 28	Item, received of the Treasurers, and remitted upon the same Accompt. at 55 d.	1000	00	00	013089	00	00
Nov. 25	Item, received of the Treasurers, and remitted upon the same Accompt at 55 d.	1500	00	00	019635	00	00
	Item, received of the Treasurers by Mr. Morland, 2 per 100 for the remission of the last four Sums, viz. the 7000l. the 2000l. the 1000l. and the 1500l. which he remitted.	0200	00	00	059146	00	00
	Item, received of the Treasurers by Mr. Morland, for several persons who have been very active for the poor people from the very beginning of their troubles, by the special Order of His Highness, the Council, and Commissioners,	0230	00	00			
	Received of the Treasurers by Christian Ulrick, as in fol. 96.	0100	00	00			
	Item, received by John Bent- house, fol. <i>ibid.</i>	0020	00	00			

Item,

Item, by Captain Raymond, } P. Sterl. Shil. Pence.	
fol. <i>ibid.</i> ————— } 0150 00 00	
Received by several other per } sons of the Treasurers, for } petty charges, fol. <i>ibid.</i> ——— } 0063 17 00	
	5263 17 00
The total Sum of all the } Receipts, ————— } 21908 00 03	

The Account in General.

Given by His Highness in particular, for the Relief of } P. Sterl. Shil. Pence.	
the poor Protestants of the Valleys upon the first } 2000 00 00	
News of their Troubles, as in Folio 4. ————— } By the good people in England and Ireland, as in fol. 95 — 36097 07 03	
Gained and advanced in the Remission of part thereof } as above said, That is to say, 142 l. — 7 s. — 0 d. } by Mr. Morland, and 1 l. — 16 s. — 3 d. by Mr. } 00144 03 03	
Luc. Luce, upon the first 2000. l. ————— }	
	Summa totalis ——— 38241 10 06



The Account of the Collected moneys for the poor
Protestants of Piemont is Cre=

Ditoz.

	P. Sterl. Shil. Pence. Liv. Turnois. Sols. Den.
Anno 1655 } Paid into the hands of the } poor People in the beginning } of their Troubles, as by their Ac- } quittance, fol. 100. ————— } 0000 00 00 025510 00 00	
Item, Money disposed by Or- } der, as in fol. 99. and paid by } Acquittance for Bedding, Lin- } nen, Corn, Cloth, &c. as in fol. } 100. ————— } 0000 00 00 094672 00 00	
Deducted by Mr. Calandrine } for transportation, provision, } &c. as in fol. 99. ————— } 0000 00 00 000830 11 00	

Disbur-

P. Sterl. Shil. Pence. Liv. Turnok. Sols. Den.

Disbursed by Mr. Pell and Mr. Morland for conveyance of 95598. Liv. from Geneva to the Valleys. fol. *ibid.* } 00000 00 00 000926 00 00

9501 16 03, 121938 11 00

Disbursed by Samuel Morland Esq; during his abode at Geneva, as His Highness's Commissioner Extraordinary, for the management of those Affairs.

1656 **P**aid into the hands of the }
 May 29 poor Protestants, as by Or- }
 der in fol. 102. and Acquittance, } 00000 00 00 027506
 fol. 103. ----- }

Allowed J. N. 3 per cent. by }
 Agreement, for his care and }
 trouble in securing 85607 Fr. } 00000 00 00 00034
 Liv. 17 Sols, 9 Den. ----- }

Paid Commission and Char- }
 ges of Conveying the aforesaid }
 27506 Liv. 10 Sols, into the }
 Valleys, that is to say, at 3 }
 per cent. upon 27690 Livres, 10 }
 Sols. ----- } 00000 00 00 000184 00 00

1657 **P**aid into the hands of the }
 Jan. 14 poor Protestants of the Valleys, }
 as by Order fol. 106. and Acquit- }
 tance, fol. *ibid.* ----- } 00000 00 00 065340 00 00

Allowed J. N. for changing }
 part of the 65340 Liv. into }
 gold. ----- } 00000 00 00 000115 02 00

Paid Commission for remis- }
 sion of the 65340 Liv. from }
 Geneva into the Valleys, that }
 is to say, 3 per cent. upon 65894 }
 Liv. 6 Sols, as in fol. 104. ----- } 00000 00 00 000439 04 00

07142 07 00 093926 16 00

Paid

Paid by Mr. Morland since his return, with some other additional Accompts.

P. Sterl. Shil. Pence. Liv. Turnois. Sols. Den.

1657	Into the hands of the poor					
April 5	Protestants, as by Order fol. 107. and Acquittance, fol. ibid.	2000	00	00	026126	00 00
	Item, paid Commission & for charges in Transportation, —	0000	00	00	000295	00 00
Oct. 24.	Paid into the hands of the poor Protestants, as by Order fol. 108. and Acquittance, fol. ibid.	1000	00	00	013003	13 00
	Item, paid Commission for Charges in Transportation, —	0000	00	00	000078	07 00
Januar.	Remitted to the poor Protestants by Order, fol. 109. Acquit. ibid.	1500	00	00	019505	09 00
	Item, paid Commission for Charges in Transportation, —	0000	00	00	000136	11 00
	Paid by Mr. Morland to them who undertook to remit the three sums last mentioned, viz. 7000 l. 2000 l. and 1000 l. in all 10000 l. at 2 per cent. for advancing the moneys beyond seas, and provision; besides what hath been allowed them for transportation, &c. as abovesaid.	0230	00	00	059164	00 00
	Item, paid to, and distributed among several persons, who have been very active for the poor people from the beginning of their Troubles, by Mr. Morland, according to the special order of His Highness and the Council,	0200	00	00		
	Paid by the Treasurers to Christ. Ulrick by Order, as in fol. 96.	0100	00	00		
	Item, to John Benthouse, fol. ibid,	0020	00	00		
	Item, to Captain Raymond, fol. ibid.	0150	00	00		

Item,

	<i>P. Sterl. Shil. Pence. Liv. Turnoh. Sols. Den.</i>
Item, to several other persons for petty Charges, fol. <i>ibid.</i> —	} 0063 17 00

	5263 17 00

The total sum of all the Dis- bursements, —	} 21908 00 03

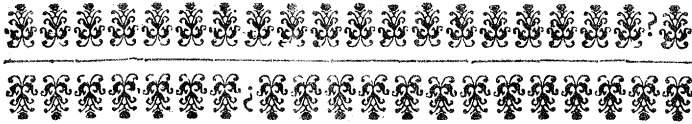
The Account in General.

	<i>P. Sterl. Shil. Pence</i>
P aid out by the Treasurers as by the fore-going Ac- count, in sundry sums, as fol. 96. —	} 21763—17—00
Gained in the Remission of part thereof, and received by the Protestants of Piemont, as above said, —	} 00144—03—03
Remains in the Treasurers hands, ready to be distri- buted as there shall be occasion, as fol. 96. —	} 16333—10—03

Summa totalis, —	38241—10—06

S. MORLAND.

As for the moneys that yet remain in the hands of the Treasurers, the good People of this Nation are desired to believe and be assured, that it hath hitherto been His Highness exceeding great Care, that no part of the Collected Moneys might be distributed or delivered out, but by the advice, and through the hands of persons of known Honor and approved Fidelity; so likewise it shall be His constant endeavour, that what yet remains, or shall hereafter be collected and laid up in the hands of the Treasurers (who are as ready now as ever, to receive what shall be further collected) shall be improved for the best advantage of those for whom it was (or shall be) solely intended: For which end and purpose his Highness, after mature Consultation had both with his Commissioners at home, and his publick Ministers abroad, hath already caused some part thereof to be put out to Interest in sure hands (but so, that it may be called in upon urgent occasion) and for the future will take such resolutions, as the Necessities of those poor people, and the circumstances of their condition shall require, which (the Lord knowes) is now as sad as ever in many respects, and without the same miraculous hand of Providence that hath hitherto preserved them, must in a short time inevitably perish. Wherefore if there be any charitable Souls who have yet contributed nothing to the relief of their poor distressed Brethren, let them please to peruse the following Discourse, and it may be they may finde there such Arguments as may awaken them, and quicken their hearts to the performance of so good and Christian a Work.



C H A P. VI.

The Notable effects of the Intercession of His Highness The Lord Protector of England, &c. for the poor distressed Protestants in the Valleys of Piemont, upon the spirits of the Neighbouring Princes and States of the Protestant Profession, with divers of their Letters upon that subject, with the intended Negotiation of the Commissioners Extraordinary from His Highness the Lord Protector, and the States General of the United Provinces.

HAVING in the fore-going Chapters given an Account not onely of *His Highness* Mediation and Intercession with the King of *France* and *Duke of Savoy*, in the behalf of the poor distressed Churches in the *Valleys of Piemont*, but also His many serious and pathetick Letters to His *Protestant Neighbours*, to joyn with him for the obtaining of their re-establishment, it will not now be unacceptable to acquaint the world with the blessed fruits and effects of those his Christian and Princely endeavours, and how far they influenced the spirits of those of the same belief and profession with himself.

It would be almost an endless (at least too voluminous) a work to recite here all the particular Letters which were written in those dayes from one Prince to another upon this occasion, I shall therefore content my self with some of those which more immediately concern the carrying on of the present discourse, and which more naturally lead us to the after transactions.

Those I shall begin with, are the Letters of the *King of Sweden*, the
States

States General, and the Evangelical Cantons, in Answer to those of His Highness the Lord Protector of England, &c. bearing date the 25. of May 1655. which are inserted in the fore-going Chapter, In which Letters they express a very deep sense of the poor peoples miseries, and as great a readines to joyn with him in whatsoever wayes and means he should think most proper and conducible for the restoring them to their ancient priviledges and habitations. And for the greater satisfaction of the curious and knowing Reader, I have here inserted the said Letters in their own native and original expressions.

A Letter



A Letter from the King of Sweden, to His Highness the
Lord Protector of England, &c. bearing date the
 23 of June, 1655.

An Authentick Copy of the true Original whereof was
 communicated to the Authour by the Right Ho-
 nourable Mr. Secretary *Thurloe.*

NOS CAROLUS GUSTAVUS, Dei Gratia Suecorum, Gothorum,
 Vandalorumque Rex, Magnus Princeps Finlandiæ, Dux Estho-
 niæ, Careliæ, Bremæ, Verdæ, Stetini, Pomeraniæ, Cassubiæ
 & Vandaliciæ, Princeps Rugiæ, Dominus Ingridiæ & Westnariæ;
 Nec non Comes Palatinus Rheni, Baviariæ, Juliaci, Cliviæ &
 Montium Dux, &c. Serenissimo & Celsissimo Nostro bono Ami-
 co, OLIVARIO Domino Protectori Reipublicæ Angliæ, Scotiæ,
 & Hyberniciæ suarumque ditionum salutem, & omnia prospera.

Serenissime & Celsissime Domine Protector,
 Bone Amice;

Qua partim literis Celsitudinis Vestrae, partim fama de Protestantium
 in Sabaudia cæde & exitio accepimus, ea nos haud levitèr perculere.
 Nam præterquam quod iniquam insontium & innoxiorum sortem miserari
 humanitatis est: Commune insuper Protestantium nomen atque causa,
 & alterius partis par in omnes odium, læta & tristia communia nobis faci-
 unt. Etenim quàm dedèrint operam Suecorum Reges Majores Nostri ut
 Protestantibus sua jura vigorque consent, tot annorum bellum in Germa-
 nia sine ullo causarum discrimine gestum, & sancita cum Serenissimo &
 Potentissimo Fratre, Consanguineo & Amico Nostro Charissimo Impera-
 tore, & Imperio Romano Osabruggis pax, documento esse potest. No-
 bis non minor cura erit, etiam hac laude cum inclutis antecessoribus Nostri
 certare. Eoque cordi nobis futurum spondemus pro nostro, tam inhumanæ
 crudelitatis odio, ut literis nostris apud Sabaudicæ Ducem intercedamus, id-
 que, quantum in nobis est, enitamar, quo edictum illud atrox & rigidum
 revocet vel mitiget, ejectosque sedibus suis & palantes, ferreque ac flammis
 adhuc superstites, ad sua reversi jubeat. Hoc pacto Celsitudini Vestrae liqui-
 do constare posse confidimus, quantus apud nos illius calamitatis sensus sit,
 quantumque infortunio afflictissimorum hominum religionem Evangelica-

cam

cam profitentium afficiamur: Prout etiam nec dubitamus quin Celsitudo Vestra apud Imperatorem Romanum pari Nobiscum studio id agat & contendat, ne Evangelicæ Religionis addicti in Bohemia, Moravia & Silesia, contra pacta Osnabruggensia ac libertatem conscientiarum, persecutionum odio expositi obnoxiique perpetuo maneamus. Quod nobis utrinque hoc magis incumbit, quò certius argumentum habemus, iam sava alterius partis initia, ad Evangelicorum perniciem spectare; parati ea cum Celsitudine Vestra consilia conferre, quæ ad mitiganda hæc mala, remque Evangelicorum concordie ope sustinendam facere possunt. Interea Celsitudinem vestram optime valere cupimus, eandemque Divinæ tuitioni amice commendamus. Dabamus in Regia Nostra Stockholmensi, die 23 Junii, 1655.

Vester bonus Amicus,

CAROLUS GUSTAVUS.

Cantherstenus.

A Letter



A Letter from the *States General* of the *United Provinces*, to
His Highness the *Lord Protector* of *England*, &c. Bea-
ring date *June 12. 1655.*

An authentick Copy of the true Original whereof
was communicated to the *Author*, by the Right
Honourable Mr. *Secretary Thurloe.*

Serenissime & Celsissime Domine Protector,

Litteras Vestras exaratas Westmonasterii 25 Mensis Maii, proxime
præteriti, paucos ante dies accepimus: in quibus certe magno cum ani-
mi gaudio ingentes pietatis Vestrae, & Christianae dilectionis ac charitatis
notas perspeximus: neque parvo nobis in tam afflictis, ac prope profligatis
fratrum nostrorum Taurinalpinorum rebus solatio fuit, quod Celsitudo Ve-
stra tanto ardore ac zelo cause illorum patrocinium susceperit: ut verò tam
atrox innocentissimorum Hominum cædes atque carnificina animos quoque
nostros quàm acerbissimè percussit, sic & eodem zelo moti paratissimi su-
mus, communicatis cum Celsitudine Vestrà consiliis providere, quâ ope,
quibusve auxiliis miserimis ejusdem nobiscum Orthodoxæ fidei sociis, imò
ipsius Domini nostri Jesu Christi (parso, ac crudelissimè disjecto gre-
gi junctis operis subveniri, & infelix palantium atque exulantium multi-
tudo in possessiones suas sedesque ac statum pristinum reduci possit: in quam
rem & quæ dedimus, atque ampliora, prout res poscet, mandata dare parati
sumus, simulque quid in hoc negotio a nobis etiam præstitum sit, amplissi-
mus atque prudentissimus vir Neportius, Legatus noster, Celsitudini Ve-
stræ latius exponet, quibus finientes,

Serenissime, & Celsissime, Domine Protector, *DEUM* Opt. Max.
precamur, ut Celsitudinem Vestram promovendo communi Re-
ligionis Orthodoxæ bono diu fervet incolumem. Dabantur Ha-
gæ 12, Junii 1655.

G. Hoolck.

Celsitudini Vestrae additissimi boni Amici,
Ordines Generales Fæderati Belgii.

Ad mandatum eorum,

M U Y S S E.

A Letter

A Letter of the *Evangelical Cantons of Switzerland* to his
Highness the *Lord Protector of England, &c.*

17. June 1655.

An Authentick Copy of the true Original whereof, was
communicated to the Author by the Right Honour-
able Mr. Secretary *Thurloe.*

*Serenissime ac Celsissime Domine Protector, Domine summo honore
prosequende.*

Quam pio ac intimo sensu luctuosissima Fratrum Taurinalpinorum af-
flictioni, atque necessitati Celsitudo vestra indoluerit, gemitusque
eorum atque lachrymas exceperit affectu, quantopere etiam facti, plusquam
humani atrocitate commota fuerit, de eo abundè nobis fidem fecerunt, tam
Celsitudinis vestrae ad Nos exarata Litera, quàm significatio etiam aliarum
ad quosdam Reges & Status transmissarum, necnon ad ipsum Sabaudiae
Ducem. Quae eximia Celsitudinis vestrae Pietas, summusque Religiosis
Orthodoxae Zelus, sicuti apud omnes fidei consortes singularem meretur
laudem & gloriam, ita in nobis desiderium atque ardorem excitavit petendi
ab ipso Duce Sabauda per Legationem solennem, qua hactenus pro miseris
afflictis, neque Literis, neque missione simplici impetrare potuimus. In
quem finem praecursor hodierno die profectus est, qui praefato Duci conatus
nostros notificabit, & simul cessionem armorum petet. Quem postea Legati
die undecimo proxime Mensis Julii styli veteris, qua fieri poterit celeritate,
subsequantur, Celsitudinem vestram impensè ac summo quo possimus affectu
rogantes, ut pro suo piissimo ac tenero in hosce fidei nostra socios amore, atque
eos iuvandos studio propensissimo, vel aliqua etiam Ablegatione nobis ex-
ceptatissima, vel saltem iteratis Literis nostra consilia sociare dignetur, quae
tanto facilius expulsos pristinis sedibus reddere, deque constanti eorum in-
columitate tuto cavere possint. Idem animi nostri institutum aperimus
quoque Ordinibus Generalibus Uniti Belgii, qui Christianam ac poten-
tem opem, atque operam suam, scimus non denegabunt fratribus innocuis
& indignissimè vexatis: in qua felici spe atque omine finimus, Deum
Ter Opt. Max. venerati animumus, ut Celsitudinis vestrae molimina & re-
gimina ad Nominis sui gloriam, Ecclesiae militantis consolationem, & ad
omnium bonorum gaudium perpetuò felicia esse jubeat. Dabamus ad diem
decimum septimum Mensis Junii Anno 1655. Sigillo perdidictor-
um Fœderatorum nostrorum Civitatis Tigurinae nomine omnium no-
stro munitas.

Celsitudinis vestrae Studiofissimi

Consules, Sculteti, Landamanni ac Senatores Cantonum Helve-
ticae Evangelicorum, nempe Tigurini, Bernensis, Glaronensis,
Basiliensis, Schaffusientis & Abbatiscellani, nec non ejusdem
Religionis Confœderatorum in Rhaetia Geneva, Sanctogalli,
Mullhufi & Biennæ.

By

By the three foregoing Letters may easily be discerned how much his Highness Intercession had quickened and warmed the Spirits of the King of *Sweden*, and the two other States; if it were not a Work over-tedious, the like effects of this Intercession might as easily be instanced in the King of *Denmark*, the *Prince Elector Palatine*, the *Electer* of *Brandenberg*, the Duke of *Virttemberg*, and all the other *Protestant* Princes and States, of those parts of the World, all which did either by their Letters to the Duke of *Savoy*, or otherwise sufficiently declare their deep resentment of that bloody Massacre, especially the *Landgrave* of *Hessen*, whose Letter to the said Duke is so full of zealous and pathetick expressions, that I cannot but recommend the same to the *Christian* Reader, in a particular manner.

Translate

Translat of a Letter from the Landgrave of Hessen
to the Duk of Savoy, 23. July 1655.

An Authentick Copie of the true Original whereof
was communicated to the Author, du-
ring his abode at Geneva.

Monsieur,

Ayant appris n'a gueres le cruel Maffacre commis sur ceux de la Religi-
on nommez Vaudois, habitants de vos Vallees d' Angrogne et Pragela
en Piemont, je n'ay pu, &c.

SIR,

Having lately received the news of that cruel Massacre committed upon
the Protestants, who are commonly known by the name of Waldenses,
inhabiting your Valleys of Angrogna & Pragela in Piemont, I could not easily
be brought at the first to give credit to such a dolefull story, as not being able
once to imagine that ever their Adversaries had been so audacious, as to
exercise such barbarous cruelties upon poor innocent people, who lived peace-
ably under the Government of your Highness, and in a perfect obedience, with-
out giving the least offence to any, and who for so long a time together, have
had protection and security both from you and from your ancestors; And in-
deed I so much the less imagined this, out of the persuasion I had that their
Enemies had learned by the experience of so many ages, That Persecutions
and Butcheries are not the means to suppress our Religion, but rather
to preserve and spread abroad the same. But this news having been writ-
ten and confirmed to me from so many places, and that with circumstances
altogether deplorable, so that I could no longer remain in doubt thereof, it
hath seized me with horror, and consequently being moved with compassion,
and pity towards so many thousands of souls in such extreme distress, who have
been most cruelly robbed and spoiled of their lives and estates, by the cruelty
of their furious and sworn Enemies, and that without distinction either of
sex or age; I have thought it my duty as a Christian Prince interessed in
the preservation of those of my Religion, to write this present Letter to your
Highness, and to beseech you not onely to command and suffer, that the Re-
mainder of those poor innocent people who have escaped the violence of their
Persecutors, be established in their Lands, Goods, and possessions which are
yet left them after this great desolation, but also that they may finde the effects
of this powerful protection; and that you would be pleased for this end, to
favour them hereafter by hearing their complaints, and by taking cognizance
of them your self as a good and a righteous Prince, from whom they ought

to expect all the effects of Justice, Clemency, and Bounty, Whereas those who term themselves of the Congregation for the propagation of the Faith; and for the extirpation of hereticks are their declared Enemies, and instead of turning souls to righteousness by the sword of the word, have employed the temporal sword, the Fire, the Rope, and all the barbarous cruelties that outrageous-men could possibly invent for the Bodies of those poor creatures, and to destroy them from off the face of the Earth. I most earnestly beseech your Highness, to grant the requests aforesaid, and to be assured of my inviolable affection for your interests and service, and that I shall account it a happiness to have an opportunity of giving you Real testimonies of the same; as being &c.

Cassel 23. July 1655.

William Landgrave of
Hessen.

To all this might be added divers consolatory and *Christian* Letters written from several particular Churches in very many places and parts of *Europe*, to their poor distressed Brethren in the *Valleys* of *Piemont*; To wit, from *Franckfort*, *Zurich*, *Hanaw*, *Flushing*, *Middleburgh*, *Clairac*, *Bergerac*, and the like, together with large contributions according to their respective proportions and abilities, The Authentick copies of many of which Letters are to be seen, together with the rest of the Original papers and manuscripts, in the publick Library of the famous Univerfity of *Cambridge*.

These were the first Fruits of *His Highness* Intercession, and Meditation for those poor afflicted Churches, and the good effects of that near Union and Communion of all the Churches of *Christ*, and his members, throughout the *Protestant* world. Which is so much the more worthy our serious observation, in as much as it would possibly be very hard, out of all the Histories of former Ages, to furnish us with the like example of a sweet harmony and mutual consent of so many different Nations & States, in any one thing whatsoever relating to *Religion*. And certainly had not these beginnings been stifled in the birth, by that unhappy *Treaty* concluded at *Pignerol* in the year 1655, God alone knows to how great a flame these little sparks might in time have been blown, and what remarkable changes and alterations might hereby have been produced throughout all *Christendome* for the advantage of the *Church Militant*.

The expectations of all men were indeed at this time raised to a very high pitch, and their eyes fixed upon all the *Protestant* Princes of *Europe*, to see whether they would put up such an open affront to their cause in general, as this was, or whether they would with an unanimous and joynt consent, improve their power and interest for the preservation and re-establishment of their poor distressed Brethren in *Christ*.

Neither was this expectation of the World at all lessened or diminished

minished for several Moneths together; but on the contrary, every day more and more heightened and enlarged. His Highness *The Lord Protector of England* had already sent his *Envoy* to the *King of France* and the *Duke of Savoy* on the poor peoples behalf, and likewise openly declared, that he would further own their business by a more considerable deputation, if the necessity of their Affairs should require: And accordingly, so soon as ever he had received Mr. *Morland's* report from *Geneva* of his Negotiation at *Turin*, and fully understood the whole matter of Fact, he constituted no less then three *Commissioners extraordinary*, to whom he gave most ample Instruction for the undertaking a formal Treaty with the *Duke*, and the effectual re-establishment of his persecuted Subjects, to all which may be added his frequent and most pathetick Letters, whereby he had invited all his *Protestant* Neighbours (as has been already shown) to joyn with him in so good and charitable a work.

The States General seeing how heartily their cause was owned from the first beginning by his Highness, had not onely written a Letter to the *Duke of Savoy*, to entreat him to be favourable to them, but had also deputed their *Commissioners extraordinary* to joyn with those of *His Highness* for the better effecting the ends aforesaid.

And the *Evangelical Cantons of Switzerland*, that so *a threefold cord might not be casily broken*, being countenanced & encouraged by the two other States, had resumed their courage, and chosen Four *Ambassadors* to be assisting to their *Commissioners* in the putting an happy issue to this Affair.

These four *Ambassadors* (the proximity of their Countrey to that of the *Duke* giving them that advantage) were the first that set out in this expedition. They began their journey about the beginning of *July 1655*. and the plain truth is, as matters fell out, *they made much more hast then good speed* in this their Negotiation, as will more particularly appear in the following Chapter.

About the middle of *July 1655*. the Lord *Radulph D. Ommeren* Ordinary Commissioner at the Assembly of their High and Mighty Lordships from the Province of *Gelderland*, received Orders to repair to the Court of *Savoy*, in quality of their *Commissioner Extraordinary*, as also in his way to visit the *Evangelical Cantons*, and after a serious representation in a publick Audience, of their High and Mighty Lordships deep resentment of those barbarous cruelties which had been committed upon the poor *Protestants*, and an assurance of their readiness to joyn with the *Lord Protector* and them in any Councils tending to their settlement and re-establishment, to deliver their Lordships the following Letter.

A Letter



A Letter from the High and mighty Lords, the States General of the *United Provinces*, to the *Evangelical Cantons of Switzerland*. July 14. 1655.

An *Authentick Copie* of the true Original whereof was communicated to the Author by Mr. Andrew Shmidt Under-Secretary of State at Zurich.

Amplissimi, &c.

Literas vestras Civitatis Tigurinæ sigillo munitas, exaratasque decimo septimo mensis tum proxime præteriti, ante paucos admodum dies accepimus, quibus nos pro singulari et vere fraterno in afflictos fratres Taurinalpinos affectu, &c.

Most Excellent Lords,

WE have within these few days received your Letters sealed and dated at the City of Zurich, on the 17th. day of the foregoing Moneth, wherein according to your singular and indeed Brotherly affection towards our afflicted Brethren beyond the Alps, ye do exhort us that we would relieve them with some supply of Moneys, but especially endeavour by an Embassie of ours also, that those poor Exiles may be restored to their former dwellings, and that such provision as is requisite may be made for their safety in time to come; in which business as your piety is most commendable and to be praised by all, and your most Christian zeal hath affected us with no small joy, so we would not have your Lordships unacquainted, that we have some days past chosen one of our Senate, a Person eminent for piety, Prudence, and Quality, who is with all speed preparing himself for his journey very suddenly to declare unto your Lordships the most intimate thoughts of our minds, and our purpose concerning this whole Affair, and to joyn Counsels, whereby that most miserable multitude of poor exiled people may through the mercy of God be brought back again to their Native Country. So concluding with this good hope and confidence of success, we beseech God Almighty that he will be pleased to crown your Lordships Counsels with prosperous Successes in your Affairs, and particularly for the benefit of our Brethren living beyond the Alps, who are so cruelly persecuted.

Given at the Hague,
July 14th. 1655.

Mr. *D' Ommeren* having finished his Negotiation with the *E-vangelical Cantons* in *Switzerland*, passed on towards *Geneva*, where Mr. *Morland*, the *Lord Protector's Envoy* then resided after his Negotiation at *Turin*, that so, according to his instructions, he might the more conveniently communicate and correspond with him, in order to his future management of those Affairs.

About the latter end of the Moneth of *July 1655*, *George Downing* Esquire received Orders from his Highness the *Lord Protector*, to hasten his journey to *Geneva*, and there to joyn with Mr. *Pell* (his Highness *Resident* at *Zurick*) who was likewise commanded to be there ready, and with Mr. *Morland*, who had resided there some Weeks before in his return from *Turin*, and from thence to repair to the Duke of *Savoy* in qualitie of *His Highness's Commissioners Extraordinary*, there to joyn with the Ministers of other *Protestant* States, for the composing and accommodating those unhappy Affairs.

In his way to *Geneva*, he had Orders to make some little stop for a few days at the Court of *France*, and to deliver (as he did) the following Letter from *his Highness* to the *King*, for the better promoting that his expedition.

A Letter



A Letter from His Highness the *Lord Protector of England*, to the
King of *France*, 31 *July*, 1655.

An Authentick Copy whereof was communicated to the
Author, by the Right Honourable *Mr. Secretary*
Thurloe.

Serenissime Potentissimeque
Rex ;

Most Serene, and most Potent
King ;

EX Literis Majestatis Vestrae, quibus illa ad meas quinto & vigesimo Maii proximi datas rescribit, facile intelligo nequaquam fefellisse me eam opinionem, quâ mihi quidem persuasum erat, cedes illas immanissimas, barbarâque eorum hominum stragem, qui Religionem Reformatam in Sabaudia profitemur, à cohortibus quibusdam vestris factam, neque jussu vestro neque mandato accidisse. Quae quantum Majestati vestrae displicuerit, id vos, & vestris militum Tribunis, qui hac tam inhumana suo solo impetu injussi perpetraverant, ita mature significasse, deque tanta crudelitate Ducem ipsum Sabaudiae monuisse, pro reducendis denique istis miseris exulibus unde pulsati sunt, vestram omnem gratiam, necessitudinem, auctoritatem tanta cum fide atque humanitate interposuisse, majorem equidem in modum sum lætatus. Ea nempe spes erat, illum Principem voluntati ac precibus Majestatis vestrae aliquid saltem hac in re fuisse concessurum. Verùm cum neque vestro, neque aliorum Principum

I Am apt to believe by the Letter which your Majesty was pleased to write to me, in answer to mine of the twenty fifth of May last, that I was not deceived in the confidence I had, that the inhumane and barbarous slaughters which were acted by your Troops, upon the professors of the Reformed Religion in Savoy, were without your Orders: and was very glad to understand that your Majesty had so timely signified your dislike of this Action to your own Officers, as done without your command, as also that you had taken notice of this so great cruelty, to the Duke of Savoy, with so much goodness and humanity, interposing your favour, interest and Authority with him for the re-establishment of those poor exiled people in their dwellings and possessions, from which they had been driven. Our hope truly was, that the Duke would in some measure at least, have given ear to your Mediation, But being informed that these instances of your Majesty on their behalf, have been without any real fruit, as those also have been which were made unto him by other States and Princes

upon

upon the same subject, I thought my self concerned to send this Gentleman our Commissioner Extraordinary to the Duke of Savoy, to let him more fully know my sense and apprehension concerning the inhumane cruelty acted upon those of the same faith with us, and this out of hatred to the Religion that they profess. And truly, I shall hope for the better success in this Affair, in case your Majesty shall please to second your former endeavours in this kinde, with some more effectual meanes for their relief; and that as your Majesty hath already undertaken for the fidelity and obedience of those poor people to their Prince, so you will be pleased also to undertake for their security and protection, that the like unreasonable calamities and injuries be not inflicted upon them in time to come, which being a thing just and noble in it self, and agreeable to that protection and freedome, which with all candor and clemency you continue every where to your own Subjects of that Religion, We cannot but expect it from your Majesty. Besides, you will gratifie the professors of the same faith in your own Dominions, who have given so great proof of their fidelity and zeal to your Majesty, and the welfare of your affairs; And lastly, you will satisfy the world, that the Counsels of France were not in this action, although some of their Ministers and Commanders were; Especially if your Majesty shall duly punish such Ministers and Officers, who have presumed upon their own Authority, and at their own pleasure, to commit such horrible cruelties upon innocent and blameless persons. In the mean time, seeing your Majesty doth declare how justly you detest this most barbarous Massacre, We doubt not but you will give shelter

rogatu atque instantia in miserorum causa quicquam esse impetratum perspiciam, haud alienum ab officio meo duxi, ut hunc nobilem virum Extraordinarii nostri Commissarii munere instructum ad Allobrogum Ducem mitterem; qui tanta crudelitatis in ejusdem nobiscum Religionis cultores, idque ipsius Religionis odio adhibita quo sensu afficiat, uberius eidem exponat. Atque hujus quidem Legationis eo feliciter exitum speravero, si adhibere denique & adhuc majore cum instantia suam auctoritatem atque operam Majestati vestrae placuerit, & quemadmodum fideles fore illos inopes dictoque audientes Principi suo ipsa in se recepit, ita velit eorundem incolumitati atque saluti cavere, ne quid iis hujusmodi injuria & calamitatis atrocissima innocenibus & pacatis deinceps inferatur. Hoc, cum in se justum ac verè Regium sit, nec non benignitati vestrae atque clementiae, qua tot subditos vestros eandem illam Religionem sequentes ubique salvos & incolumes praestat, summè consentaneum, à Majestate vestra, ut par est, non possumus quin expectemus. Quae hæc simul operâ, cum universos per sua Regna Protestantes, quorum studium erga vos summaque fides maximis in rebus perspecta jam sæpe & cognita est, acerbius sibi devinxerit, tum exteris etiam omnibus persuasum reddiderit, nihil ad hoc facinus contulisse Regis consilium, quicquid Ministri Regii atque Praefecti contulerunt. Praesertim si Majestas vestra panas ab iis Ducibus ac Ministris debitas repetiverit, qui auctoritate propria, suaque pro libidine tam immania patrare scelera sunt ausi. Interea cum Majestas vestra factum hoc inhumanissimum, quo dignum est odio, aversari se testetur, non dubito

dubito quin miseris illis atque arumnosis ad vos confugientibus, tutissimum in regno suo receptum atque perfugium sit præbitura; nec subditorum suorum cuiquam, ut contra eos Duci Allobrogum auxilio adsit, permissura. Extremum illud est, ut Majestatem vestram, quanti apud me sua amicitia sit, certiore faciam: cujus rei neque fidem neque fructum ullo tempore defuturum confirmo.

Dab. ex Aula Nostra Westmonasterii 31 Julii, 1655.

and protection to such of those afflicted and distressed people as shall flee for refuge into any of your Dominions, and not suffer any of your Subjects to give any aid or assistance to the Duke against them. It remains onely, that We do assure your Majesty of the great esteem and value We have of your friendship and Amitie, the real effects whereof We shall not be wanting to make good upon any occasion.

Given at Our Palace of Westminster, July 31. 1655.

Mr.

Mr. *Downing* had hardly dispatcht his Message at the *French* Court, but he received Intelligence from *Turin* and other parts, that the *Switzer* Ambassador had concluded (or at least had consented to) a Treaty which the *French* Ambassador *Servient* had hudled up between the *Duke* and the poor people his Subjects, which made him the more hasten his journey to *Geneva*, there to confer with Mr. *Pell* and Mr. *Morland*, and to inform himself fully of the truth of all things.

Upon his arrival at *Geneva*, which was in the beginning of *September* 1655, he met with Mr. *Pell* and Mr. *Morland*, and upon conference had with them, he soon found that that report whereof he had had some hint upon the way, concerning the unhappy Treaty concluded at *Pignerol*, was no other then a real truth, and that now the state of those affairs was quite altered, and all things set upon a new Basis, and consequently upon the perusal of their joyn't Instructions, that that their Negotiation was at an end. Thus oftentimes,

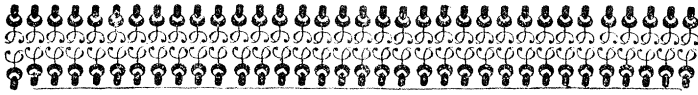
Desinit in piscem mulier formosa superne.

And when men: hopes and expectations are raised to the highest pitch, then are they all frustrated and blasted in a moment. 'Tis in the power of man to appoint, but its God alone who disposeth of the events of all things as he pleaseth.

About 8 dayes after Mr. *Downings* arrival at *Geneva*, he received Orders for his speedy return into *England*, and Mr. *Pell* and Mr. *Morland* their Instructions to continue their abode in that City, for the management of the moneys collected in *England*, *Wales*, and *Ireland*, for the relief of the poor *Protestants*, of which the Reader has already had a distinct accompt in the fore-going Chapter.

Not many dayes after Mr. *Downings* departure (which was about the 12 of *September* 1655.) arrived Mr. *D'Ommeren*, Commissioner Extraordinary of the *States General*, thinking to have there met with His *Highness* Commissioners, and accompanied them from thence to *Savoy*; but alas, 'twas all in vain, and he came too late for any thing, unless it were to hear and see the sad countenances and mournfull speeches of many honest and understanding persons, upon the occasion of the late Treaty. Which was indeed a business of no small consequence, and therefore it will not be amiss that the Reader have a distinct and particular account thereof in the following Chapter.

CHAP.



CHAP. VII.

The Negotiation of the four Ambassadors of the Evangelical Cantons of Switzerland, in the Court of Savoy, and the Treaty concluded at Pignerol. Together with a Copy of that Relation which they themselves sent their Superiours the same time.

An authentick Copy of the true Original of which Relation, signed with Mr. *Andrew Smidt* (the Under Secretary of State at *Zuric*) his own hand, is to be seen in the publick Library of the famous Univerfity of *Cambridge*.

HAVING thus far conducted the courteous and patient Reader, and through a multitude of crooked paths and difficult passages, brought him safe to that famous and lovely City of *Geneva*, where he has for a while reposed and recreated himself, and there also given him the acquaintance of the publick Ministers of the two powerful States of *England*, and the *United Provinces*, I must now entreat him, (though I fear he will be very loth to leave that his good company behinde him) to take yet one voyage more over the *Alps*, where it may be he may see that which will abundantly satisfy his curiosity, though not his expectation.

It was in the Month of *June* in the year 1655, that the *Evangelical Cantons* being now assured to have their Addresses to the Court of *Savoy*, seconded by the other *Protestant* States, at least by those of *England* and the *United Provinces*, resolved upon an *Embassy* to the *Duke*, and in Order thereunto deputed Major *Weis* to take a second journey to *Turin*, to desire both of the people and of their Prince a Cessation of Arms and all hostile Acts, that so those affairs might be in a better readines for the coming of their Ambassadors; And this they also signified in a Letter of theirs to the *Duke*, which they sent at the same time by the hands of Major *Weis*.

A Letter of the *Evangelical Cantons of Switzerland*, to His
Royal Highness of *Savoy*, the 17 of *June*,
1655.

An Authentick Copy of the true Original whereof, and
that signed by the hand of Mr. *Andrew Smidt* Under-
Secretary of State at *Zuric*, is to be seen, together
with the rest, in the publick Library of the
famous Univerfity of *Cambridge*.

Durchleuchtigster, &c.

Nachdem Uns Unsere Konigliche Durchleuchtigkeit, urch An-
seren Deputirten, Herrn Major Wylfen, Uns uberlieferten
Antwort-schreiben, so woll, als auch desselben mündlicher Relati-
on Wir erfreulich vernommen das Unsere Konigliche Durch-
leuchtigkeit desselben abendung wohl aufgenommen, Ihmie alle
favoꝛ be wieten, auch Uns, &c.

Most Serene, &c.

Having understood with great joy, as well by the Answer your Royal
Highness sent us by the hands of Major Weis our Deputy, as also
by the verbal Relation he has given us since his return, that that his De-
putation was not unacceptable to your Royal Highness, which was suffici-
ently evident by the favours he then received; As likewise, that for our
satisfaction, and to give us a mark of that respect you bear us, you have
been pleased to give us an ample information of the state of those Affairs,
which affordeth us sufficient ground to think that your Royal Highness would
not be displeas'd that he should be employ'd and use his endeavours for an
amicable Accommodation of all things; We thought our selves oblig'd to
return your Royal Highness our humble thanks, both by this our Letter,
and also by the mouth of our said Deputy, for the singular affection you have
restid towards us; and at the same time instantly and earnestly to entreat
you, that you would vouchsafe graciously to bearken to, fully to credit, and
favourably to answer what he shall further represent unto you in our name,
touching your poor Subjects: Whereby your Royal Highness will more and
more oblige us to improve our utmost interest for a requital of this your fa-
vour, and to seek all occasions possible to give you some real demonstration
thereof by our friendly and neighbourly service, and by the true Offices of
Confederates. In the mean time we beseech the Almighty from the
bottome

bottom of our hearts, that he will be graciously pleased to preserve your *Royal Highness* in prosperity, and to give you all things according to your hearts desire. *Given and sealed in our name with the seal of our most dear and ancient Allies of the City of Zurich the 17 of June 1655.*

(Your Royal Highness)

*Most affectionate Servants, true friends, and Confederates,
The Burgo-Masters, Advocates, Landamars, and
Councillours of the Evangelical Cantons Allies,
namely Zurich, Berne, Glaris, Basle, Schaffhoufen,
and Appenzel.*

Major *Weis* having received this Letter, with his Instructions, repaired the second time to the Court of *Savoy*. He arrived about the beginning of *July 1655*. where having demanded Audience, and represented the occasion and ground of his second coming, he delivered the Letter of his Superiours into the hands of the Duke.

The Answer that *Madame Royale* (the Dukes Mother) then gave to Major *Weis*, was in effect the same with the following Letter, which the *Duke* wrote to his Superiours not many dayes after, upon the news he had received that the four Ambassadors of the *Evangelical Cantons* abovesaid, were already upon their way for *Turin*.

A Letter



A Letter of his Royal Highness the Duke of Savoy, in answer to that of the Evangelical Cantons, of the 17th. of June 1655. delivered by the hands of their Deputy, Major Weis. Received by the Ambassadors at Aigle the 19th of July, 1655.

An Authentick Copie of the true Original whereof, signed by Mr. Andrew Schmidt (Under-Secretary of State at Zurich) his own hand, is to be seen, together with the rest, in the publick Library of the famous University of Cambridge.

Most noble Lords ; Our most dear and special friends, Allies, and Confederates,

WE have received your Letter of the 17th. day of the last Moneth, by the hands of Major Weis, your Deputy, who having declared unto Us his Commission, and the good Inclinations of your Lordships, as to all that concerns us and Our Interest, we could not but return you our thanks, with the same demonstration of that good Correspondence which we have always maintained and evidenced on our parts. In the mean time we are glad, that we have given your Lordships an infallible proof hereof upon the first Voyage of Major Weis into these parts, from this place, and that without being able at all to prevail with those Rebels in any thing that might make way for a Treaty on their behalf, (so great was their obstinacy and hardness of heart) The King of France signifying his intentions to intercede for the pardon of those Rebels, and the respect we bear to his Majesty, not permitting us to refuse his Mediation, we have remitted the management of this business wholly and entirely into his hands: Wherefore his said Majesty being engaged therein, we can by no means, without abating that respect we owe to him, admit of any competitors in an Affair which he hath alone undertaken. Notwithstanding, we shall be very glad if the Rebels will give us an opportunity of doing any thing for them upon this occasion, which may be for your satisfaction, which shall be always much in our hearts to do, and whereof we should readily give you an assured testimony in the granting that truce which Major Weis has propounded

ed to us, if it would consist with our Dignity to accept such a thing of our Rebellious Subjects after their refusal of that our first offer to them of the very same thing. Besides, that that truce which your Deputy proponds in Order to the Coming of your Ambassadors, seeming now altogether needless as to any mediation for the reasons above specified (which we have acquainted him with more particularly by word of mouth) as it would be acceptable to us in any other thing, so the said truce would be of no use in this Conjunction, inasmuch as the cause of that demand is now become void, to which we shall adde this, That his most Christian Majesty having absolutely charged himself with this Affair, we cannot accept either the truce or any other thing of that nature, without offering an injury to that respect which is due from us to him: You are so Judicious, that without all question, you will be of the same judgement with us, and will acknowledge that we cannot otherwise behave our selves towards so great a King who has the management of this business in his hands, and that all we have to do in it, is onely to expect the issue and success thereof, as we expect of those our just complaints which we have made by our former Letter, and which we now reiterate by this conserning the ill treatment which has been used towards our Subjects in your Dominions, since the insurrection of our Rebels, yea and ever since the return of your Deputy, without the least foundation of equity or reason, hoping that you will give us due and just reparations, and likewise severely punish the injurious proceedings of the Physician Guerin, whom we have sent you back as a testimony of the esteem we have of that Amity and good Correspondence, which we have strictly kept with you, and therefore may reasonably expect a reciprocation from you in this Conjunction, for the Conservation of that good Union, the interruption whereof would be of a very dangerous consequence, as you may in your prudence foresee;

And upon this ground we pray,

Most noble Lords, most dear and special Friends, Allies, and Confederates, that God will take you into his safeguard and Divine Protection.

Given at Rivole.

Your good Friend *Allie* and Confederate,
The Duke of Savoy, King of Cyprus, &c.
Emanuel.

By

By this Letter of the *Duke*, it is very easie to divine, that it was his great desire, and design that the said Ambassadors should be discourag'd from advancing their journey towards *Turin*, and if they had not been already upon their journey, we will not question what other counsels might have been taken, but the said Ambassadors being already at *Aigle* before this Letter came to their hands, they resolv'd to hold on their way towards *Turin*, where they also arriv'd upon the 24 of *July*, 1655.

Upon their arrival, they found very small or rather no preparations at all made for their Mediation, or entering upon a Treaty with the *Duke* (as they had hop'd to find) neither could *Major Weis* in all that intervall of time procure liberty to have the least Correspondence in the World with the poor people of the Valleys. All that they could learn was from the Secretary of the *French* Ambassador *Servient*, who was then newly come from the Valleys, and brought word that he found the People in general much inclin'd to peace and an Accommodation.

The truth is, that Secretary (by whose Orders I leave the Reader to guess) had taken a very effectual course to bring them to an accommodation of this nature, for at that very time he summon'd the chief conductors of the poor people who were then in the Valley of *Perosa*, in the name of the Ambassador his master to give him a meeting, in order to the propounding something (as he pretended) to the people in general; But while he was amusing them with such like discourse, the Enemy with their whole Army of Horse and Foot, furiously assaulted those of the poor peoples companies which were left behinde upon the side of *Angrogna*, without their commanders, and had execution answer'd the design they had been all of them miserably cut in pieces.

These Ambassadors about three days after their arrival at *Turin* (having been in the mean time very nobly treated by the special Order of the *Duke* and *Madam Royale*) were, with their Train conducted by Count *Miradour* the Master of Ceremonies in two of the *Dukes* Coaches to *Rivole*, where they had their Audience, and where after a short speech they presented his *Royal Highness* with the following proposition in writing in the *French* tongue.

The Proposition of the Four Ambassadors of the *Evangelical Cantons of Switzerland* to the Duke of *Savoy* at heir Audience the $\frac{17}{27}$ of *July*, 1655.

An Authentick Copie of the true Original whereof was Communicated to the Author by Mr. *Andrew Schmidt*, Under-Secretary of State at *Zurick*.

Serenissime Prince,

A Vant toutes choses Nous sommes instruits au nom de Nos Seigneurs et Superieurs tous les Cantons Evangeliques en Suisse, de saluer avec toute forte de respect et reverence Vostre Altesse Royale avec offredel urstres affectionnes Services, vraye amity, et bonne correspondence. Et en apres de lui representer deüement l' estat de ses pauvres gens, &c.

Most Serene Prince,

WE are commanded in the first place, and before all things, to salute your Royal Highness with all sort of respect and reverence, in the name and on the part of all the Evangelical Cantons of Switzerland, Our Lords and Superiours, with an offer of their most affectionate services, true Amity, and good Correspondence: And in the next place, to represent in a due manner the condition of your poor Subjects professing the Reformed Religion in the Valleys of Lucerna, Angrogna, Saint Martino, and the Neighbouring parts. The said Evangelical Cantons having been informed by Letters from France in the Moneth of February last, concerning that severe Order which the Auditor Gualdo caused to be published against the professors of the said Religion, whereby they were commanded upon pain of death, either to quit their houses and Estates, or at least to sell their said Estates to the Catholiques, within the term of three days, upon pain of confiscation, have been moved by the Communion of Faith to a very great commiseration of their condition, even so far as to write to your Royal Highness a Letter of Intercession in the behalf of those your Subjects, with all sort of respect, promising themselves, that undoubtedly, upon the consideration of that ancient good amity, and understanding that has passed between the

most

most Serene House of Savoy, and the Commonwealth of Switzerland, your Royal Highness would be pleased favorably to accept of their Mediation, according as you have expressed in your answer to our Superiours; and forasmuch as in that Letter of yours, you seemed to give them in part to understand that you had some cause of jealousy and suspicion that your said Subjects of the Valleys had to them given informations of their condition, and had otherwise had recourse to forraign states, and consequently rendered themselves guilty of Treason and Rebellion against their own natural Prince. The said Evangelical Cantons have judged it convenient, yea very necessary, to acquit those your poor suspected Subjects before your Royal Highness, and at the same time to reiterate their Intercession for their re-establishment and restoration together with their free enjoyment of those rights and concessions which your Ancestors of glorious memory have accorded to them, and which likewise your Royal Highness has confirmed unto them. In the mean time, it is notoriously evident, with how much rigour and violence some have proceeded against those poor people, which notwithstanding we impute not to your Royal Highness, (as being a thing so contrary to your Vertue, Glory, and Clemency,) but rather to those ill affected persons, who hunt after the ruine and extirpation of that little flock. This extreame misery and affliction has so stirred up the hearts of our people, that our Superiours have had very much difficulty to restrain several thousands of their Subjects from running in to the help and succour of those their distressed and oppressed Brethren; And we are informed, that the said readiness has been observed in the Subjects of other states. For which reason, and for the preventing so dangerous an inconvenience, they resolved to send us in quality of their Ambassadors towards his Royal Highness most earnestly and instantly to entreat you (as we do with all sort of respect and reverence) that you would be pleased graciously to consider the cause of those poor afflicted Christians, that so they may have their goods restored them, and receive satisfaction for their losses, and that in such sort, that for the time to come they may enjoy the same with security and liberty of conscience: As also, that it would please your Royal Highness to cause to be released those poor prisoners which are detained either at Turin, or else where, and to set at liberty as wel the persons, as the consciences, of those who have been carried away into several places of Piemont, and there made to abjure and renounce their Religion since the beginning of the late troubles, and that without the incurring any punishment. And as your Royal Highness will in this do an action becoming your Greatness, (which will exalt the glorie of your Clemencie) so we are assured that your Subjects will make no other use of this your grace and clemencie, then to continue a perfect acknowledgement thereof, and by a constant humilitie and obedience to your commandments, as to the commandments of their natural Prince and Sovereign. Yea, in case they should fail of their dutie towards you, we have already charged them, & we shall employ our utmost indeavours for the disposing of them thereunto, and we shall herein do all good offices and applie all possible remedies for an accommodation; And for this end and purpose, we intreat your Royal Highness to permit us to send some to visit those poor people on our behalf, and to know of them their present state and condition. And being fully persuaded that

that you will favourably accept of this our Intercession and offer, which we make you, especially considering that it proceeds from a most sincere affection, and from a state that is extream desirous continually to preserve and cherish that perfect amitie and good Correspondence which for so many years has been maintained between your Royal Highness and the Helvetian Commonwealth, we shal joyn our prayers to those of the poor afflicted people for the preservation of your Sacred person, the prosperity of all your Royal Family, and of your Armes, the destruction of your real Enemies, and the enlargement of your Dominions. And forasmuch as it is very convenient to put a stop to so great disorders which daily fall out, we most affectionately beseech your Royal Highness to give us our speedy and favourable resolution in this business, and an assurance of that gentle and milde Treatment, which (we hope) you will please to accord to your poor Subjects: For which we shall be perpetually obliged upon all occasions to testifie our acknowledgements, as being,

your Royal Highness most humble,
and affectionate Servants;

Solomon Ditzel,

Charls von Bon-

stetten Caumarien,

Benoist Socin,

John Jacob Stockat Von Nusern.

The

The proposition was this, which the said *Ambassadors* then made to the *Duke*, and some days after *viz.* upon the 30 of *July* 1655 they were visited by the *Baron of Greisy*, one of the Counsellours of State, who was likewise impowered with a Letter of credence from his *R. Highness*, to treat with them. This *Baron of Greisy* brought with him in writing the *Dukes* answer to the abovesaid Proposition, the sum and substance whereof, was partly to lay heavy accusations and charges of *Rebellion*, and obstinacy upon his Subjects, and consequently a justification of all the Court of *Savoy's* proceedings against them, and partly to shew them, that notwithstanding all this, his *Royal Highness*, upon the account of the *King of France* his interposition (into whose hands he had wholly remitted that Affair) had already offered those his Subjects an ample pardon and *Amnesty* of all the crimes and offences they had committed, together with the free exercise of their Religion in all their ancient bounds and limits. Withal the said *Ambassadors* had the liberty of transporting themselves into the *Valleys*, and of speaking with the people there face to face: Whereupon the morrow after, they went to *Pignerol* and there concluded (or rather were witnesses to the concluding of) a Treaty, which shall be inserted in the close of this chapter, in its own Native Language.

Now because the management and transaction of this affair was somewhat intricate, and by very many much censured, the Author hath no way so safe for the acquitting himself (as to matter of impartiality and integrity) to the Judicious Reader, then here to insert that very Relation which those four *Ambassadors* sent their Superiours while they were yet residing in those parts.

Ex-



Extract of the first Relation, which the Ambassadors of the *Evangelical Cantons* sent their Superiors from *Pignerol* $\frac{1}{11}$ of *August*, 1655.

An Authentick Copy of the true Original whereof, signed by *Mr. Andrew Schmidt* Under-Secretary of State at *Zurich*, is to be seen in the publick Library of the famous University of *Cambridge*.

Hochgeachte, &c.

Uns Gnaden Schyphen vom 22 ten July, sammt den Blylagen, detsglichen wals die Herren Ehrengeländten der 6. Evangelischen Dytchen zue Baden underem dato 7 ten July, zegonften gewusser Kauff und Handels leuthen zu St. Gallen an uns gelangen lassen, habend wir wol empfangen, und werdent nit ermanglen, dem einen und anderen nach muglichstem slyss und thyezen nach zekommen. Als unserem letzten vom 20 tem ejuldem werdent uwer Gnaden albereit verstanden haben, wals gestalten wir by Ihz Kon. Durchl. zue Rivoli audienz gehabt, und wozuff die uns zuegestellte Schrifftliche Antwortt substantzlich beruwet, auch das wir entschlossen gewesen, den 21 duff allhara zereisen. Wyl wir aber erst am Sambsttag abents by dem Prince Maurice zu Calentin audienz gehabt, habend wir nach empfangung von den Calluthen byltigen den von Herrn Ambassadors selbst besigleten Schyphens, uns am Sontag duff, den 22 ten allhara gen Pignerolle so 6 stund wyt von Turin ligt, begeben von Herrn Baron de Grely, us des Fursten befeich begleitet. So bald wir angelangt, ist der Lieutenant du Roy,

Most Honoured Lords and Superiours;

WE have received your Lordships Letter of the 22th of July, with the inclosed, as also that of the Deputies of the 6 Evangelical Cantons assembled at Baden, bearing date the 7th of the said Month, in favour of some Merchants of St. Gall. By our last of the 20 of the same Month, your Lordships have already understood that we have had Audience of his Royal Highness at Rivole, as also the substance of that Answer which was given us in writing, and that at length we concluded to take a journey to this place. But for as much as it was Saturday in the Evening before we had Audience of Prince Maurice, after which we received the Letter of those of the Valleys, sealed by the Ambassador himself; we arrived not till Sunday the 22th day here at Pignerol (about six hours riding from Turin) whither we were accompanied by the Baron of Greisy, according to the special commandment of the Duke. As soon as ever we were arrived, Monsieur de la Be-tonnierer Lieutenant to the King,

and

and Commander here in the absence of Monsieur de Piemie, came to give us a visit, together with some Lords of the City, who saluted us, and proffered us all manner of Amity and Kindaets. We likewise sent immediately to the French Ambassador to give him notice of our Arrival, whereat he testified much joy, and offered us all good offices in this Affair which we had undertaken. But in a more particular manner, those poor people of the Valleys who visited us the same evening, were overjoyed at our arrival, as firmly hoping that this our Mediation would put a happy end to their troubles.

Upon Monday the 23th. of August, we called before us those of the Valleys, among whom were the Sieurs Leger, and Le Preux, and also Captain Giairo, and having conferred with them as much as was necessary, and informed our selves of all that had passed hitherto, together with their present state and condition, we declared unto them at large your Christian compassion, and cordial inclinations towards them, as likewise we freely communicated unto them our proposition, and his Royal Highness answer thereunto, and shewed them by what way and means they might best proceed, which they received of us with great thankfulness. As to what remains, we have understood by those informations which have been given us, that the cruelties exercised against them (notwithstanding those of the Court of Savoy endeavour either to extenuate or utterly to deny the same) are to our great grief too true, and such as would

Monsieur de la Betsmierer der in abwesen des Hrn. Gouverneure de Piemie Alhie commandiert, sammit etlichen Herren von der Statt zue uns kommen, uns salutierte und alle Freundschaft und dienft anerbotten. So schickend wir auch also bald zum Frantzosischen Hrn. Ambasadozen, unsere ankunft anzemelden: worab derselbe sich erfreuwt, und sich gegen uns in diesem vorhabenden geschafft alles guten anerbotten. Sonderlich aber sind de guten Armen Calluth, so auch noch selbigen Abends uns besucht, ab unser ankunft erquicket worden, inn gantzlicher getroffer hoffnung durch unser vermittlung in ihrer sachen einen glucklichen usstrag zue erlangen.

Montags, den 23ten habend wir die Calluth under welschen Hr. Leger, Hr. Le Preur, Hauptman zayer; sich auch befunden, für unkommen lassen, und uns nach nothurfft mit ihnen ersprachet, und nach vernemung ihrer sachen bissharigen verlossenheit und dinstahligen zustands, ihnen mit mehrerem, uler Gnaden Christenliches mitlyden und hertzliche zue neigung eroffnet, auch unsere proposition, und was uns daruber von ihr Kon. Durchl. für ein antword worden, verthoulich communiciert; mit sehznerem anduthen, wie uns bedunkte sy verfahren mochten. Welliches sy zue grossen danck von uns uffgenommen. Sonstend habend wir us ihren die Zyt her uns ertheilten berichten so vil verstellen konnen, das die mit ihnen veruechte grausamkeiten, ungeacht sy von Saphoylicher sythen verkleinert, ja gar verlaugnet werden wollen, sich leider

nur zu wahr syn befunden, also das ses einen herten kein zue erbermd bewegen solte, wann man die specialiteten hoert erzellen: Bisshar ist ihnen zwaren durch ein Fürstlich Patent gnaad anerbotten worden; die erlaubnußaber zu wohnen hat man wyters nit, als wo ihnen auch zue predigen bewilliget, erstrecken wollen. So ist der stillstand der waffen bisshuff Donstag den 26ten verlengeret worden. Eben des morgens haben wir den Hrn. Ambassadors und nach mittag Er uns salutiert und complementiert, der sich in diesem geschafft, als von synem Konig dar zu befehlt, syn uferstes ze gutem ze contribuiren. Ze abend ist der Hr. Conte Trucchi, Advocato Patrimoniale di S. A. R. zue uns kommen, und sich erbotten, ihr Kon. Durchtt. wieder die armen Calluth procedirens besugsamme unns zue erscheinen; so morndelsbeschehen; Da Er dann uff Italienisch einen wytlauffigen Discours gefuehrt, und wie unrecht die Calluth habind zue bewysen understanden. Hr. Ambador de Servient hat eben dissen abend die Calluth uff morgens fur sich beruefft, ond als sy synen Secretario offnet, das sy uns auch gern dabey hetend, hat Er uns Finstags am morggen durch ermelten Secretarium auch berueffen lassen. Da wir nun zu ihme kommen, haben wir vorgedachten Monsieur de la Bertonniere Conte Trucchi, Baron de Greley, desgltychen il Padre Drenco, Priore et Conte di Lucerna, il Collaterale Perogn, nehet Hr. Leger, und noch 8 oder 10 Calluthen angetroffen. Da dan dem Hr. Leger zu gelassen worden, syn nothdurfft der wytlauffigkeit nach mundtlich und mit ableitung ihrer documenten nach begehren darzethun; welsches zwaren in aller bescheidenheit, sanfftmueth,

even move a heart of Adamant, to hear the particulars related. True it is, that hitherto they have been offered the favour of a Patent of Grace from his Royal Highness, but, they could not by any means get their permission of habitation to be extended beyond those places where they were permitted to have preaching. The truce was prolonged upon the 26. This morning we saluted the Lord Ambassador, and after Dinner we were also visited by him, who offered us to contribute whatsoever lay in his power for the good of that affair, according to that special command which he had received from the King. In the evening, there came to us the Count *Truchi* Advocate Patrimonial of his Royal Highness, who proffered to justify the proceedings of his Royal Highness against those poor people of the Valleys, and to this purpose made a long and ample discourse in *Italian*, wherein he endeavoured to demonstrate how much those of the Valleys had transgressed. The very same evening the Ambassador *Servient* summoned the poor people to come before him the next morning, and upon their desire that we should also be there present, he likewise sent for us at the same time by his Secretary. Accordingly on Tuesday morning, we went to his Lodging, where we found Monsieur de la Bourtonniere, Count *Truchi*, the Baron of *Greisy*, as also the Father *Rorengo*, Prior, and Count of *Lucerna*, and the Collateral *Perroyn*. As also the *Sieur Leger*, and with him eight or ten more of those of the Valleys. In this meeting the said *Sieur Leger* had permission to Represent in an ample manner both by word of mouth and also by

Reading of several Papers and writings, their priviledges and interest, which he performed with that Discretion, Meekness, and strength of Reason, that the Ambassadors and the other Lords wondered at, and were pretty well pleased with it. But Count Trüchi notwithstanding endeavoured in His Highness name, to refute whatsoever the said Sieur Leger had said, the scope and drift of whose Discourse was this, That the poor people of the Valleys ought to prostrate themselves before their Prince, with Halters about their Necks, and in this posture to beg their pardon; Whereupon matters were further remonstrated to him until this conference, which lasted four hours, ended in a friendly manner, with a purpose to consider more seriously and throughly of this matter. Of all the discourse of this said Count Trüchi, this was principally remarkable, that he would undertake to maintain, that notwithstanding these poor people of the Valleys had formerly obtained concessions, yet the same could not extend further then the life of him who granted them, and that it was lawfull for the Successor to revoke them, as not being at all obliged thereby.

This Afternoon we conferred further with those of the Valleys concerning the Forenoons action, and advised them to address themselves to the Ambassador, and to know his sence upon their exhibited righteous cause, as also to intreat him to maintain them in the same. In the mean time we gave a visit to Count Trüchi, and were invited next day to Dine with the Ambassador. The same Evening the said Ambassador sent again to us, and gave us to

und mit sollichen guten grunden beschehen. Das H. Ambasador und auch andere Herren sich verwunderet, und zümmliches contentment darab empfangen. Dr. Conte Trucchi aber hat in nammen ihz Kon: Durchl. inne H. Leger alles widerlegen understanden und syn meinung dahin eroffnet, Das sy die guten Calluth mit stricken am Hals für ihzen Fursten thzetten und umb begnadigung anhalten soltend. Wozuber ihme die nothurfft auch wyters insinuert worden: und hat darmit disse 4 stund lang Conferenz fründtlich geendet, im meinung den sachen wyters ryßlich nach zue dencken. By des Conte Trucchi discourten ist sonderlich auch das zuegewahren, das Er behaubten wollen, ob glych die guten Calluth mit Conceltionen versehen, so thuegend doch dieselben sich wyters nit, als uff des Fursten, der solliche ertheile, lebenlang erstrecken, und habe desselben Fursten nachsahz gut fug und macht, solliche zue Revocieren, als der sy zue halten Keines wegs gebunden seye.

Diesen nach mittag habend wir uns wyters mit den Calluthen uber die hutige Action esprachet und ihnen gerathen, zum Hn. Ambasadoren sich zue versuegen, und syn ercklezung uber ihze erscheinte gerachte säch zue vernennen, auch ihne zebitten, das Er sie daby manutiniieren wolle. Im zwulchent habend wir dem Conte Trucchi die visite gegeben. Sind auch uff mozt zum Herren Ambasadoren zum mittagessen geladen worden. Am Abend aber hat widerumb der H. Ambasador zue uns geschickt und uns an-

ziehen

zuegen lassen, das Er von nam-
hafter pressierender geschafften wä-
gen nit mehꝛ lang allhie blyben
Konne, hatte derowegen, wir die
sach befürderen helfen wollind,
Darzue wir uns dann anerbotten,
so sehz man denen guten Luthen
auch gebührend begegnen werde.
Anderdessen werdent wir aller oꝛ-
then hat berichtet, wie gern manig-
klich den friden hete, und das von
sythen ihꝛ Kon: Durchl. man wun-
schte das die Tahluth sich einfaltig
in die gnad ihꝛes Fursten ergebind,
mit Schöpfendꝛ Hoffnung, sy uff
sollichen sahl gewuß alles nach be-
gehren erhalten wirdend. Es hat
dis aber weder sy nach uns rathsam
beduncken wollen, ohne mehrere
versicherung.

Mittwuchs den 21 ten, sin wir by
Hꝛ. Ambassadozen zue gast gewesen,
und vor dem essen 1^{er} stund mit ihme
conferiert, Dadann syne vorzschleg
gewesen, Wann solte eintweders
die Land die ihnen benommen wer-
dent, als Compignion, Fenil, ge-
gen anderen guetteren vertuschen
(Darby es aber wegen unglycheit
der guetteren, und auch wegen der
Besitzeren, die Solliche nit gern
sahen ließend, grose difficultet ge-
hen wurde) oder es soltend die
Tahluth absolute sich in die gnad
der Madame Royale ergeben, nit
Zwiffende, Dieselbe ihnen by dem
Hertzogen alles was sy begehrten
uszhingen wurde, oder sy soltend
einfaltig ihꝛe glegenheit in denen
oꝛthen, die man ihnen nach zu last,
ußert S. Jean, la Cour, Lucerne,
Campiglione, Fenil, So gut mug-
lich suchen, oder sy soltend sich dem
Rachten zue Chambery underwerf-
fen. Befande hynebetz auch, Das

understand that by reason of certain
urgent affairs he could tarry no
longer in this place, and therefore
intreated us to assist him in dis-
patching the business, whereunto
we offered our indeavours, on con-
dition that there might be a due
care had of those poor peoples just
reliefs. Mean while we received ad-
vice from all parts, how much peace
was desired on all hands, and that on
his Royal Highness part it was wi-
shed, that those of the Valleys
would absolutely yield themselves
up to the mercy of their Prince, en-
tertaining hopes that in so doing
they should certainly obtain what-
soever they desired. But neither
they nor we could hold it advisa-
ble to adventure without further
security.

Upon Wednesday the 21. we
Dined with the Ambassador,
where before Dinner we had an
hour and an halfs Conference with
him: His project was, that either
the Lands and Country which were
taken from them, namely, Campi-
gione, and Fenile, should
be exchanged, (notwithstanding
the many great difficulties because
of the inequality of the same, and
that the possessors would be
loth to part with them) or else
the people of the Valleys should
wholly and intirely refer themselves
to the grace and favour of Madam
Royale, nothing doubting but
that she would procure for them of
their Prince all that they desired;
or that they should even without
more adoe make the best of, and im-
prove the places yet left them, ex-
cepting St. Giovanni, La Torre,
Lucerne, Campiglione, and Fenile,
as well as they could. Or lastly, that
they should submit themselves to the
Laws at Chambery. He also held fit,
that

that those of the Valleys should not be any more molested by forraign Missionaries. Again, that so soon as ever the peace should be finished, the souldiers on both sides should go joyn with the Army in Italy. Upon all this we likewise declared our mindes, and plainly stuck to, and insisted on an absolute pardon, a restitution of their goods, and restoring of their liberties both spiritual and temporal. The cessation of Arms is prolonged again to the 3^d of the next Month, and the said Ambassadour, notwithstanding other important affairs which call'd him to Turin, resolved to stay in this place, and not to move until the Treaty be perfected.

This Evening came those of the Valleys to us, complaining greatly, that the Sieurs Leger and Michelin were (without their knowledge) cited to Turin by reason of a murder which they should have committed upon the person of a certain Clergyman of the other Religion, by the report of a certain Villanous person named Bartholomew Berru, undoubtedly instigated thereunto by the contrary party, and upon that very account lately pardon'd and absolved of divers hainous offences by him committed, while both of them were forthwith condemned without being heard. Hereupon there was order given that the said Berru should be taken out of their Army, whither he was presumptuously returned, and brought prisoner to this place, that so he might be examined, and the innocence of the others made manifest: how he will be further proceeded against time will shew.

On Thursday the 26. we consulted among our selves, as also with those of the Valleys, how to proceed in this business, and with common consent it was then conclu-

sy de Calluth mit Missionarjs, die nit ihmm Land erbohen, nit mehr molestieren solte; Item solte man so bald der Friden beschlossen, die volcker beyderlyts, der Armee in Italia zue fuhren. Aif welliches alles wir ihmm unsere bedencken auch eroffnet, und einfaltig uff Collekommer begnadigung, restitution ihzer gueteren und restauration ihzer Geist- und Lyblichen freyheiten verblieben. So ist der stillstand der waffen abermahlen Biss uff den 3^{ten} verlengeret worden, und hat sich der H. Ambasadour erbotten, ungeachtet wichtiger anderer geschafften die ihne naher Turin forderthen, wolle Er doch hie verblieben, und nit Absetzen, bis disse Tractaten ihze volkommne Richtigkeit habind.

Diesem Abend kamend die Calluth zue uns, und beklagtend sich, was gestalten H. Leger und Michelin, ihnen unwillend naher Turin citiert, wegen eins Mordes, so sy an einem Geistlichen der Andern Religion begangen haben soltend, welches ein Hofswicht Bartholome Berru us der widerpart unzweyfelichen antrieb uber sy usgeben, und der eben Deswegen syner sonst begangen Schwere fehleren, halber pardoniert, sy beide aber hieruff unverhoert condemnirt worden. Darumde sy dann anordnung gethan das angeregter Berru von ihzer Armee, dahin Er sich freyentlich wieder begeben doffen, gefenglich angenommen unde althar gebracht werde, Damit Er konne examinirt werden, und ihze unschuldian tag kommen: wie es nur mit ihmm wyters ablaufen, steht zue erwartthen.

Donstags den 26^{ten} habend wir under uns selbst und mit den Calluthen gerathschlaget, wie den sachen wyters zethun, und gemeinlich besunden, syff uff unseren Bisharigen

harigen resolutionen zue verblieben, und das derowegen die Calluth nach mahlen zum Hⁿ. Ambassadoren gahit, und by ihmme anglegenlich anhalten sollend, ihre sacht uffs beldest und best muglich zuefuerderen. Nach dem man nun ubervorstehende des Hⁿ. Ambassadoren gethane vorschleg sich wyklauffig ersprachet, und bekunden das die abtuschung der gueteren, uff vorangereyten ursachen, nit erheblich, auch sonsten sehr langsam hergehen wurde, item das es sehr gefahrlich, sich absolute uff der Vertzugin gnad und vermittlung zuerlassen; Desglichen nur nit von demme zezagen, das man einem frembden Richter die sacht uffszsprachen ubergebend solte. Habend die Calluth nach genommen verdanck und ihrer beschechnen absonderlichen underred ihre erklehrung uns dahim eroffnet. Sy wollind Campiglione, Bubbiana und Fenil, umb des desto ehender ehaltenden Lieben Fridens willen verlassen, als an welchen orten sy immerdar in grossen sorgen und gefahr leben mussen, und der freyhut der Religion doch nit geniessen konnen; Was aber Lucerne betreffe, woltend sy geen behalten, sonderlich wegen des Warcchts under Kauff- und Handtwercks Luthen Daseibst, Doch woltend sy auch dis ort eher ubergeben, als den Friden verhindern; Item woltend sy uffs ussetste auch noch Brigueras quittieren, Hingegen aber begehend sy la Cour und St. Jean zue behalten, und das ihnen daseibst liberum religionis exercitium concediert werde.

ded, that we ought to stick to our former resolutions, and that therefore those of the Valleys should make another address to the Lord Ambassador and bee very importunate with him, that their business might be advanced the speediest and the best way that might be possible. Now after a large conference about the proposals which the Lord Ambassador had made, having found that the exchanging of the Lands, would not be expedient for the reasons heretofore alleged, and would but prolong the business, as likewise that it was very dangerous to cast themselves absolutely upon the mercy and mediation of the Dutchess, And not so much as mentioning the reference of that affair to any forraign Judges Decision and those of the Valleys having returned thanks, and conferred apart among themselves, declared to us, that for the speedier obtaining of precious peace they were ready to quit Campiglione, Bubbiana, and Fenile, as places where they must ever live in great fear and apprehension, without being able to enjoy the liberty of their Religion. But as to Lucerna, that they would gladly keep indeed, especially because of the Market, and the Trade and Manufacture of that place. Nevertheless that they were ready to surrender even that place also, rather then obstruct the peace: Yea in case of extremity they would quit Briqueras to boot, but on the other side they desired to keep St. Giovanni and La Torre, and there to have likewise granted them the free exercise of their Religion.

In the Afternoon the Valley-men came to us again, to acquaint us, that the Lord Truchi had been with the Ambassador, and that their business was not better'd thereby, because the said Lord Ambassador, would by no means grant them Lucerna, and would onely permit the one half of the Lands in question to be exchanged for others, but as for the other half, they should be paid for the same, or else the business should be referred to the Judge at Chambery, and so the poor people feared that all this is but a design to disappoint them by delays.

The Lords Truchi and Greisy came the second time to us, and would needs persuade us by a long discourse, that his Royal Highness had sufficient cause to take from them La Torre and St. Giovanni according to the grounds and reasons delivered by them in writing, which we afterwards communicated to the people, and were refuted by them.

On Friday the 27. the Baron of Greisy brought us news, that his Royal Highness would never freely yield the concernment of St. Giovanni, and La Torre, but rather suffer the business to be decided by forraign Judges without Savoy. But this we could not advise the people to yield to, who declared themselves thereupon, that they would chuse rather to quit Lucerna also, provided that La Torre and San Giovanni might remain intire to them.

Soon after this we were visited by the Lord Ambassador, who also propos'd unto us the same thing that the Baron de Greisy had before done, representing that he had done hitherto what lay in his pow-

Nach Mittag Kamment die Calluth wieder zu uns, vermeldende das H. Trucchi bim H. Ambassadozen gewesen, und daruber ihrsach nit besser worden, dann der H. Ambassadoz ihnen Lucerne Keineswegs herwilligen, auch nur den halben theil der verlassenden gutteren an andere vertuschen, den ubrigen halben theil aber bezahlen lassen wollen, oder man solts dem Richter zue Chambery uber geben. Sorgind also man werde die sachtuff den langen banck spielen wollen.

H. Trucchi und Greisy komment aber mahlen, und wollend durch einen Wytlauffigen Discours behaupten, das man von syten S. A. R. gnug samme ursach habe, ihnen auch la Cour und St. Giovanni zenenmen, vermog der Schriftlich ubergebnen grunden, welsliche hernach den Calluthen von us communiciert, und von ihnen refutiert worden.

Frytags den 27tz bringt uns H. Baron de Greisy die Zytung, das ihr Kon. Durchit. einmahlen St. Jean et la Cour betreffende, in guetigkeit nutzit cedieren wolle, sonder die sacht eher durch frombde Richter Assert Saphoy ussprachen lassen; Darzue wir aber den Calluthen nit Rathen konnen; welsliche hieruber sich nachmahlen erklehzt, auch Lucerne, fahren zelasen; wann ihnen nur la Cour und St. Jean rein blybe.

Syech her nach werden wir von Hm. Ambassadozen visitiert, welslicher eben dis was H. Greisy auch proponiert, nit vermelden, Er habe zwahz bis har sy bestes gethan,

man meine aber saphoyſcher Lyts, man muesse die Calluth von ihzer schweren fehleren wegen, mit abnam St. Jean und la Cour zuchtigen, und wolle man ihnen hingegen was sy verlassend ander-werts halb vertuschen und halb zahlen. Lucerne seige gar nit zue erhalten, meinte nachmahlen das beste syn, sy sich der Madam Royale ergebend und ihze Furbit begehtind, oder uffert Saphoy und Piemont beiderſyts anderstwowar Richter suchend, doch wolle Er uff unfer fehzner ernst yfferiges anhalten operieren, das auch St. Jean und la Cour ihnen blyben mogind, doch ohne Religions exercice, welliches ihnen nit werde konnen bewilliget werden. Wassen sy Anno 1620 die Kirchen zue St. Jean vermuhzen muessen, und die zythar an dwederein orth predigen dorffen, hiemitt ihnen von dem exercitio Religionis der enden gar nut abgehe.

Sambstags des 28tz, brichtend Hr. Leger und 8 Calluth, Hr. Ambalador habe sich wohl ihnen zornig erzeigt, das Hr. Pianezza synen vorschlag ihzet halb nit annehmen wolle, werde nit muglich syn die abthuschung der guetteren zethun, man wolle ihnen eher alles wie es sy anligt bezahlen. St. Jean und la Cour werde ihnen auch dahindert blyben. Wylen aber Er Hr. Ambalador sehe, das ihz begehen nit unbillich, wolle Er wyters arbeiten und eher synen Konig zuschryben,

power; But on the Dukes part it was held needfull that those of the Valleys should be chastised for the greivous enormities they had committed, by depriving them of San Giovanni and La Torre; as for the rest, that the one moitie of their Lands should be exchanged, and the other paid for; That Lucerna was not to be obtained upon any terms, and that he judged it their best course to yield up themselves wholly to Madam Royale, and to beg her intercession, or else to seek Judges on both sides; somewhere without Savoy and Piemont: Nevertheles by reason of our further serious and earnest instances, he would labour that San Giovanni and La Torre may remain to them, without the exercise of their Religion, which could not be granted unto them, forasmuch as in the Year 1620. they were forced to Wall up the Church at San Giovanni, and since liberty themselves to preach in either of those places, so that hereby they are not at all abridged as to the exercise of their Religion, in those parts.

On Saturday the 28. M^r Leger and 8. more of the Valleys came and informed us, that the Ambassador had before them declared himself much displeas'd, that the Lord Pianezza would not admit of his proposal on their behalf, and had withal acquainted them that it was not possible to make the exchange of their Lands. The Duke would rather buy them out altogether, and that San Giovanni and La Torre must likewise be abandoned by them. But nevertheles since he the said Ambassador did apprehend their request to be reasonable, he promised to make further instances, and rather to write

to the King his Master, and expect more effectual Orders. He proposed also, that the matter might be brought before impartial Judges of both the one and the other Religion; to which he added, that it was no small condescension of a Prince to subject himself to foreign Judicatures.

On the Lords day in the Morning, being the 29. we were accompanied by some of the Valleys, to hear a Sermon Preached at Pinachia, where we found a great multitude of the poor banished people of the Valleys, to the number of about 1600. young and old; there met us about 60. Musquetiers, who also conducted us back again, together with several Gentlemen strangers, who out of a zeal to Religion had joynd themselves to those of the Valleys, and did then and since apply themselves unto us, highly commending the valour & resolute courage of those of the Valleys, whereof there were about 1000. in arms, and 5 or 600 others. Those poor people were exceedingly joyced at our arrival, and we were treated at the forenamed Pinachia.

On Monday the 30. of July, the Lord Truchi proposed another expedient, namely that at S. Giovanni and La Torre, those of both Religions should separate themselves as to their habitations and Lands, & that each party by way of exchange one with another should keep their dwellings and Lands separately, that so all occasion of future strife, which for the most part did proceed from the cohabitation of those that were of different Religions, might be prevented, yet notwithstanding they should not onely permit, but they themselves should also contribute thereunto, namely that the Fort of La Torre

und mehreren befehl erwarteten. Schluge auch für, die sach für unpartheigische Richter von beiden Religionen kommen zelassen, mit vermelden, & seige vil das ein Fürst gegen syen undthanen so wylt gange, und sich fremden urtheil underwerffe.

Sontags morgens den 29tz sind wir in begleitung etlicher Calluthen gen Pinache zur predig geritten, allwo wir vil vertribne Calluth, (sollend in 1600 syn, junge und Alte) angetroffen, inn 60 Fuseliers kamend uns entgegen, und begleiteten uns wieder, unterschiedliche wackere Cavaliers, die sich us pfer der Religion zue denen luthen geschlagen, habend sich damals und siederhavo by uns angemeldet, Rühmend die dapperkeit und Heldenmuth der Calluthen, dero ungefahr inn 1000 in waffen, und in 5 oder 600 andere. Die guten Luth habend sich ab unser ankunfft sehr erfreut, und sind wir zue bemeltem Pinache gastiert worden.

Montags den 30tz July, schlägt Hr. Crucchi ein ander mittel für, nämlich das zue St. Jean und la Cour die von beiden Religionen ihrer wohnungen und gueteren haben sich sollend sonderen und jeder theil durch abtauschung gegen ein anderen ihre wohnungen und gueter absonderlich bysamen behalten, damit also allem anlaas künftiger krigtigkeiten, die meisten theils us der by wohnung beider Religions verwantthen hargestossen, gewehrt werden moge, doch sollend sy nit allein zuelassen, sonder selbst den darzue contribuieren, das die bestung zue La Cour repariert

partiert werde, wo das by ihnen den Calluthen nit erheblich, sollte man es fur 3 unpartheigische Richter, usserhalb des Fursten gebieth, dero 2 Catholisch und einer Evangelisch, kommen und durch sy entscheiden lassen.

Dis was Hr. Trucchi uns proponiert, habend wir den Calluthen also bald communiciert, und sy selbstn Zue demselben gewisen, syn meining mehlers Zuvernemen, sind daruber wider Zue uns kommen und uns eroffnet, das sy dis nit ussert dem weg syn befunden, es erzeige sich aber ein neutwe difficultet, in deme man ihnen, ein antheil Landts, genant les Aignes, by Lucerne, gegen Rozata, in welschen 30 in 40 Evangelische Hushaltungen seigend, auch mit Lucerne abschantzten wolte, darzu sy aber keines wegs verstehen konint, wann schon solliche Huser und gueter ihnen auch glich den ubrigen bezalt werden soltend, Dann sy sonstn mit den jenigen ungefahz 80 Hushaltungen, so us Lucerne, Campiglione, Fenil und Bubbiane vertriben, nirgenthin wuissind, sitenmahlen den Papisten nit erlaubt, ihnen ichtwas Feuerkauffen. Zue deme seige von disen Aignes bisshar nutzit disputiert, sonder sy von ihnen ruelwig besessen worden. Die forteresse betreffent, seigen selbige ihnen auch sehr beschwerlich, hoffind aber Franckrich selbstn werde selbige wehren, wegen Pignerolle, wir versprachend ihnen hieby nachmahlen unser bests Zecombutren beissen.

Herr Morland schrybt durch einen eigenen Courrier dem Hn. Major Wylen, man solle mit den Tractaten nit vlen, hoffe bald dieser sachen halber ordze von ihze Hochheit Zebekomen, und wann die tractaten nit racht abgehen wol-

should be repared, and if that should not be satisfaction to those of the Valleys, that it should be referred to three impartial Judges without the Princes Dominions, two of them Catholicks, and the third a Protestant, by whom the matter may be decided.

The proposition of Truchi we immediately communicated unto those of the Valleys, and directed them to himselfe, that so they might more fully comprehend his meaning, and this being done, they came back to us again, and declared that this proposition was not disliked by them, were it not for a new difficulty, arising from a design (as they conceived) to deprive them, together with Lucerna, of a parcel of Land called *Les Vignes*, close by Lucerna, over against Rorata, inhabited by about thirty or forty Evangelical Families, which they could by no means yield unto, although the full values of all the said Habitations and Lands should be paid unto them in like manner with the rest, because they knew not where else to bestow about 80. Families driven out of Lucerna, Campiglione, Fenile, and Bubbiana, the Papists not being permitted to sell them ought. Whereunto they added, that hitherto there had been no dispute concerning *Les Vignes*, but that they had injoyed a peaceable possession thereof. And as touching the Forts, they were a great greivance to them, & they hop'd that France it self would be a means to hinder the same by reason of Pignerole, whereupon we promised them again to contribute our best assistance.

Mr. Morland his written by an exprefs to Major Weis, and in his Letter desires that we would not overhasten the Treaty, for that he hoped shortly to receive Orders from his Highness concerning this business, And if the Treaty should not suc-

ceed well, and that wee thought fit to send for him, he would willingly cooperate in all ways possible, all which being communicated to Mr. Leger and Mr. Preux, it was thought expedient to defer the answer till we should see what would become of the Treaty.

Now when those of the Valleys had again been with the Lord Ambassador, they acquainted us, that he made great difficulty, not onely concerning Les Vignes, which he reckoned among the places on this side the River Pellice, which were judged to be forfeited, but also that they must gratifie their Prince in repairing the Fort of La Torre, both which propositions were exceeding grievous unto them. Hereupon we went our selves to the Lord Ambassador, and did most earnestly desire redress in this behalf, who likewise promised herein his utmost assistance. As for the rest of the points of the people of the Valleys, wee have in like manner examined them, and not finding them unreasonable, have given way to present the same to the Lord Ambassador.

On Tuesday the 31. those of the Valleys were both Forenoon and Afternoon till Night with the Lord Ambassador, where they set before him the rest of the difficulties, most of which are already known to your Lordships, and to almost all of them they received a favourable answer, so that they were tolerably well satisfied.

This day the Deputies of the people of the Valleys had further conference with the Lord Ambassador, and the Lord Truchi, concerning the points yet in debate, and have obtained an indifferent good resolution about them. As to the remaining obstacles, we shall interpose our selves further, and that effectually, hoping

hind, könne man ihne beschicken, wolle Er gern nach möglichkeit cooperieren, dis ward auch Hrn. Leger et Lepzeur communiciert und gut befunden, mit der Antwort inzehalten, bis man sehe wie die tractaten ablauffen wollind.

Als die Calluth abermahlen by Hrn. Ambaladozen gewesen, habend sy uns referiert, Er difficultire nach so wol les vignes betreffende, die er under den ortzen ennert dem fluss der Pellice die ihnen abgesprachen, wolle verstanden haben, als auch das man dem Fürsten werde muelen zue geben le fort a la Cour zue reparieren, welliche beide ding aber ihnen sehr beschwerlich. Wir sind daruber selbst zum Hrn. Ambaladozen gangen, und die remedierung mit pfer und ernst an ihne begehrt, so Er uns nach möglichkeit zugesagt. Der Calluthen ubrige puncten, habend wir auch durchgangen, und nit unbillich befunden, also ihnen zugelassen, dem Hrn. Ambaladozen solliche zuebergeben.

Zinsstag den 31. t3 sind die Calluth vor und nach Mitttag bis uff den Abend by dem Hrn. Ambaladozen gewesen, demselben auch ubrige ihre puncten (die utwer Gnaden meisten theils schon bekanth) für gelegt, und fast in allen guten bescheid erlangt, also das sy zimlich wol zue frieden gewesen.

Dutigen tags habend die usschuß der Calluthen wyters mit dem Hrn. Ambaladozen und Hrn. Trucchi der nach strytigen puncten halber conferiert, und abermahlen zimlich guten bescheid funden; wotan es aber nach erwinden thut, werdent wir uns sehnens krefftiglich interponieren, hoffend also die sachen

sachen endlich mit Gottes hilff ein guten usstrag gewinnen werdint, den wir mit gedult und frauwen erwarthen und nit ussetzen nach us dem Land reisen werdent, bis die sach vollents ihre verhoffende Richtigkeit haben wirt; wollend auch nit ermanglen, was wyters furfalt uwer Gn. Zeberichten, deren wir inn zwischent gluckfellige Regierung unde alle wollfahrt von Hertzen an wunschend, und sy samtlich Gottes gnedigkheit obhut, uns aber zue beharlichen ihren Gn. wol empfehlend, verblybende

Wir Gn.
Dienst gehorsam Willigste,

Su. Hirtzel,
Carolus von Bonnsteten,
Benedict Socin,
Joh. Jac. Stockar.

Datz Pignerolle und mit uners Hochgeehrten Hrn. Mitgesandten Hrn. Statthalter Hirtzels, insigel verschlossen den 13. Augusten, An. 1655. abendts spath.

Andie vier Evangelischen Stett. der Städtgenossenschaft, Zurich, Bern, Basel und Schaffhussen abgangen.

Das deser Copey dem Original gleichlutend syge, bezuget

Andreas Schmidt, der Statt Zurich udder Stattschryber.

that the busines (through Gods assistance) will come to a good issue, which we expect with patience and comfort, being resolved not to remove, nor to depart the Countrey, until this affair attain its hopeful determination, and we shall not be wanting to inform your Lordships of all further occurrences: In the mean time we heartily wish your Lordships all happines and prosperity in your Government, and recommending you wholly to Gods gracious protection, and our selves to your Lordships constant favour, we remain

Your Lordships most obedient
willing Servants,

Solomon Hirtzel,
Carolus von Bonnsteten,
Benedict Socin,
Jo. Jac. Stockar.

Given at Pignerolio, and sealed with the Seal of our much honored fellow Ambassador, the Governour Hirtzel, the 13. of August 1655. late at night.

To the 4. Evangelical Cities of the Cantons Zurich, Berne, Basle, and Schaffhuse, this was sent.

That this Copy is fully agreeing with the Original, is attested by

Andrew Schmidt Under-Secretary in the City of Zurich,



Extract of the second Relation, which the Ambassadors of the
Evangelical Cantons sent their Superiors from *Pignerol*
 the 9th of August, 1655.

An Authentick Copy of the true Original whereof, signed by
 Mr. *Andrew Schmidt* Under-Secretary of State of *Zuric*, is to be
 seen in the publick Library of the famous Univerfity
 of *Cambridge*.

Right Honourable, &c.

BY yours, dated August 1. Your honours (we suppose) understood what pass till that time in the affair concerning the Evangelical professors in the Valleys of Piemont, and how far it was then advanced, not doubting but by that and what hath since fallen out, your Honours will discern thus much, that according to our instructions and the Letters sent unto us from your honours (the last whereof with the papers mentioned bearing date July 28. was delivered unto us last Sunday night over Aigle) we have contributed our best endeavours, according to what we conceived, upon the consideration of the case, might prove advantageous to those good people.

As an addition to which Relation, your Honours may be pleased to take notice, that on Thursday the second of this instant, Mr. Leger, and Mr. Lepreux, together with some other people of the Valleys, came to us, informing us, that they had received news, viz that their men were in a good posture, and more came daily

Hochgeachte, &c.

US dem jenigen umbkündlichen Bericht, so uwer Gnaden wir sub dato 1. Augusti Zugethan, werden dieselben Zwifels ohne allbereit verstanden haben, was bis dahin in dem Geschafft die Evangelische Calluth in Piemont betreffende furgeloffen, und wozuf dasselbe damahls beruehret. Wolend daby mit Zwifeln, dann das uwer Gnaden us demselben und nachholden, so sich sterckero Zuegetragen, so viel ersehen werdint, das wir hierinn nach muglichkeit, vermog unserer instruction, und derselben uns Zugethanen schryben (dero letzters vom 28 July sampt den Bylagen wir verwichenen Sonntags adents uwer Aigle Zurecht empfangen) unser bestes contribuiret, was wir vermeint, nach befindender der sachen beschaffenheit, denen guten Luthen werde erspesslich syn komen.

Haben hieruf uwer Gnaden Zeholg angefangener relation ferneres zevernehmen, das Donnerstages den 2 bis die Herren Leger et Lepreux, samt etlichen andern Calluthen, zu uns kommen, und uns die ihnen yngelangte advisen communiciret, inhaltende, das ihre vol-

ker in guter poffur ſich befindint, und us benachbarten orten taglich mehr zu ihnen ſtoffen, auch uf erforderende nothwendt ſy mehrere huff darachen ohne fehle gewertig werend, mit bit, etliche ſonderbare puncten dem Herren Franziſiſchen Ambadaoren zu recommendiren. Wozuf wir nit ermanglet, ehenge-dachten Herren Ambadaoren deis-wegen ſchelichen und ihme ange-duthe der Calluthen puncten in beſter form zerecommendiren. By welchem wir zwahen ziemlich guten beſcheid funden, maſſen er dann baſt in allen puncten nach muglichkeit ſyn beſtes zethun ſich erhotten. Wader verſehen aber iſt glich daruff Herr Conte Crucchi zu uns kommen, ſich abe ihnen iuderen lieben glaubens gnoffen erklagende, das dieſelben immerdar etwas newwes uf die bahn bringund und wider alle gebuhz ihre ſachen nach ihrem wuundſch und willen von dem Furken erzwingen wollund; welches ſich aber nit allſo thun laſſe, ſonder man muſie eins und das ander ihz Konigl. Durchlauchtigkeit clementz heimggeben. Und ob glich ihnen noch mehrere gnaden widerfahren werdint, konnund doch dieſelben nit per modum conditionis, ihz Konigl. Durchl. darmit zeverobligeren, dem inſtrument ynverlybt werden. Doch was ihz Konigl. Durchl. uf unſere interceſſion, die ſy nit wenig achte, thun komund, werde auch uffert dem uffrichtenden inſtrument beſchehen, &c.

Hieruber wir ihme, Herren Conte Crucchi, nit allein ſelbſten die nothwendigkeit inſinuiret, ſonder auch Her Leger und Lepreux ſampt ihren Nithafften daſſelbe communiciret, und ihnen gerathen, auch ſelbſten ihme Herren Crucchi, uber dis beſter ze informiren.

Freytags den 3. diſ ſind Herr Leger und Lepreux, mit den ubigen uſſchutzen der Calluthen, ſo wol by Herren Conte Crucchi als auch dem Herren Franziſiſchen Ambadaoren gewelen, und zwahen ihre

in to them out of the neighbour-ingparts, as alſo, that in caſe of neceſſity they were ſure of more ſupplies to follow; entreating us, to recommend certain propoſals in their behalf unto the French Ambaſſado. Whereupon we ſuled not to viſit the ſaid Lord Ambaſſador, and to recommend the foreſaid propoſals of theſe people unto him, to the utmoſt, whom indeed we found pretty well diſpoſed, ſo that he engaged almoſt upon every point, to do the beſt he poſſibly could in their behalf: But moſt unexpectedly, there arrived in the inſtant the Lord Count Truchi, making great complaints unto us againſt our dear friends of the ſame profeſſion, they were ever finding new devices, and moſt unduely went about to force their buſineſs from the Prince according to their own wills; which was not to be obtained in this manner, but they muſt refer themſelves in the particulars unto his Royal Highneſs Clemency. And that though more favours may be ſhewed them, yet the ſame could not be inferred in the Inſtrument, by way of conditions, to binde his Royal Highneſs thereby. Nevertheleſs, that which his Royal Highneſs ſhould be able to do upon our Interceſſion, (of no ſmall eſteem with him) the ſame ſhould be performed as well, though not inferred in the Inſtrument, &c.

Hereupon we not onely ſhewed the neceſſity thereof unto the ſaid Lord Count Truchi, but alſo imparted it to Mr. Leger and Lepreux with their Associates, and adviſed them better to inform the ſaid Lord themſelves.

On Friday, the 3. inſtant, Mr. Leger, and Lepreux, with the reſt of the Valley-peoples Deputies, were with the Lord Count Truchi, as alſo with the French Ambaſſador, making their Remonſtrance, and receiving thereupoa

thereupon a project in writing of what was intended towards them, which did not at all content them. In regard whereof, upon their address to us for advice, and having pondered the business and circumstances thereof, we advised them, that our opinion was, they should sit down together, and having weighed every article well, put it in due form in writing, and if then they would communicate it with us, we should be ready to advise them further. After Supper they returned to us, relating how they had exhibited those their explained articles unto the L. Ambassador, & had most earnestly solicited, that they might be granted them, which nevertheless he refused to take at their hands, and was not a little moved against them; when immediately after in came the Baron de Gresy, confirming the same, and saying, That the Lord Ambassador, and Count Truchi stood almost resolved to abandon that Treaty altogether, & to be gone, intimating so much, as if we had inticed the people of the Valleys to such innovations, as he termed them. Hereupon we not onely ourselves remonstrated what was needful unto him, but caused also the people of the Valleys to clear themselves before him at large, in such sort, that at last he was satisfied, and entreated us next morning early (by his Secretary) that we would further assist the revising thereof, together with the Lords Truchi and Gresy, and contribute our best Offices to the business.

Having thereupon sent for the said Deputies of the Valleys, and remonstrated unto them the Exigencie of the severall points or articles, as also understood their opinions jointly and severally, we repaired to the Lord Ambassador, where, in the presence of the Lords, de la Bertonnieren, Tru-

nothdurfft dargethan und ein schriftlichen ufsatz, wie man ihnen begegnet wolte, empfangen, der aber ihnen gar nit annemlich gewesen; Deswegen wir uf ihz rathsbegehren und nach erwegung befunderer der sachen und dero umbstanden beschaffenheit, unser guttachten ihnen dahin ertheilet, sy sollind zusammen sitzen, alle articul wol erwegen, uf gebuehrende form ufs pappz hingen, und so sy dann uns solche communicirind, wollind wir ihnen gern mit ferneren rath begegnen. Erst nach dem Nachtesen kommend sy wider zu uns, vermeldende, was gestalten sy solche ihze von ihnen erlatherten articul dem Herren Ambaladoren gewiesen, und, das ihnen solche concedirt werdint, angelegentlich angehalten, die Er aber ihnen nit abnehmen wollen, sonder sich uber sy nit wenig erzurnet; glich daruff kombt auch Herr Baron de Gresy und bestet es, mit vermelden, das sich Herr Ambalador und Conte Crucchi schier resolvirt hetten, die handlung gentslich ze abandonieren und hinweg zereisen, druf duthende, sam wir de Calluth zu solchen newerungen (wie Er sy genennet) verandlaskind; Wir haben ihm aber nit allein die nothdurfft dergestaltten zu gemuht gefuhrt, sonder auch die Calluth sich vor ihm wilkauffig selbs verantworten lassen, das Er endtlich zu frieden gewesen, und mozndes Sambstages am mozgen Herr Ambalador uns durch synen Secretarium erbitten lassen, das wir der revision, nevent Hm. Crucchi und Gresy, wpters bywohnen und daby unser bestes contribuiren besten wollind.

Nach dem wir nun die Herren Aschtutzen der Calluthen fur uns bescheiden, und uber dem ein und andern puncten, was die nothwendigkeit erforderet, ihnen zugemuht gefuhret, auch ihze meinungen sambt und absonderlich verstanden, habend wir uns zu dem Hm. Ambaladoren verfuget; da dann in beywesen der Herren de la Bertonnieren,

ren, Crucchi, Orenco, Grefy, Berroquin, und noch etlich anderer ansehnlicher Herren und personen, nebst den Aschuffen der Calluthen, in drey stund lang, ein puncten nach dem andern ventiliret und uffs pappz gesetzt, auch allsobald von dem, wessen man sich verglichen, 4 Copeyen gemacht, und eine davon noch selbigen tages zur ratification gen Hofe geschicket worden.

Gegen den Abent sind die Aschutzh der Calluthen zu uns kommen, haben uns für unzure hutlige nubehaltung frundtlich gedancket, mit bit, was by obiger handlung nit vollkommen erluthert werden mogen, betreffend die vestung zu la Cour, die bestimmung anzahl jahren, darinnen sy aller beschwerden erlassen werden sollind, die versicherung, das ihnen ihre abtretende mutter innert dem fluß pellice, ihm fall sy solche nit selbst verkaufen konten, uff ein gewisse zyt mit bahzem geldt bezahlt werdind in bester recommendation zehalten, so wir ihnen zethun versprochen.

Sonntags den 15 Augusti, habend wir abermahlen zu Pinache dem Gottes dienst abgewartet.

Montags Abents ist das patent von Hoff yngelaget, und den Aschuffen der Calluthen, mozndes aber Zinfages morgens von denselben uns communiciret worden, mit wytlauffiger anduthung, welche puncten ihnen darinn beschwerlich sygen, unlers muttachtens daruber begehrende, welliches dahin gangen, das sy nemlich Herren Conte Crucchi allsobald gebuhrendts angelegenliches slysses ihre beschwerden eroffnen und der remedierung und verbesserung in unterthenigkeit begehren sollind. Das nun ist zwahzen beschehen; sy habend aberufft alles erhalten mogen; wiewegen der Frantzosische Herr Ambatador uns abermahlen durch seinen Secretarium bitten lassen, nachmittag zu ihme zekommen, diese sache vollends richtig zemachen helfen.

chi, Orenco, Grefy, Berroquin, and some other Gentlemen and persons of worth and quality, besides the Deputies of the Valleys. We debated the matter point after point, and put it in writing, and of that which was agreed upon, we caused four Copies to be made, and one of them we sent that very day to the Court for a Ratification.

Towards the evening the Deputies of the Valleys came to us, and kindly thanked us for our pains taken this day, praying us that we would be mindful of those things, which could not be fully cleared, in the foresaid transaction concerning the Fort at La Torre, the set term of years wherein they should be exempt from all burdens for the securing of it that the value of those estates which they are to part with, within the River of Pellice, shall, in case they cannot sell off themselves, be paid then in ready money, at a certain time, &c. all which we promised to transact for them.

Sunday the 15. of August, we again attended the worship of God at *Pinache*.

Monday in the evening, the Patent arrived from the Court, and was communicated to the Deputies of the Valleys, and by them the next morning, being Tuesday, unto us, together with an ample deduction of what points therein they finde themselves aggrieved with, desiring our advice about it, which was, that they should forthwith duely and diligently remonstrate their grievances to the Lord Count Truchi, and humbly pray for redress and amendment. This also they did accordingly; But could obtain nothing, by reason whereof the French Ambassador entreated us again by his Secretary, to come to him that Afternoon, and to help the perfecting of the accommodation.

tion. Whereupon being fully informed first, what was yet defective, and having imparted our advice therein to them of the Valleys, we repaired at the appointed hour unto the Lord Ambassador, before whom and most of the above-named Gentlemen the Instrument was read all over again; and the Deputies of the Valleys, of whom a considerable number was present, were heard what they had to object, Matters being debated for 3 hours together *pro* and *con*, till the whole was in a manner corrected and amended at last to their content; save onely, That after we were withdrawn, when nothing wanted but the subscription of the people of the Valleys, they refus'd the same, upō this ground, that there was not the least mention made in the Instruments of either our mediation or intercession; Infomuch, that after Supper the Baron de Gresy came to us, to acquaint us therewith, and how much the French were offended by it, praying us to induce the said people, to subscribe, offering himself, in regard the Lord Ambassador would suffer none at all in any wise to be put into the said instrument of peace besides himself in his kings behalf, to help to advise how this business may be transacted both to our and the Valley-peoples content; to whom we were not wanting to answer what was requisite.

On Wednesday, yesterday morning, the Deputies of the Valleys came to inform us at large of the same thing, representing unto us, That since not onely your Honours from the beginning, but we also hitherto had so faithfully engaged and undertaken for them, they were ready, rather not to accept of the peace at all, if honourable mention were not made in the Instrument of your Honour, or us, according to desert.

Sind auch nach yngenommenen umbstündentlichen bericht, wozan es noch erwunde, auch ihnen den Calluteen darüber ertheiltem unserem guttachten, uff die bestimbtte stunde zu dem Herren Ambaladozen gekehret: Noz welschem un mehrttheils obbermeldten Herren dann das instrument von neuwen dingen abgelesen, die Herren Aschutz der Calluthen, so in zimlicher anzahl vorhanden gewesen, in ihrer angelegenheit verhoeret, drey stunden lang einandern *pro* & *contra* gehalten, und endtlich zu ihrem beuugen vast alles corrigiret und verbessert worden; usert deme, das nach unserem abtritt, da es noch umb die unterschrifft der Calluthen zethun gewesen, sy sich derselben gewweigert, wyl in dem instrumento weder unser mediation noch intercession mit keinem worzte gedacht werde. Ist also erst nach dem Nachtesten Herr Baron de Gresy zu uns kommen, dasselbe, und wie sich der Herr Ambaladoz darüber erzuhnet, eroffnet, mit bit, sy die Calluth zum unterschryben zeverleiten, sich anerbietende, sitemahlen der Herr Ambaladoz von synes Koniges wegen neben ihm niemand in einichen wyls noch wege in dem Friedens patent syden wolte, dahin zu gedencken heissen, wie deser sacht zu unserem und der Calluthen beuugen begegnet werden moege, Daruber wir ihm die nothdurfft ze antwozten nit underlassen.

Mittwuchs, als gestert morgens, sind wir von den Herren Aschulsen der Calluthen dessen der lenge nach auch berichtet worden, mit fernere anduthem, wyl nit allein uwer Gnaden vom Anfang, sonder auch wir die Zythar uns ihrer so treuwlich beladen und angenommen, das sy derowegen eh den Frieden gar nit annemen wollind, wann uwer Gnaden, oder unser, in dem instrumento nit auch nach ehren wolverdienter massen ermeldung beschehe.

Denen

Denen wir darüber geantwortet, dis were zwazzen ja billich, und wollind wir noch selbstn sechen, ob es uff gewisse form zuerheben syn werde, wo aber nit, wollind wir doch von deswegen den Frieden gar nit hinderen, sonder erwartet syn, wie man uns verlutetet massen anderwärts begegnen werde. Sind darüber zum Herren Ambadoren gehehet, und mit ihme die nothdurfft hierus geredt; und wyl nun derselbige von ihz Königl. Mt. wegen, als welliche allein uff des Herren Protectoris in Engeland, der Herren General Staden in Holland und uwer Gnaden anhalten sich des Geschaffts beladen habe, sich eben hochlich beschwerdt, nebst dero selben, in was grad es glych were, jemand andern in dieser Friedens handlung by zusetzen: Darnevent aber sich erhoben, unsere treuwe officia durch ein Schyben an uwer Gnaden als Attestation besser massen zu bezugen, ein glyches auch von uns begehrende, und wir bynevents auch von ihz Königl. Durchl. ein glyches zuerwarten ze haben vertroftung empfangen: Habend wir uns viel eher dessen settigen, als aber den erwunschten Frieden dardurch lenger uffzuhalten und den Galluthen mehren uncosten verursachen wollen. Habend auch by dieser visite des Herren Ambadoren demselben ihz der Galluthen sacht gemein, und sonderlich das das Fort a la Tour ehert geschliffen werde, recommendiret, daby Er syn bestes Zethum sich erklehert.

Hieruff wir die Aschuffe der Galluthen fur uns bescheiden, und sy zum underschyben dessen, was gefest beschlossen worden, disponiret, welliche darüber mit unseren Secretario zu Herren Conte Trucchi sich verfuget, und was an sie begehrt worden underschyben. Ist auch alsobald die patent (mit etlichen Copeyen, darvon wir eine

To whom we replied, that indeed the thing was just, and we would endeavour our selves, to get it obtained in a certain way. But that in case we should not prevail, yet we would by no means hinder the peace, but attend how we shall be otherwise considered, according to the intimation given. Hereupon we repaired to the Lord Ambassador, and had conference with him about this matter. He referred it very highly in his Majesties behalf, who alone, upon the application of the Lord Protector of England, the Lords States General of the Netherlands, and of your Honours, had charged himself wholly with the business, and took it ill that any other in any kind whatsoever should be mentioned in this Treaty of peace; Nevertheless, he offered us his Letters to your Honours, to give ample testimony of our faithful endeavours in this Negotiation, desiring the like of us; Besides, hopes were given that we should receive the like attestation on our behalf from his Royal Highness. For this cause we were content to acquiesce, rather then the happy peace should be delayed any longer, and more charge and trouble be brought upon the people of the Valleys. In the time of this visit of the Lord Ambassador, we likewise recommended the cause of the people of the Valleys in general, and especially desired that the Fort at La Tour might speedily be slighted, wherein he promised his best endeavours.

Hereupon, we caused the Deputies of the Valleys to come before us, and disposed them to subscribe the yesterdays agreement, who then together with our Secretary, repaired to the Lord Conte Truchi, and subscribed it, as was desired; and immediately after the Patents, and several Copies of them (one whereof we keep in our

hand,

hand, for informations, and till all things shall be performed) by our great trouble, care and painfulness, and to the good satisfaction of the people of the Valleys, were at last completed, which the Lord Conte Trucchi took along with him to Rivoli, to get the same confirmed and recorded, which we expect will be done. And whereas the truce was to end to morrow, the same is now prolonged to Tuesday next, and we doubt not but in the Interim the peace will be accomplished.

Yesternight we had Letters from his Highness the Lord Protectors Deputy, Mr. Morland, and this day we answered the same, as your Honours may see by the Copies here annexed.

Thus your Honours see again the state of affairs; and we question not your being favourably satisfied with our performances hitherto, considering the present condition of things, we having not been wanting to contribute the utmost of our care and zeal in the business, we pray God to vouchsafe his gracious blessing to the whole, that this transaction of peace may not onely be confirmed, but speedily executed, and stedfastly maintained, and that our dear fellow Brethren of the same profession may effectually enjoy the fruit thereof.

Commending your Honours to the most High for to bless and prosper your Government, and our selves to your favours, We rest,

Your Honours,
most obedient;

Salomon Hirtzel,
Carolus von Bonnfteten,
Benedict Socin,
Jo. Jac. Stockar,
a Nuferen.

Zur nachricht und bis alles syn richtigkeit hat, by unseren handen gehalten) Zu ihz der Calluthen guttem beaugen, und mit unserer grossen muhe, sorg und arbeit endlich utgericht worden. Welliche Herr Conte Trucchi nacher Rivoli genommen, dieselbe confirmiren und auch interimiren zelassen, dessen man jetzt zuertwarten. Und wyl mozn die tresues widerumb uslaufend, sind sy bis uff nechstkunstigen Zinsag morgens prolongirt worden, nit zwysfende, in zwuschens der vollige Frieden erfolgen werde.

Gesterigen abents hat ihz Hochheit des Herren Protectoris in Engeland Deputirter Herr Morland uns zugeschyben, und wir demselben hut wieder geantwoztet, wie die Bylagen sub literis A. & B. vermogend.

Sehend also Uwer Gnaden ahermahlen, wozuff die sachen heruwend. Wir wallend auch nit zwysfen, dan das by solcher der sachen bewandnuß dieselben mit unseren bishatigen verrichten ein Gnadiges vernugen haben werdint; wie wir dann an unferem ussersten hyls und yfer nutzit erwinden lassen, Gott bittende, das Er wolle, das dieser Friedens verglych nit allein confirmiret, sonder eheilt executiret und syff gehalten werde, auch oft ermeste unsere liebe glaubens gnossen dessen rechtschaffen gefreuwet werden mogind.

Chund hieruff Uwer Gnaden dem Allerhochsten zu gluckseliger Regierung und aller prosperitat, und uns zu ihzen Gnaden wol empfehlen, verdhypende,

Uwz Gn.
Dienst gehorsam Willigste,

Salomon Hirtzel,
Carolus von Bonnfteten,
Benedict Socin,
Job. Jac. Stockar,
a Nuferen.

Datum

Datum Pignerolle und mit unſers
Hochgeehrten Hn. Mitgeſand-
ten Hn. Statthalter Hirtzels,
piſſchaft in unſer aller nahmen
verſchloſſen den 23 Aug. 1655.

An die vier Evangelichen Stadt
der Loblichen Eidgenoſſchaft ab-
gangen.

Das vorſtehende Copia mit dem
Original collatinando demſelben
gleichlautend befunden worden, be-
zeugt

Andreas Schmidt, Under-
Stattſchryber der Stadt
Zurich.

Given at Pignerole, and in the name
of us all; Sealed with the Seal of
our Honoured Fellow Ambassador
Governour Hirtzel this 23^d of Au-
gust, 1655.

To the four Evangelical Cities of the
Honourable Confederacie.

The foregoing Copy being compared
with the Original doth agree there-
with. Testified by

Andrew Schmidt, Under-
Secretary of the City
of Zurich.

The

The Extract of the third and last Relation, which the Ambassadors of the Evangelical Cantons sent their Superiours from Pignerol $\frac{11}{12}$ of August. 1655.

An Authentick Copie of the true Original whereof, signed by Mr. *Andrew Schmidt* under Secretary of State at *Zurich*, is to be seen in the publick Library of the famous University of *Cambridge*.

Honourable, &c.

BY our former, dated two days ago, Your Honours have already understood what hath past in our Embassie from the first, till that time. Yesterday we received another Letter of Mr. Morland from Geneva, which your Honours may peruse numero 1, 2, 3, 4. and you may understand by the last, after what manner, by means of the journey taken by the Lord Conte Trucchi, and his removing (as he told us) of all remaining difficulties, the instrument of peace was ratified, sealed and subscribed by their Royal Highnesses, and in the best manner entred and recorded, as well by the Counsell, as by the Exchequer: Accordingly the instrument made in this behalf was shewed us this morning by him the said Lord Conte Trucchi, and will bee delivered likewise to the Deputies of the Valleys, whom we do hourly expect here; The execution

Hochgeachte, wol Edle, Gesteunge, Fromme, Geste Furnemne, Fürsichtige, Wyle Insonders Hoegehyte, gnedige liebe Herren und Obern.

USS unferrm vorgestrigen werdent uwz Gnaden nunmehr verstanden haben, was sidt dem i. dis bis dahin, sich by und mit unferer Gesandtschaft zu getragen, Gekert ist uns aber ein schryben von Herren Horenland us Senff zu kommen, sampt 2 bylagen us Engelland, welche sampt unfer antwort ihme daruber ertheilt uwz Gnaden us den by lagen sub numeris, 1, 2, 3, 4. Zu ersehen, und aus dem leseren zu glich zevernemen, was gestalten vermittlet Herren Conte Trucchi nacher Ribolle und Turin Furgenommer Reiss, und us dem wegrummung (wie Er uns gelagt) aller nach ubzigen gewessenen difficulteten das Friedens instrument von ihz Kon. Kon. Durchl. Durchl. ratificiert, besiglet und under schryben, des glichen von dem Senat, so wol als der Chambrze des Comtes in better form interiniert worden, Wassen dann die hierumb uff gerichtete instrument uns disen Morgen von ihme Hm. Conte Trucchi furgewissen, dieselben auch den Usch. der Calluthen dero wir stundlich gewertig, werden ubergeben werden, und die daruber execution

cution unfehlbarlich auch erfolgen, von dero wegen mir uns noch ein par tag alhier uff halten, und so bald die sachen richtig, uns widerumb nach Turin und Rivoli hegeben, und zu unser Heimbreiſſ, glichs Gott, fertig machen werden, so unſr Gnaden wir by diſer glagenheit unangeſuegt mit laſſen ſollen, Gott pitfende, Er ſelbſten zu der Execution, und beſtendiger obſervation diſs Friedens unſeren ſiechen glaubens gnoffen zu troſt ſyn krefftiges gedeyen und ſagen verſeyhen wolle, auch unſr Gnaden bis zu unſer glucklichen heimkunnfft, und fur baſs jederwoſen unſerbarlichem ſtor und wolſtand erhalten, zu dero Gnaden wir uns darmit zu glich auch wol Empfehlend und verblyhend

Uwer Gnaden
Dienst gehorſam willigſt

Salomon Hirtzel,
Carolus von Bonnſteten,
Benedict Socin,
Joh. Jacob Stocker von
Nuehoren.

Datum Pignerole und in unſer aller nammen mit unſers Hoghgeehrten Hrn. Mitgeſandten Hrn. Statthalter Hirtzels von Zurich ynſigel verſchloſſen den 11. Auguſt. Ann. 1655.

Abgangen an Zurich, Bern, Baſſel und Schaffhuſen.

Das diſe Copia dem Original gantz glichlutend ſeyen bezeiget

Andreas Schmidt, der
Stadt Zurich, Under-
Statthaber.

hereof will follow without fail, by reaſon whereof we ſhall be conſtrained to ſtay yet a day or two, and, as ſoon as things are cleared, return to Turin and Rivoli, and prepare, God willing, for our journey homewards; which we could not but intimate unto your Honours by this opportunity, praying God, that he himſelf will be pleaſed effectually to proſper and bleſs the execution and conſtant obſervation of this peace, to the comfort of our dear fellow Brethren, and to keep your Honours, &c.

Your Honours moſt obedient
willing Servants,

Salomon Hirtzel,
Carolus von Bonnſteten,
Benedict Socin,
Johan Jacob Stocker von
Nuehoren.

Given at Pignerole, and in the name of us all, Sealed with the Seal of our Fellow Ambaſſador, Governour Hirtzel, this 11 of Auguſt, 1655.

Directed to Zurich, Bern, Baſſel, and Schaffhuſen.

This Copy agreeth with the Original, attested by

Andreas Schmidt, Under-
Secretary of the City
of Zurich.

An Extract of the fourth and last Relation, of the four Ambassadors of the *Evangelical Cantons*, which they sent their Superiors, dated from *Turin* ²¹ *August*, 1655.

An Authentick Copy of the true Original whereof, signed by *Mr. Andrew Schmidt* Under-Secretary of State at *Zuric*, is to be seen, together with the rest of the Original Papers and Manuscripts in the publick Library of the famous University of *Cambridge*.

Right Honourable, &c.

WE doubt not but your Lordships have by our two last of ⁷ and ¹¹ of this Moneth, and the inclosed Papers sufficiently understood by this time, how the instrument of Peace was approved of by their Royal Highnesses, and ratified by their seals and subscriptions, as also entred or recorded both by the Council and the Checquer, and shewed unto us. Thereupon the said Instrument, and the Certificate of it being recorded, was on the same eleventh day delivered into the hands of the people of the Valleys, and it was agreed, that in pursuance thereof, they of the Valleys should withdraw their forces the Sunday, Monday, and Tuesday following, and the Duke his on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday; Which also was performed accor-

Hogechte, Wohl Edle Gekrenge, Frömmen, Aelte, Fürsichtige, Wohlwylle, Insonders Hochgeehree gnedige liebe Herren und Oheren, Wir Gnaden seygen unfer gehorzamm willtigitte dienft und freundliche salutation ungepartes fleyses bebor.

ES werden wir Gnaden usf unferen beiden letzteren vom 7, und 11 hujus, und den bylagen nun mehr verhoffentlich zu benuegen vernommen haben, was massen das Fridens Instrument, von ihren Kon. Kon. Durchl. Durchl. guet geheissen, mit siegel und handunderschriefften bekrastiget, und so wol vom Senat, als der Chambrze des Contes interiniert, auch uns gezeigt worden. Daruber ist nun gedachtes instrument und die interinations-schyn nach den 11z dis den Calluthen in die Hand geliefert, und verglichen worden, das daruber sy die Calluth, am Sonntag, Montag, und Zinsstag, die Hertzogischen volcker aber, am Montag, Zinsstag, und Pittwuchen descampieren sollind, welliches auch beschehen

hen, und von etlich der unfringen, die wiß zu dem Ende an selbige obzt geschickt, also befunden worden. In Hoffnung nun, das solliches wie angeduth, beschehen werde, habend wiß verschinen Sontags 8 tag nach der predig, von den in der Kirchen zu Pinache in Zimmlicher anzal sich befundenen Tulluthen schrifft und Mundtlich den Abschied genommen, und was die nuthurfft erfoderet, ihnen zu gemueth geführt, daruber sy uns niet allein domalen, sondern auch mozn und ubermozndes durch ihre Utschufs zu Pignerole mundtlich des gleichen mit einem von den Furnembsten underschribenen Danckschryben für unsere innamen usw Gnaden gehabte muegwaltung, und ihnen bewisne treffentliche Officia und beneficia Hochlich gedancket.

Sontags und Zinstags den 13 et 14 habend wir uns inzwuschent und erwartung, wie alles ablauffen werde, zur wegreiß alharo fertig gemacht, und zu dem ende, nebent anderen Herren auch den Franzosischen Herren Ambassadozen, und er uns Hinwiderumb complementirt. So sind die gefangene Hunchen und andere, von des Hertzogen Aolbkeren am Montag, die inn Turin gelegne über 60 gefangne Tulluth aber von Hanneren, wyberen Tochteren und Kinderen (darunder in 40 us Schwachheit schon abgetretten waren, siederhar aber mit grossem reuwen sich wieder zu unser kirchen bekendt) Zinstags morgens, zu vor mit etwas spyls und tranckh über die gewonheit, auch mit einem stuckk gelts versehen, uf wegen nacher Pignerole gebracht, und auch uns zugeführt worden, die wiß nach freuntlichem zu sprechen, und mit einem

dingly, and effectually found to be so by some of ours, whom for that very end we had sent to those parts. So not doubting, but touch will be kept, as was signified, we thereupon last Sunday was sevensnight, in the Church at Pinache, after Sermon, both by word of mouth and writing, took our leave of the people of the Valleys in a considerable number there assembled, reminding them of what was requisite; upon which they not onely then and there, but the next and following days likewise at Pignerolio, both by word of mouth and by a solem writing, drawn and signed by some of their principal Leaders, returned us all possible thanks for our Offices and benefits undertaken and performed on their behalf, in the names of your Lordships,

Munday and Tuesday the 13 and 14 we were making our selves ready for our return hither, expecting in the interim all things should proceed; And to that end we made several visits, and among other also to the French Ambassador, and were also revisited by him. And for the Friars and others belonging to the Duke, in hold among those of the Valleys, being set at liberty on Munday, above threescore also of the said people imprisoned at Turin, Men, Women, Maids, and Children, (forty whereof had already fallen from the faith, out of frailty, but since returned again to our Churches, with a great deal of sorrow) were set free on Tuesday morning, and after some refreshment with meat & drink, beyond the ordinary Treatment, being furnished with a small piece of Money they were brought on their way toward Pignerolio, and there presented to us, and we having friendly spoken to, and dismissed them again
with

vwith some Moneys for their journey, they gave us many thanks vwith tears in their Eyes, and after they had been entertained with a Dinner by the Deputies at Pignerolio, they repaired joyfully homewards. Since therefore we saw, that the peace was really executing without further impediment, we departed in Gods name on Wednesday morning the 2^d of this Moneth, from Pignerolio back to Turin, in company of the Baron de Gressy, and were by the way at Orbazan, nobly entertained by Order of his R. Highness, as also since our return hither we are still defraied by his appointment.

As soon as we arrived here, that day there came also an exprels from Geneva, with your Lordships 2 Letters, of the 9th and 10th of this Moneth, together with a Copie of Mr Morland's Letter, whereunto we answered according to the Copy here inclosed. Wherein your Lordships shall see, how gladly we would have entertained the Cooperation of the English and Holland Commissioners, and what the reasons are which disabled us, on our parts, to protract the execution of the peace according to Mr. Morland's desire. And indeed, our suffering the Treaty to proceed thus far, was (among other things) even because the time of the English and Holland commissioners could not be precisely known; nor was there any certain notice as yet given concerning it: Besides, it was much to be feared, the business might have been delayed till Winter, when it would have been impossible for the poor people of the Valleys to have subsisted any longer in those Mountains. And though those Commissioners had come, yet it is a questi-

zeshpfening anch wider von uns gelassen, darumben sy uns mit weinenden augen Hochlicken gedanket, und nach zu Pignerol von den Deputierten empfangen mittag mahl sich mit freuuden zu den seigen begeben. Nach dem wirz nun gesehen, das der Friden ohne hinderung syn execution erlangen thuet, sind wirz Mittwoch morgens den 2^d dis im Gottes nammen von Pignerol uff Turin zu, im begleitung Herren Barons de Gressy widerumb verreist, und under zwuchend Orbazan uff Jr. Kon. Durch. anordnung, statlich tractiert worden. Wie dan die Gattfrehaltung sidt unser widerkhunfft alhie auch noch continuiert thuet.

So bald wirz am Abent bemelts tags alhie ankoumen, ist zu gleich ein Postillen von Senff, mit unzer Gnaden 2 Schyppen, von 9^{ten} und 10^{ten} dis, des gleichen mit copeylich byligendem schyppen Herrn Morlands, auch angelangt, deme wirz g. antwortet, wie die bylag vermag. Da dann unzer Gnaden darus ersehen werden, wie lieb uns die mit-wurckung im dissem geschafft, Der Herren Engel-und Hollendischen gesandten gewesen were, und uns was ursachen wirz unzer sydts die execution des Fridens, syn Herren Morlands begehren nach nit, uffhalten konnind. Das wir aber den tractaten umb so vil eher den fortgang gelassen, Dat under anderem auch, das uns darzu ver ursachet, wyl man die 3^{yth} der Engel-und Hollendischen Herren gesandten ankunfft nit eigentlich mogen wissen, auch irethalber nach dis nahit kein grusse nachrichtung verhanden, suzwuchend zu besorgen gewesen, es mochte sich die sache gar bis gegen dem winter verziehen, Da dan synen Calluthen uff solchen gebirgen gehalten nit mehzt muotlich gewesen were; Auch wann sy gleich kommen, zu bedencken gewesen, Ob nit grad auch synen, gleich wie uns beschehen solche

solche Cooperation in der Friedenshandlung hette disputiert, und durch des wegen vil wechselnde schryben die sache wylt us hin prolongiert werden, oder sonst zu einer wyltueffrigkeit gerathen mogen, wylt ihrer Majest. die Mediation von ihz Kon. Durchl. ubergeben, und sy zu derselben auch von anderen Stenden ersucht worden; Nebent deme der Frantzosische Herr Ambassador sich verlusten lassen, ihm sahl die Calluth sich in solch unerslichen dingen zur billichkeith bequemen wollind, werde syn Konig ihnen die protection und uffenthalt inn synem Land uffkunden, und sy darinn nit mehr gedulden und lyden; Anderen motiven mehr, die syner zyt besser mundtlich eroffnet werden kommen, zu gescwygen. Sidt unser wider ankunft alhie habend wir nit ermanglet, uff die vollzuhung des a parte gemachten articuls, die demolition des forts a la Cour betreffend, bestermassen zu tringen, und zwahren das solche erfolgen werde, guethe versicherung empfangen, Es ist aber die selbe durch das ungefalle Leid der verwittibten Hertzogin zu Mantua, gewesner Subernatorin zu Portugal ihz Kon. Durchl. Herren Vaters Sel. Schwester, so uff ihrer Reits us Hispanien an dem alhiefigen Hoff todts verschiede, wie auch der N. Royale unpasligkeit, so wylt verhindert worden, das wylt by Hoff selbstes des wegen kein wythete instantz machen konnen, wie wylt aber by erster wider offnung der audienzen mit ernst thun werden. Wylt also uners uners uffbruchs von hier noch nit eigentlich zerberichten, hoffend aber das die sachen uff unser instandigest anhalten in kurtzen ihre vollige Richtigkeit werdind erlangen, und wylt also in Gottes namen unser Heimzweiss furnehmen

on whether this their Cooperation in the Treaty of peace might not have been disputed, even as our own was, and so by reciprocal manifold returns of writing and contesting, the business might have been protracted too far, or incumbred with other inconveniences, seeing his R. Highness had given the point of Mediation, wholly to his Majesty, whom other states also themselves had entreated to take the same upon him: Besides, that the French Ambassador had plainly declared, That in case the people of the Valleys did not in such outward concernments accommodate themselves to reason, His King would renounce them all protection and refuge in his Country, and not suffer or endure them therein any longer. We pass by other Motives which are fitter to be declared in due time by word of mouth. Since our return hither, we have not been wanting to press and urge the performance of the article made apart, touching the slighting of the Fort at La Torre, and have likewise received good assurance, that it shall be effected; onely the same hath been retarded, through the Courts mourning for the Dutchess Dowager of Mantua, sometimes Governels in Portugal, sister to the Father of his R. H. who in her journey out of Spain departed this life at this Court. Besides, the Dutchess Royal her own indisposition hindred, that we could not press the business further at Court; Nevertheles, we are resolved to press in good earnest, as soon as Audience shall be admitted in Court again. For this cause also we are not able as yet punctually to advise your Lordships of the time of our departure hence, but rest confident that the business, by means of our instant solliciting, will shortly obtain its full accomplishment, and we thereby be enabled to speed our return in Gods name. So recommend-

mending your Lordships together with us to the Divine Protection, and our selves to your Lordships grace and favour, We remain,

Your Lordships
most obedient ;

Salomon Hirtzel,
Carolus Bonnsteten,
Benedict Socin,
Johan Jacob Stockar.

Turin the 21st Augusti, 1655.

To the four Evangelical Cities of the
Helvetian Confederacie, Zurich,
Bern, Basil, and Schaffusen.

The Copy attested by

Andrew Schmidt, Under-
Secretary of Zurich.

kommen. Thuend hieruff uwz Gnaden sampt uns Gottlicher bewahrung und uns zu dero Gnad. wo-tempfessen, verblibende

Uwz Gnad.
Dienst gehorsam Willigste,

Salomon Hirtzel,
Carolus von Bonnsteten,
Benedict Socin,
Joh. Jac. Stockar.

Turin den 21^{sten} Augusti, An. 1655.

An die vier Evangelischen Stet
der Eidtgnoschaft, Zurich, Bern,
Basel, Schaffusen abgangen.

Das disere Copia dem Original
ghlutend syge, bezugt

Andreas Schmidt, Under-
Statt-schryber Zurich.

These are the true Relations which the four Ambassadors of the Evangelical Cantons abovesaid sent their Superiours from Pignerol, and Turin, the Latter whereof were accompanied with Copies of the Patent, or Articles accorded by His Royal Highness to His Evangelical subjects of the said Valleys. The which said Patent and Articles were at the same time printed at Turin, and published by the special Order of his Royal Highness.

Copy



Copy of a Patent of Grace and Pardon, accorded by His Royal Highness to His Subjects professing the Reformed Religion in the Valleys of Piemont.

Faithfully translated out of the printed Copy published at Turin according to special Order, by Gio. Simbaldo, Printer to His Royal Highness and of the most Honourable Chamber, 1655. Which is to be seen in the publick Library of the famous University of Cambridge.

A Patent of Grace and Pardon
by his R. H.

Granted to the men professing the pretended Reformed Religion in the three Valleys of Lucerna, San Martino, and Perosa, with the places of San Bartolomeo, Roccapiata, and Prarustino, they quitting in the mean time the places beyond Pelice, observing the conditions specified in the said patent of Grace, and not departing from that obedience which they owe to his Royal Highness.

CHARLES EMANUEL, By the Grace of God Duke of Savoy, Prince of Piemont, and King of Cyprus, &c.

IT is the part of a good and generous Prince, not onely on the one side to vanquish and suppress by force of Arms his Enemies that violently oppose him, and by severe chastisements to restrain the disobedience of the people and keep them within due

Patente Di Gratia e Perdono da
S. A. R.

Accordata à gl'huomini professanti la pretesa Religione Riformata nelle tre Valli di Lucerna, San Martino, & Perosa, & ne luoghi di San Bartolomeo, Roccapiata, & Prarustino, mentre abbandonino i luoghi esistenti oltre il Pelice, offervino le conditioni apposte in detta Gratia, & non s'allontanino dall'ubbedienza dovuta all'Altezza sua Reale.

CARLO EMANUEL, Per gratia di Dio Duca di Savoia, Principe di Piemonte, Rè di Cipro, &c.

È Parte, di buono, e generoso Principe non meno di comprimere, è debellare col valor dell'armi la violenza de'nemici, e con la severità de castighi contenere la disubbedienza de Popoli nel

dower

dovere, che con la soavità della benignità verso chi prostrato sommessamente à suoi piedi riconosciuto i falli commessi; con ogni humiltà l'implora.

Quindi è, che havendo gl'huomini della presesa Religione Riformata delle tre Valli, di Luserna, S. Martino, e Perosa, & de'luoghi di Rocapiata. S. Bartolomeo, & Prarustino preso l'armi contro le nostre, & hostilmente resistendo all'esecuzione de nostri commandi fossero stati rei della nostra indignatione, Et havendo hora (mentre à loro danni era armata la nostra destra) con sensi, & espressioni del loro cordoglio rappresentato l'infinito dolore ch'hanno havuto, & hanno d'haver contravenuti à gl'Ordini nostri colla presa dell' armi, & perciò ricorsi alla nostra bontà, & supplicatici di volergli perdonare gl'errori commessi col restituirgli nella nostra buona, & intiera gratia, & anche concedergli ad esempio de' nostri Predecessori alcuni capi concernenti l'uso della loro Religione; Et essendosi parimente compiaciuta la maestà Christianissima dell'invittissimo Rè de Francia per mezzo del Signor di Servient suo Consigliere ordinario ne' suoi Consigli di Stato, & suo Ambascadore ordinario appresso di noi residente, di passare diversi officii acciò si degnassimo di ricevere i sudetti in nostra buona gratia: Volendo far noto al mondo con quanta tenerezza d'affetto amiamo i nostri Popoli quando non s'allontanano dalla dovuta ubbidienza, & quanto deferiamo all'interposizione della Maestà sua, & l'osservanza singolare, che le professiamo. Per le presenti di nostra certa scienza, piena possanza, & suprema au-

limits. But also on the other side, with Mildness and Clemency to exercise acts of mercy towards those, who lying prostrate at his feet, do with the greatest submission and acknowledgement of their offences, in all humility implore the same.

Wherefore, forasmuch as the people of the pretended Reformed Religion of the three Valleys of Lucerna, San Martino, and Perosa, and of the places of Rocapiata, S. Bartholomeo, and Prarustino, having taken arms against our Forces, and in an hostile manner resisted the execution of our commands, and so rendered themselves obnoxious to our indignation, And having now with tokens, and expressions of their regret, represented their exceeding sorrow for opposing our orders by taking up arms, and accordingly had recourse to our goodness, & most earnestly intreated of us pardon for these offences by them committed and that we would be pleased to re-establish them intirely in our grace and favour, and according to the example of our Predecessors to grant unto them certain articles concerning the exercise of their Religion; And forasmuch as it hath pleased his most Christian Majesty the King of France, by Monsieur de Servient his ordinary Commissioner in his Counsels of State, and his Ambassador Ordinary here residing with us, to do several offices, to the end that we would vouchsafe to receive the said people into our grace and favour, we being willing to manifest to the World that tenderness and affection which we bear to our people, when they depart not from their due obedience, And how much the interposition of his Majesty, and that singular respect which we bear to him prevails with us. By these presents of our certain knowledge, full power and Sovereign

Autho-

Authority, being moved by the intertreaties and Counsels of Madam Royale, our Lady and Mother, unto whom we have always born so great a respect; as also together with the advice of our Council, exercising the greatest Clemency towards them.

1. First, We do confirm to the said people of the pretended Reformed Religion the favour which we granted unto them in our writings of the 2. and 4. of June, and the 29. of Decemb. 1653 according to the form and tenor of the same. Besides, we do grant them a perfect oblivion, and do freely remit unto them all their oppositions of our Orders, and all manner of excesses that they have committed from the beginning even to the end of these present troubles; Annulling all confiscations, prosecutions, condemnations, and declarations, both of real and personal punishments, and all other actions by them committed, which either in the general or in particular, might be a ground for molesting them, as well those which are listed in this last conjuncture, as Giovanni, Legero, Isac, Lepreux, Giovanni, Michelino, Ministers, and all others whomsoever, who either have been troubled for the time past, or may be for the time to come, for what has been acted; As also all strangers of what condition or Countrey soever, who have afforded any Aid, Favour, or Counsel, to those of the said Religion; prohibiting by these presents all those of our Senate of Piemont, all Judges, Ministers, Officers, Magistrates, and Bayliffs, and all others whom it may concern, to give them any manner of molestation for the said fact, or the dependents of it, restoring them all into the same state of peace, that they formerly enjoyed, and also receiving them into

torità, mossi d'alle preghiere, e dal Consiglio di Madama Reale mia Signora, & Madre, alla quale habbiamo sempre tanto deferito & col parere del nostro Consiglio usando della somma nostra clemenza.

1. Primieramente confermiamo alli predetti della pretesa Religione Riformata la Gratia, che gli concessimo ne' Rescritti delli due, & quattro Giugno, & ventinove Decembre mille seicento cinquante trè, secondo loro forma, & tenore. Et in oltre le concediamo ampia Amnistia, & le facciamo gratia, & remissioni dogni contraventione à nostri Ordini, e di tutti gl'eccessi commessi dal principio, & sino durante i presenti moti. Annullando ogni confisca, processura, condanne, & dichiarazione di pene reali, & ogn' altr' atto fatto, per il quale in generale, od in particolare potessero venire inquietati, tanto quelli, che sono catalogati in queste ultime congiunture, quanto Gio. Leggero, Isac Lepreux, & Giovanni Michielino Ministri, & qual sivoglia altro processato & che potrebbe esserlo all' auventire per dette cose occorse, compresi si li sudditi nostri, che li Forastieri di qualunque conditione, & paese c'haveranno prestato ajuto, favore, e consiglio alli di detta Religione; Inhibendo Noi à tutti dal Senato nostro di Piemonte, da tutti li Giudici, Ministri, Ufficiali, Magistrati, Fiscali nostri, e da chi siaspediente ogni, & qualunque molestia per detto fatto, & dependenti, rimettendogli tutti nel pristino grado pacifico stato, & nella buona gratia nostra & quelli

ripiogliamo

ripigliamo sotto la Regia nostra Protezione, & salvaguardia come erano di prima.

2. *Douranno però gl'huomini della pretesa Religione Riformata abbandonate l'habitatione, & beni, quali havevano ne luoghi esistenti dilà dal Pelice, & ne loro rispettivamente finaggi, & così Bubbiana compresa Lusernetta, et Fenile, & anche Campiglione, & Garzigliana, quando ivi haveessero. O per il passato haveessero havuto beni, o habitatione, ne potranno più all' auvenire in detti luoghi, e finaggi havere habitatione, ne beni, come ne iam poco al Borgo, & luogo di Luserna, Compiacendoci però noi di permettere, come permettiamo alli sudetti ch' abbandonano come sopra li beni al dilà dal Pelice, di poter quelli vendere à particolari Catholicici da qui alla festa di tutti i Santi, che cade al primo di Novembre hor prosimo, & per quelli beni, che non saranno in quel tempo venduti gli saremo pagare in contanti il prezzo, che risulterà da' loro rispettivi instrumeti, & quando quelli non si ritrovino si prenderà il prezzo, havuto riguardo al titolo de' fondi vicini colla distinitione della maggiore, o minor buontà, che sarà fatta da esperti comunemente eligendi. Et trà tanto, che non saranno fatti i contratti di dette vendite goderanno i medemi di detti beni, & raccoglieranno i frutti, haveranno però dilà dal Pelice quelli di detta pretesa Religione Riformata la goldita & habitatione alle vigne di Luserna verso Rorata, conforme saranno con certi termini limitate, cioè comprehenderà quello ch'avanti i pre-*

our favour, and under our Royal safeguard and Protection, as they were before.

2. Those of the pretended Reformed Religion are nevertheless obliged to quit those habitations and Estates which they had in the places beyond Pelice, and their confines finages, respectively, (*viz.*) Bubbiana, adding thereto Lusernetta, Fenile, with Campiglione, and Grefigliana: And although they have, or have had in times past, any estates or habitations, they shall not be permitted for the time to come to inhabit in the said places, nor within their confines, nor to inhabit, or possess there any estates, no more then in the Bourg and place of Lucerna; Not prohibiting in the mean time but permitting, as by these presents we do permit, the said people, who are to quit, as above said, their estates beyond Pelice, to sell their said estates to particular Catholicicks, between this and the Feast of All Saints, which falls on the 1. of November next ensuing; And as for the estates which shall not be sold within the said term of time, according to the price which shall arise from their respective Instruments, in case they are not to be found, we shall regulate the price, by having respect to the Titles of the Neighbouring Lands, distinguishing between the better and the worse, which shall be made by knowing Men, who shall be chosen by both parties, and until such time as such contracts for sale shall be made, the same persons shall enjoy the said estates, & gather the fruits thereof. Nevertheless, those of the said pretended Reformed Religion shall enjoy and inhabit the Vignes of Lucerna that are towards Rorata, as they shall be limited by certain confines, that is to say, comprehending all which they possess

possess before these present troubles, save onely that they may not be permitted to preach in the said Vignes. They shal in like manner be permitted to inhabit and exercise their Religion in the place and confine of Rorata, as is declared and comprised in all the foregoing concessions, and according to the tenor of the same.

3. In like manner, those of the pretended Reformed Religion shall be permitted to live together with the Catholicks in S. Giovanni, but yet are not to have any Church, or preaching, living in all other circumstances as they were formerly wont, and according to the intent of the precedent concessions. And for the better satisfaction, as well of the Catholicks, as those of the pretended Reformed Religion, which have their habitation in the said places of S. Giovanni, they shall proceed to the dividing of the Territory and Register of the said place, leaving that part which shall belong to the Catholicks United to the Commualty of Lucerna. So that the remainder which shall appertain to those of the pretended Reformed Religion may make a community distinct from the other, provided nevertheless, that both parties shall consent thereto, as it is here supposed they do consent thereto, and also that our Patrimony shall receive no damage thereby, and to this end we shall always depute a Delegate when ever we shall be desired.

4. As to La Torre, they shall be permitted as above said, to re-inhabit that place, and in their liberties to have the exercise of their Religion accordingly as in time past.

5. As to S. Secondo, they shall have no habitation, save onely in their ac-

semi moti possedevano senza poter haver in dette Vigne la predicatione. Haveranno parimente l'habitatione, & essercitio della loro Religione nel luogo, & fini di Rorata, dichiarati, & compresi in tutte le precedemi concessioni, & alla mente d'esse.

3. *Dovranno parimente i. medemi della pretesa Religione Riformata rihabitare unitamente con i Catholici à S. Giovanni però senza che vi possino haver il Tempio, ne la predicatione, vivendo nel resto al solito, & come dispongono le precedenti Concessioni, & per maggior quiete si de' Catholici, che di quelli di detta Religione in detto luogo abitanti, Ordiniamo che si debba procedere alla divisione del Territorio, e Registro d'esso luogo di S. Giovanni, lasciando la parte de' Catholici unita alla Communita di Luserna, e del restante, che spettarà à quelli di detta Religione costituirne una Communita separata concorrendovi però il consenso de' gl'uni, & de' gl'altri, come si presuppone, che concorra, & senza che vi sia danno del nostro Patrimonio; al qual effetto deputaremo un Delegato sempre che ne saremo supplicati.*

4. *Quanto alla Torre Potranno come sopra rihabitare, & nel suo finaggio havere l'essercitio della loro Religione conforme per il passato.*

5. *Quanto à S. Secondo non havranno l'habitatione salvo ne' luoghi soliti*

liti di Prarustino, S. Bartolomeo, & Roccapiata, ove permettiamo che faccino l'esercizio della loro Religione come avanti i presenti moti era loro concesso, & che si proseguisca alla separatione di detti due luoghi de Prarustino, & S. Bartolomeo dal restante luogo di S. Secondo nella maniera che s'è detto nel capo terzo concernente il luogo di S. Giovanni, Per Bricherasio non avranno li della Religione l'habitatione nel luogo, ne nel finaggio, mediante però il pagamento della migliorazione fatta à beni, che si trovano haver in detti fini, e del prezzo di quei beni, de quali sono padroni, da farsi nel tempo sopra prescritto, riservandoci di provvedere sopra la continuatione della retentione di detti beni, & etiandio sopra la maggior remissione à nostro beneplacito quando ne saremo tanto dalli sudetti, quanto da Catholici supplicati, & conosceremo essere di servizio nostro.

6. Et perche siamo informati, che i danni sofferti in occasione de' moti sudetti sono tali, che difficilmente per qualche tempo saranno in istato di poterci pagare le generali impositioni, che si fanno sopra il restante paese, perciò gli facciamo Gratia, et remissione di tutte le debiture, che in cinque anni prossimi ci dovranno, comprese le restanti debiture dell'anno corrente, con dichiaratione, che per i tré primi anni 1656, 1657, 1658. Saranno essenti non solo dal quartier d'Inverno, sussistenza, Caserme, Comparto de Grani, ma anco dal Tasso medemo, et d'ogn'altra debitura, et nelli due susseguenti 1659, et 1660. gioiranno dell'istessa Gratia del tutto,

customed places of Prarustino and Bartholomeo, where we permit them to exercise their Religion, as we did permit them before these presents, And they shall proceed to the separation of the said two places of Prarustino and S. Bartholomeo, from the remainder of S. Secondo after the same manner as is prescribed in the 3. Article concerning the place of S. Giovanni. As for Bricherasio, those of the Religion shall have no habitation either in the place or liberty, provided that payment be made in lieu of the improvement of those estates which shall be found belonging to them in those Liberties, and of the Price which shall be made of those estates of which they are possessors, within the time above-mentioned; with this reserve, that there be provision made for a continuation of the retention of the said goods, and also for a larger concession according to our good pleasure, when we shall be intreated, as well by the said people of the pretended Reformed Religion, as by the Catholicks, and when we shall find it commodious so to do.

6. Forasmuch as we are informed that the losses suffered upon the occasion of the above-said troubles are such, as they cannot for some time be in a capacity to pay those general impositions that are made upon the rest of the Country, we therefore favourably remit unto them all those charges which otherwise are due for the space of five years following, (*viz*) comprising the remainder of the present year, together with a Declaration, that for the first three years, 56, 57, and 58. they shall be Exempted, not onely from Winter-quarters, subsistences, untfels, and distribution of Corn, but also from the very tax, and all other charges. And the two following years 59, and 60. they shall obtain the said favour for all aforesaid, except the tax

which

which they shall pay the said two years. Which time being expired, they shall pay all charges due, according to the proportion of the rest of the Countrey. We do likewise favourably remit unto them, for the remainder of the years past, that which has not yet been assigned. And as for the parts assigned and due to the particular Creditors, we offer them a prolongation of the payment thereof until the year following, provided that they pay the interest every 6 Months, and in the mean time we do prohibit all to whomsoever this may appertain, to give them any trouble or molestation.

7. We do permit to the said people the free exercise of their Religion, and Liberty of Conscience in all the places comprized in the abovesaid concessions, which shall neither be enlarged nor diminished.

8. We do grant and shall see it performed, that they be permitted to have free-trade and commerce, for buying and selling any Commodities whatsoever, save onely Lands; And to negotiate and gather in their harvest, and have their threshing-flours, and traffique with the same freedom as our own subjects, without being in danger to be troubled about their Religion, yea not by the Magistrates themselves, whether Ecclesiastick, or Secular; provided, that in those places they neither buy any house or habitation, to reside there.

9. As we have declared and established, that throughout all our Dominions the Mass shall be celebrated, and also all other functions of the Church performed after the manner of Rome, and the same to be in all places granted to the said people of
the

eccetto che del Tasso, qual in detti due anni dovranno pagare, et essi spirati pagaranno tutte le debiture, che à rata di tutto il restante paese dovranno. Li facciamo Gratia de' reliquati de gl'anni passati, quali non saranno ancora assignati, et per le partite assignate, et altre dovute à particolari creditori li concediamo prolongo di pagarli frà un'anno prossimo, mediante però il pagamento de gl'interessi di sei in sei mesi maturatamente quali durante gl'inhibiamo da chi si sia spediante ogni molestia.

7. *Permettiamo alli medesimi il libero esercizio della loro Religione & liberta di coscienza in tutti i luoghi, nelle precedenti concessioni compresi, quali non s'intenderanno ne ristretti, ne ampliati.*

8. *Concediamo, & faremo tener mano, che in tutti gl'altri nostri stati sia loro concesso il libero Commercio, con facoltà di comprare, & vender qual si voglia cosa eccetto stabili, et di negotiar, messonar, tener Ayre, et trafficar indifferenemonte come gl'altri nostri sudditi, senza che possino esser ricercati per la loro Religione, etizandio da qualunque Magistrato, tanto Ecclesiastico, che secolare, con che in essi luoghi non contrahino domicilio, ne habbino resistente mente habitazione.*

9. *Havendo noi dichiarato, et stabilito di voler, che in tutti i nostri stati si celebri la santa messa, et si faccino le altre funzioni della Chiesa secondo il Rito Romano, et anco nelli luoghi con-*

cessi alli sudetti della pretesa Religione riformata, tanta per la sola habitatione, quanto per l'habitatione, et esercizio, et essendo supplicati di valersi, et deputar sudditi, siano secolari, ò Regolari, senza valersi de' Padri Missionarii Forastieri, qualli essendo grandemente odiati dal minuto Popolo potrebbe arrivar accidente, che turbasse la publica tranquillità, dichiariamo di voler porre Religiosi nostri Sudditi, ò Seculari, ò Regolari, come meglio ci parerà, et teneremo mano, che si stabiliscano soggetti, da' quali ragionevolmente alcuno non si possa dolere, et quando si celebrerà la santa Messa, non potranno li sudetti esser astretti d' assistergli, meno contribuirgli cos alcuna, mà non potranno diretta, ò indirettamente causargli alcun disturbo, od impedimento.

10. *Non sarà da noi, ne da' nostri Ufficiali data molestia ad alcuno di quelli di dette tre Valli, et luoghi suddetti, quali dal Principio di questi moti sino all' effettuazione dell' aggiustamento habessero abjurata la loro Religione, et andio, che usino della libertà di loro coscienza, et nonostante la loro abgiurazione, et promessa, non li tratteremo da relapsi.*

11. *Li prigionieri dell' una, et dell' altra parte comprese le Donne, et Fanciulli dovunque siano ne stati nostri saranno messi in libertà senza ranzone, ne spesa subito che saranno indicati.*

12. *Ha veranno parimente li sudetti l' esercizio d' ufficii publici nella maniera che sono stati concessi nel memoriale delli 9. Aprile 1603. et*

the pretended Reformed Religion, as well for habitation, as for habitation & exercise, and being requested to employ and depute other of our Subjects, either Secular or Regular, and not employ the Fathers, and Missioners that are strangers, and hated by the people, and hereupon there may some accident fall out which may disturb the publick peace. We do therefore declare, that our pleasure is to place Religious men of our Subjects either secular or Regular, as it shall seem best unto us, and we shall be careful that such persons shall be established against whom there may be no just exception. And as to the celebration of the Mass, our Subjects of the pretended Reformed Religion shall not be obliged any way to contribute unto it. But on the other side, they shall neither directly or indirectly cause any disturbance or impediment to the other.

10. There shall not any molestation be given by us, or our Officers, to any of those of the three Valleys and places abovesaid, which from the beginning of these troubles even to the execution of this composition, have abjured their Religion, although they should use the Liberty of their Conscience; Notwithstanding their abjuration and promise, they shall not be treated as guilty of a Relapse.

11. The prisoners of each side, comprizing both Women and children, in what place soever they be within our Dominions, shall be set at liberty without any rancome, so soon as ever they shall be known.

12 The people abovesaid shall exercise publick Offices in the form that was granted unto them in the Memorial of the 9th. of April

1603. and the third Article of the Memorial of the 3. of June 1653.

13. We confirm the concession already made to the Communalty of La Torre, to have a Market-Town, and we shall give necessary Orders, to the end, that it may be enter'd by our Chamber.

14. As for the places above tolerated, we do declare, that Legal successions shall not be at all hindred under any pretext of Religion.

15. None of the said pretended Reformed Religion shall be forced to imbrace the Catholick Apostolick Roman Religion, neither shall their children be taken from their Parents in their Childhood (*viz*) the Males while they are but 12. and the Females but 10. years old.

16. To the end that all manner of impediment to the truth may be removed, we do Order, that in case any of the Catholicks be informed of any matter which concerns any of the pretended Reformed Religion, he shal not be hindred from speaking it openly in the place of Judicature, or the Market place. We do likewise prohibit that any of the pretended Reformed Religion be abused or mocked by any ignominious or opprobrious names.

17. We confirm the freedoms, Prerogatives, and Priviledges, heretofore granted in the places of the said three Valleys, and the other above-said places, as they have been hereto-

al capo terzo del memoriale delli 4. Giugno, 1653.

13. *Confermiamo la Concessione già fatta alla comunità della Torre d'haber ivi un Mercato, & daremo gl'Ordini opportuni acciò venghi dalla Camera nostra interinata.*

14. *Ne' luoghi sopra tolerati dichiaramo, che la successione legale sotto protodi Religione non venghi interrotta, ne impedita.*

15. *Non potrà alcuno di detta Religione pretesa Riformata essere sforzato d'abbracciar la Religione Catolica, Apostolica Romana, ne i figliuoli potranno esser tolti à loro parenti, mentre che sono in età minore, cioè li maschi di dodeci, & le femine di dieci anni.*

16. *Acciò si toglia, ogni impedimento alla testimonianza della verità, Ordiniamo ch'essendo qualche Catolico infirmato di cosa appartenente à qualescheduno di detta pretesa Religione riformata non sia impedito di dirla, tanto in giuditio, che fuori, Prohibiamo parimente, che alcuno di detta pretesa Religione riformata sia schernito, ne con nomi obbrobriosi ingiuriato.*

17. *Confermiamo le Franchiggie, Prerogative, & Privilegii già altre volte concessi alli luoghi di dette tre Valli, & altri sudetti, sì, & come si vedono rispettivamente concesse, & al-*

tre volte interinate, & ordiniamo, che ne venghi fatta nuova interinazione alla forma delle interinazioni precedenti.

18. *Caso che i Ministri, ò Pastori venissero inquisiti per cause criminali, vogliamo che siano sotto posti alla prima, & seconda cognitione come gl'altri particolari di dette Valli, & che non possino esser citati avanti i nostri Supremi Magistrati à drittura, salvo ne' casi, che si può procedere contro gl'altri particolari à drittura.*

19. *Sarà eccetuato dalla Gratia souradetta della confisca quel sito, & quella parte di case demolite in ogn' una delle predette Torri, che saranno necessarie, & come tali da noi elette per la costruzione d'una chiesa & casa, nella quale si faccia l'esercizio Catolico, i quali siti saranno per nostra parte dichiarati frà quindici giorni doppo le presenti pubblicate, & l'aggiustamento essequito, ove essi non elegghino più tosto ne' predetti luoghi di rimettere gl'antichi siti delle chiese Catoliche distrutte.*

20. *Ordiniamo pertanto à tutti i nostri Magistrati, Ministri, & Ufficiali d'osservare, et far osservar le presenti secondo loro forma, e tenore et specialmente, à Magistrati nostri, Senato, et Camera di doverli interinare senza pagamento di dritto alcuno acciò siano perpetuamente et inviolabilmente osservate, purchè li sudetti della pretesa Religione riformata dalla parte loro osservino ciò, che nelle presenti è stato*

fore granted respectively, and enter'd; And we do ordain, that they be again enter'd anew, according to the form of the foregoing concessions.

18. In case the Ministers or Pastors be troubled upon occasion of Criminal causes, our pleasure is, that they shall be summoned to the first and second appearance, as other particular persons of the said Valleys: And that they shall not be cited before our Sovereign Magistrates, except in case there be proof made, against other particulars *a drittura*.

19. There shall be excepted out of this our favour concerning confiscation, such place and part of those ruined houses in all the aforesaid Lands, as shall be found necessary and chosen by us for the building of a Church and house, for the exercise of the Catholick Religion, which places shall on our part be declared fifteen days after the publication of these presents and interination made of the same; If so be that the said people do not chuse rather to rebuild those Catholick Churches which are now ruined.

20. For this purpose we do command all our Magistrates, Ministers, and Officers to observe, and cause to be observed these presents, according to their form and tenor; And particularly our Magistrates, Senat, and Chamber, to cause them to be enter'd without the payment of any Customary Fee, that so they may be perpetually and inviolably observed: Provided that those of the pretended Reformed Religion do observe ou their part that which is declared

and

and established by these presents, and that they depart not from their due obedience. For such is our will and pleasure, as likewise that the same Faith be given to the Copy of this present Act, Printed by our own printer Sinibaldo, as to the very Original it self.

Given in Rivoli the 18. of August, 1655.

C. EMANUEL.

V. Morozzo,

De S. Thomas.

Interinated in the Senate and Chamber the 19. of the Moneth above-said.

dichiarato, & stabilito, & non s'allontanino dalla dovuta ubbidienza, che tal' è nostra mente, Et che si dia tanta fede alla copia stampata delle presenti dal stampatore nostro Sinibaldo, come al proprio Originale.

Dat. in Rivoli li diece otte Agosto, mille seicento cinquanto cinque.

C. EMANUEL.

V. Morozzo,

De S. Thomas.

Interinate dal Senato, e Camera li 19. di detto mese.

Oltre



Oltre il contenuto in dette Patenti per il particolare della Torre mentionata sopra nel quarto Capo, è stato accordato il seguente, del quale in esse Patenti non se ne doveva far mentione, mà à piena notizia di tutto il seguito s'è anche qui disposto.

Ancorche nella Patente d'Amnistia concessa da S. A. R. à gl'huomini professanti la pretesa Religione riformata nelle trè Valli, di Luserna, S. Martino, e Perosa, & nelli luoghi di S. Bartolomeo, Roccapiata, e Prarustino, per mezzo dell' Illustrissimo, et Eccellentissimo Signor di Servient, Consigliere ordinario ne' Consigli di stato di S. M. Christianissima, et suo Ambasciadore ordinario appresso la predetta Real Altezza non si sia fatta mentione alcuna, ne della demolitione, ne della retentione del Forte della Torre, la verita però è, che circa detto Forte è stato aggiustato et (per mezzo dell' Eccellenza sua, la quale à nome della predetta Maesta Christianissima ha mediato, et concluso l'aggiustamento) concertato, et stabilito il capo seguente, del quale acciò non se ne possa dubitare, ne ha fatto sua Eccellenza la presente dichiarazione da lei sottoscritta. Pignerolo li dieceotto Agosto, 1655.

Besides what is contained in the said Patent, as to their particular clause concerning La Torre, mentioned in the fourth Article, the following Article is accorded, whereof there indeed ought not to be any mention made in the said patent. But upon a full consideration of the whole matter, that which followeth is nevertheless here disposed.

Although in the Patent of Amnestie accorded by his R. Highness to the men professing the pretended Reformed Religion in the three Valleys of Lucerna, S. Martino, and Perosa, as also in the places of S. Bartolomeo, Roccapiata, and Prarustino, by the Mediation of the most Illustrious, and most excellent Lord of Servient, Counsellor Ordinary in the Council of State of his most Christian Majesty, and his Ambassador ordinary with his Royal Highness above said, there be no mention at all made, either of the demolition or retention of the Fort of La Torre, yet notwithstanding the truth is, that concerning the said Fort is (by the Mediation of his Excellency, who in the name of his said most Christian Majesty has interposed and concluded the agreement) adjusted, debated, and ordained the following Article, whereof his Excellency, to the end that there might be no doubt made about it, hath made this present declaration, which he accordingly subscribed. At Pignerolio the 17th. of August, 1655.

Here



Here follows a Transcript of the fourth Article of the above-said Agreement.

IIII.

AS to La Torre, they may inhabit there as above-said, and in the Borders thereof have their exercises conformably as in times past, his R. Highness retaining notwithstanding the Fortification, concerning which, it is said, that in the patent of pardon there ought not to be any mention thereof, but that it be reserved to those of the Pretended Reformed Religion to have recourse to the feet of his Royal Highness, to beseech him, that according to the testimonies which they shall manifest of their obedience and faithfulness, so it will please him to demolish the same, or at least transfer it to the place of the old Fortrefs; and in order thereunto they shall declare, that they they will interpose the requests of the Lords Ambassadors of Switzerland, whom his excellency promiseth to assist with his good offices. But yet with this Declaration, that whether his Royal Highness be consenting or not to the demolition, or translation, the said Agreement shall always have its effects, and this although his Royal Highness should think fit to refuse the said requests.

E. SERVIENT.

By my Lord,

C. F. Canon.

Segue il tenor del Capo quarto del sudetto aggiustamento.

IIII.

Quanto alla Torre potranno come sopra rihabitare, et nel suo finaggio haver l'essercitio conforme per il passato, retinendo pero S. A. R. la Fortificatione, circa della quale se detto, che nelle Patenti del perdono non se ne debba far mentione, mà che sia riservato alli detti della pretesa Religione riformata di ricorrer à piedi di S. A. R. per supplicarla, che si come restarà certificata della loro ubbidienza, e fidelità, così le piaccia di demolirla, ò almeno transferirla al sito della vecchia Fortezza, et circa di ciò dichiarano voler interporre le preghiere d' Signori Ambasciadori Suizzeri, alle quali sua Eccellenza promette di congiungere i suoi Ufficii, con dichiarazione però, che consentendo, ò nò S. A. R. alla demotione, ò translatione, sempre habbi effetto l'aggiustamento, et anche in caso, che stimasse l' A. S. R. di dare repulsa alle dette preghiere.

E. SERVIENT.

Par Monseigneur,

C. F. Canon.



La sudetta Patente e stata concertata in Pinarolo, & avanti, che fosse da S. A. R. signata gl'huomini professanti la pretesa Religione riformata hanno fatto il seguente atto di sottomissione avanti l'Illustrissimo Signor Gio. Giacomo Truchi Conte di Paglieres, Consigliere di stato, Senatore, & Avvocato Patrimoniale generale di detta A. R. & della medesima in ciò deputato.

L Anno del Signore mille seì cento cinquanta cinque, & alli dieceotto d'Agosto personalmente costituiti gl'infra Scritti Particolari deputati per gl'huomini professanti la pretesa Religione riformata nelle tre Valli di Luserna, S. Martino, & Perosa, & nelli luoghi di S. Bartolomeo, Roccapiata, & Prarustino, i quali inseguendo l'autorità, che tengono per Procura contenuta in Instrumento delli otto Agosto corrente, ricevuto per il Nodaro, & Secretario nell'Ufficio di Perosa Gio Tomaso Bernardi, tanto à nome loro proprio, che delli sudetti da quali tengono l'autorità dichiarano, promettono, & si sottomettono, che compiacendosi S. A. R. d'accordargli la Patente nella forma avantscritta, la riconosceranno per effetto, della sua infinita clemenza, & come gratia particolare la riceveranno con humilissimo rispetto, & essequiranno, & ubbidiranno in tutto, & per tutto

The above said Patent was adjusted in Pinarolo, and before his Royal Highness had signed it, The Men professing the Pretended Reformed Religion made the following act of submission before the most Illustrious Lord Gio. Giacomo Truchi, Count of Paglieres, Counsellor of State, Senator, and Advocate Patrimonial General of his said Royal Highness, and by him particularly deputed for this Affair.

IN the Year of our Lord 1655, upon the 18. of August, the particular persons underwritten, being personally constituted Deputies for the men professing the pretended Reformed Religion in the three Valleys of Lucerna, S. Martino, and Perosa, and in the places of S Bartholomeo, Roccapiata, and Prarustino, by vertue of the Authority which they hold by their Letters of procuracy contained in an instrument bearing date the 8th. of this present August, which was received by the Notary, and Secretary in the Office of Perosa, Gio. Thomaso Bernardi, as well in their own names, as in the names of the above said, from whom they derive their Authority, do declare, promise, and submit themselves, that forasmuch as it hath pleased his Royal Highness to accord unto them the Patent in the form above said they will acknowledge the same as the effect of his extraordinary Clemencie, and receive it as a particular grace, with most humble respect, and that they will execute

execute, and yield obedience to the commands & orders of his Royal Highness in all things, and for all things, as his most obedient & faithful Subjects: In testimony whereof, they have subscribed their names. Given in Pignerolo the day and year abovesaid, and witnessed by

Giovanni Legero, Minister in General.

David Legero, Minister.

Gio Michellino.

Paolo Imberti.

Stefano Revello.

Gulielmo Malanotti.

Giovanni del Podio.

Bartolomeo Genolato.

Giacomo Giaiero.

Benedetto Roberto.

Giovannino Peirotto.

Francesco Laurenti.

Bartolomeo Bellino.

Michele Berruto.

Gianon de Gioanoni.

Giovanni Pelenco.

Francesco Saretto.

Filippo Fornarone.

Subscribed MARTA.

In Turin by Gio. Sinibald, Printer to his Royal Highness, and of the most Honourable Chamber, 1655.

come suoi ubbidientissimi, & fedelissimi sudditi alli commandi, & ordini dell' A. S. R. in fede di che si sono sottoscritti. Dat. in Pinarolo li giorno & anno come sopra, & testimoniali

Giovanni Legero, Ministro per il Generale.

David Legero, Minist.

Gio Michellino, Minist.

Paolo Imberti.

Stefano Revello.

Gulielmo Malanotti.

Giovanni del Podio.

Bartolomeo Genolato.

Giacomo Giaiero.

Benedetto Roberto.

Giovannino Peirotto.

Francesco Laurenti.

Bartolomeo Bellino.

Michele Berruto.

Gianon de Gioanoni.

Giovanni Pelenco.

Francesco Saretto.

Filippo Fornarone.

Sottoscritte MARTA.

In Torino per Gio. Sinibaldo Stampatore di S. A. R. e dell' Illustrissimo Camera, 1655.

At the very same time that the abovesaid Treaty was concluded and ratified by both parties, Ambassador *Servient* did himself dictate to his Secretary the forms of several Letters of thanks (as it was attested to the Author by several who had seen the very hand writing) in the poor peoples name, to the *Lord Protector of England*, the *King of France*, the *States General of the United Provinces*, and others who had appeared in their behalf; which Letters the Deputies of the said Valleys, were afterwards made to Copy out, and sign with their own hands, and so they were dispatcht away with all possible speed according to their several addresses.

Now what the said Ambassador *Servients* end was in this, whether it were to ingratiate himself with the *Duke of Savoy*, or (being a great zelot in his profession) to gratifie all the *Catholick* party by so signal and meritorious a service as this was, Namely, first, to prevent the further Interposition of those two powerful States of *England* and the *United Provinces*, in so ominous a conjuncture of time as that was, or secondly, to put the poor people into an incapacity of ever recanting what they had done, I leave the prudent Reader to Judge, by scanning and comparing all circumstances. Sure it is that he intended at the same time not onely to have satisfied the *King* his Master, (who had given him very strict commands, to use his best endeavours for the procuring good and honourable conditions for the poor people) but also to have satisfied his Highness the *Lord Protector of England*, as it should seem by the following Letter, which was written by the four Ambassadors of the *Evangelical Cantons* to his Highness at his earnest request.

A Letter



A Letter of the Four Ambassadors of the *Evangelical Cantons* of *Switzerland* to his Highness the *Lord Protector* of *England*, at the request of *Ambassador Servient*.

Dated from *Turin*, ¹⁵ September, 1655.

An Authentick Copie of the true Original whereof, was Communicated to the Author by the Right Honourable *Mr. Secretary Thurloe*.

Serenissime ac Celsissime
Princeps.

Postquam negotium pacificationis inter
celsissimum Sabaudia ducem, et sub-
ditos ejus nostram profitentes Religionem,
gratiâ divinâ confectum est feliciter, ita
ut illi non tantum pristinis suis sedibus,
sed omnibus quæ unquam habuerunt, juri-
bus restituti, alia ac perpetua pace frui
valeant, adque illam consequendam, om-
nia meliora officia contulerit Christianis-
simi Regis hic orator, Dominus de Servi-
ent: Nostrarum partium esse duximus, te-
stimonium veritatis QUOD A NOBIS
PETIERAT, ei perhibere, sicuti vigore
presentium perhibemus; Illum officio
Mediatoris summa cum dexteriâ esse
defunctum, beneque meruisse de prefatis
Vallium incolis. Cætera suâ pietate atque
gloria dignum faciet Celsitudo Vestra,
si favorem atque patrocinium, quo semel
hunc populum completti dignata est,

Most Serene and most Potent
Prince.

Forasmuch as the business of a
pacification betwixt his Royal
Highness the Duke of *Savoy*, and his
Subjects professing our Religion, is
through the goodness of God happily
effected, so that being restored not
only to their ancient habitations, but
to all those rights which they enjoyed
at any time heretofore, they may enjoy
a secure and lasting peace; and where-
as the Lord of *Servient* Ambassador
here of the most Christian King, hath
performed all manner of good offices
for the attaining thereof, we conceive
that it concerneth us, to give him this
testimony of the truth, WHICH HE
DESIRED OF US, as we do give and de-
clare, by vertue of these presents;
That he hath performed the office of
a Mediatour with very great dexteri-
ty, and deserved well of the aforesaid
Inhabitants of the Valleys. As to
what concerns other matters, your
Highness will do an action becoming
your piety and renown, if you shall
be pleased to continue to those people
that favour and protection which you
have once already vouchsafed to ex-
tend

tend unto them, and with your wonted munificence supply those contributions that have been made for their relief by our selves and others, which are now wholly spent; even as we hope you will, beseeching Almighty God from our hearts, that it may please him to heap all manner of Blessings upon your Highness, and always preserve you in peace and safety.

Given at Turin, the 15 of the Moneth of September 1655. And Sealed in the name of us all, with the Seal of our well beloved Collegue, the Lord *Solomon Hirtzel*, Proconsul of the City of *Zurick*.

Your Highness's most ready
for all Services.

The Ambassadors of the Reformed Cantons of *Switzerland* with the Duke of *Savoy*.

Solomon Hirtzel, Ambassador of *Zurick*.

Charls a Bonstettenn, Baron of *Vanmarck*, &c. Ambassador of *Berne*.

Benedict Socinus, Ambassador of *Basil*.

John Jacob Stockar, Ambassador of *Schaff-husen*.

porro illi servabit, nostrarque & aliorum subsidia jam penitus exhausta, solita sua munificentia supplebit: sicuti fore omnino speramus Deum T. O. M. ex animo venerati, ut celsitudinem vestram omni benedictionum genere cumulatam perpetuo salvam atque rectam servare dignetur.

Dabamus Taurini die 15 mensis Septembris 1655. Sigillo per dilecti Collegae nostri Domini Solomonis Hirtzelis, Proconsulis Civitatis Tigurinae, nomine omnium nostro munitas.

Celsitudinis vestrae ad quævis officia paratissimi,

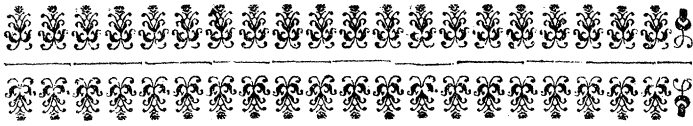
Reformata Helvetiae ad Celsissimum Sabaudiae Ducem Legati.

Solomon Hirtzelius, Legatus Thuricensis.

Carolus à Bonstettenn, Baro de Vanmarca, &c, Legatus Bernensis.

Benedictus Socinus, Legatus Basileensis.

Johannes Jacobus Stockarus, Legatus Schaphusinus.



CHAP. VIII.

The many Grievances and sad effects of the Treaty concluded at Pignerol, with a true Description of the present state and condition of those poor People.

THese and such like were the *glorious* appearances of the Treaty made at *Pignerol*. The poor people were made believe that they had obtained a most happy Peace, and that they should enjoy the blessed fruits and effects thereof themselves, they, and their Childrens Children, so long as the Sun and Moon should indure. As for the *Switzer Ambassadors* (as it appears by all their Narratives and Letters) they looked upon themselves, as having been instrumental in the bringing about and perfecting a work of such importance, that the whole Protestant World would have been extremely satisfied therewith. And Ambassador *Servient* doubted not, but that his Negotiation (as he had now handled the matter) would most certainly prove a very acceptable service to all persons.

In the mean time this Treaty coming to be published to the world, and more througly examined by wise and sober men, was found to be no other then a *Leoper arrayed in rich clothing, and gay attire!* A Treaty as full of *grievances*, as poor *Lazarus* of sores. The greatest part of the Articles directly clashing with the peoples interest and ancient priviledges, and the remainder made up of expressions, that look as many ways, as there are points in the Mariners Compass. In sum it cannot be more fitly compared to any thing, then to *Ezekiels Role*, which though it were *as sweet as Honey* in the poor peoples *Mouths*, yet there was *written within* nothing but *Lamentation, and Mourning, and Woe*: And indeed, the *Switzer Ambassadors* had no sooner turned their backs, and departed towards their own Country, but a numberless number of grievances and difficulties, almost inexpressible, came crawling out of the said Treaty, like so many hornets out of a rotten or hollow Tree, and from that very day to this have never ceased

ceased stinging the poor people to Death, as will more particularly be shewn in the sequel of this chapter.

The Author will not here undertake to determine where the failing was in the management of this affair, neither indeed is it a subject so pleasing to him as to enlarge much thereupon. He will onely say this in the general, that it was a great unhappines that the Ambassadors of the *Evangelical Cantons* suffered themselves so far to be wrought upon by the importunity of Ambassador *Servient*, and the Court of *Savoy*, as not to prolong the concluding of that Treaty till the coming of the *English* and *Holland* Commissioners, especially having been so earnestly entreated and requested so to do, by Mr. *Morland*, his Highness *Envoy*, who was then at *Geneva*, and had sent no less then three several expresses with Letters, in his Highness the *Lord Protector*, his Masters name, to that purpose (as they themselves acknowledge in their own *relation*) some whereof came time enough to their hands, and before any thing was concluded. Besides that one of those very Ambassadors, by name Mr. *John Jacob Stockar*, had declared himself so much against it, as appears by the following attestation of Mr. *Andrew Schmidt*, who was then Secretary of the Embassie, which attestation the said Ambassador *Stockar* delivered to Mr. *Morland* with his own hands at *Geneva*, in his return home from *Turin*, desiring him with very much earnestness to communicate the same to his Highness the *Lord Protector* of *England*, with all possible expedition.


The




The Attestation of Mr. *Andrew Schmidt*, Secretary of the Embassie of the *Evangelical Cantons* of Switzerland, to the Duke of *Savoy*, in the year 1655. Delivered into the hands of Mr. *Morland* by Ambassador *Stockar*, the 16. of September, 1655.

The true Original whereof, both signed and sealed by the said Mr. *Andrew Schmidt*, is to be seen in the publick Library of the famous University of *Cambridge*.

Who have here subscribed, do attest by these presents, that Mr. *Stockar*, Ambassador from the Town and Canton of *Schaffhausen* to his Royal Highness of *Savoy*, during the Treaty at *Pignerolio*, did make many instances to the Ambassadors his Collegues, not to hasten the said Treaty, but rather to defer the conclusion thereof until the arrival of the Ambassadors from *England* and *Holland*, shewing them by all sorts of reasons how dangerous and prejudicial this proceeding would be, not onely to the Inhabitants of the *Valleys*, but also to the common cause of all the Protestants: And when, notwithstanding all this, he could not be heard by them, he protested that he would not be responsible for that which might follow. Made at *Geneva* this present 27 of September, in the year, 1655.

locus  *sigilli.* Andrew Schmidt,
Secretary of the
Embassie.

JE soubsigné fais foy par la presente, que Monsieur *Stockar*, Ambassadeur de la Ville & Canton de *Schaffhausen*, vers S. A. R. de *Savoye*, durant le Traitté de *Pignerolle*, a fait beaucoup d'instances auprès Messieurs les Ambassadeurs ses Collegues de ne hastier pas le dit Traitté, mais plustost d'en differer la conclusion jusques à l'arrivée des Messieurs les Ambassadeurs d'Angleterre et d'Hollande, leur ayant par toute sorte des raisons remonstré combien daingereuse et prejudiciable cette procedaure seroit, non seulement aux habitans des Vallées, mais aussy a la cause commune de tous les Protestans, & quand non obstant tout cela, il ne vouloit pas estre esconté, il fit une proteste de ne vouloir pas estre responsable de ce qui pourroit ensuivre. Fait à *Geneve* ce 27 September l'an, 1655.

locus  *sigilli.* André Schmidt, Se-
cretaire de la d.
Ambassade.

The day before Ambassador *Stockar* delivered the foregoing attestation into the hands of Mr. *Morland*, he had a conference with the said Mr. *Morland* and Mr. *D' Ommeren* (Commissioner extraordinary of the states General) where he told them, that he and his Collegues, having finished their Negotiation at the Court of *Savoy*, and being now upon their journey home into their own Countrey, he had a great desire, for his own particular, to take *Geneva* in his way, that so he might have thereby an opportunity of acquainting the Commissioners Extraordinary of his Highness the Lord Protector of *England* and the States General with what had passed in their whole Negotiation, And the rather because he had heard, that the late Treaty which they had concluded had given great distaste to many honest people. In sum, he assured them that, as his Collegues had solemnly promised him, that as to the business of hastning or precipitating the Treaty, they would take the Blame of all upon themselves, and also give him under their hands an Attestation that he never consented to any of their Actions, so he would at the next General Assembly of the Cantons by a publick remonstrance, clear himself before all the World, and wash his hands of all the evil consequences of that Affair, desiring the two Commissioners aforesaid, and that with all earnestness, to communicate what he had then told them to their Masters, and to assure them of his Innocency in this thing, as also that in case his service might be accepted of, he would employ and hazard both life and all that he had for the redressing this Affair.

The morrow morning after, at a conference he repeated the same words, adding, that he had to the utmost withstood the other three Ambassadors, insomuch, that many times they had almost come to blowes, and that when time served, he would declare what he thought not then convenient to speak or write.

These expressions of Ambassador *Stockar* to the said Commissioners, and several other of his friends, raised the expectations of very many to hope for great matters at the next Assembly of the Evangelical Cantons, which was to be held at *Payerne*, in the beginning of the following Moneth *October*, when, and where their Ambassador were ordered to give in an account of their whole Negotiation.

At this meeting assisted *John Pell* Esquire, his Highness Resident at *Zurick*, and Mr. *D' Ommeren* aforesaid, in the name of their Masters, to see what further resolution the Evangelical Cantons would take in relation either to the nulling or redressing of the late Treaty of *Pignerol*, which was now so universally declaimed against by all the Protestant party: And in conclusion, after hearing the report of their Ambassadors (where it is to be noted that Ambassador *Stockar* never so much as appeared, notwithstanding all he had a little before protested) they delivered the following resolution to Mr. *Pell*, and Mr. *D' Ommeren* before-mentioned.



A true Copy of the Resolution of the *Evangelical Cantons*, at their Assembly at *Payerne*, Octob. $\frac{3}{13}$. 1655.

As it was there delivered in writing to Mr. *Pell*, and M. H. *van Ommeren*, as Extraordinary Commissioners from *England* and the *United Provinces* for the affairs of *Piemont*.

IT having been deliberated by the Deputies of the laudable Evangelical Cantons of Switzerland, upon the report made by the Ambassadors deputed by the said Evangelick Cantons to his Royal Highness the Duke of Savoy, touching the Massacre of those of the Reformed Religion in the Valleys of Piemont, and consideration being had on the one side of the vigilancy, care, and good endeavours of the said Ambassadors for the obtaining and procuring from his said Royal Highness a good and sure peace for those of the Valleys abovesaid, and on the other side, that notwithstanding all they could do, his said Royal Highness would not accord unto them any other Patent, but such a one whose preface and several of the articles are judged prejudicial. And principally, that neither the Ministers of his Highness the Lord Protector, nor of the states General of the United Provinces had either interposed in, or been present at the transacting of that affair: And upon a mature deliberation, as touching the whole matter, it has been resolved upon the first point, that thanks be given to the said Ambassadors, as hereby we do return them our thanks, for that care and diligence which they have

Estant deliberé par Messieurs les Deputéz des louables Cantons Evangeliques en Suisse sur le rapport fait par leur S. Ambassadeurs envoyés de la part des dictz Cantons Evangeliques a S. A. R. le Duc de Savoye sur le sujet du Massacre de ceux de la Religion reformée aux Vallées du Piemont; & considéré d'un costé la vigilance, solns & bons devoirs des dictz Srs. Ambassadeurs pour moyener et procurer apres sa dite A. R. une bonne & seure paix aux susdictz Vallées; & del'autre costé, que non obstant tout cela, sa dite A. R. n'a voulu donner, qu'une Patente, dont la preface & quelques uns des articles sont jugéz prejudiciables: Et principalement, que les ministres tant de S. A. le Seigneur Protecteur, que des Seigneurs les Estats Generaux des Provinces Unies n'y sont pas intervenus, ni esté presents: Tout meurement deliberé, a esté resolu sur le premier point de remercier lesdictz Ambassadeurs, comme on les remercie icy de la diligence & soing, qu'ils ont testmoig-

néz, pour se bien acquitter de leur charge; & sur l'autre a esté trouvé bon d'adviser avec S. A. le Seigneur Protecteur & les Seigneurs Estats Generaux susdits (au cœur des quels le bon Dieu a inspiré un zele tresardant pour le bien de la Religion Reformée, & particulièrement pour cest affaire cy) sur les moyens pour faire meliorer & esclaircir les susdits Articles; Et particulièrement de joindre les offices de cest Estat avec ceux de leur dites A. A. en cas, qu'elles le trouvent bon, auprès de sa Majesté Tres Christienne, affin qu'elle veuille employer son crédit auprès S. A. R. le Duc de Savoye pour la dit melioration & esclaircissement; ou bien de faire en apres telles reflexions, que le bien de la cause & la conjoncture du temps permettront: Et seront priés les Ministres tant de S. A. le Seigneur Protecteur, que des Seigneurs les Estats Generaux cy-presens de vouloir faire part au plus tost, de ceste sincere & bonne intention des Cantons Evangeliques, aux Seigneurs leurs Superieurs.

*Fait à Payerne ce 13 d'Octobre,
l'an 1655.*

Collationné avec le Registre par André Schmidt, Secretaire de l'Assemblée.

shown, for the well acquitting themselves of their charge; and upon the other point, it has been thought convenient to advise with his Highness the Lord Protector, and the Lords the States General aforesaid (whose hearts the good God hath inspired with a most ardent zeal for the good of the Reformed Religion, and particularly for this present affair) touching the ways and means of meliorating, and further elucidating the said Articles, and particularly to joyn the Offices of this State, with those of their said Highnesses, in case they see it convenient, for the engaging of His most Christian Majesty to employ His interest with his Royal Highness the Duke of Savoy, for the said Melioration and Elucidation. Or otherwise, to make such further reflections as the good of the Cause, and the conjuncture of time shall permit. And the Ministers both of His Highness the Lord Protector, and the Lords the States General, who are here present, shall be entreated to communicate with all expedition this sincere and good intention of the Evangelical Cantons, to the Lords their Superiours.

Done at Payerne the 13 Octob.
1655.

Compared with the Register, by Andrew Schmidt Secretary of the Assembly.

How this resolution of the *Evangelical Cantons* was privately resent by the two other states, the Author will not take upon him here to determine, however sure it is, that here the matter rested and fell to the ground, neither did there follow any such conjunction of Councils, for a melioration and elucidation of the Treaty above-said, as is hinted in the said Resolution.

In the mean while the poor people began to taste more and more the bitter fruits of that unhappy Agreement, and ever and anon were ready to despair under their grievous and intolerable oppressions, as shall be hereafter specified more at large. They were the poor *Labouring Heyfers*, the *Patent* was the cruel *Toak* that so sorely pinch'd their *Galled Necks*, the *Articles* were the *heavy burdens* that were laid upon their backs, and *Andrea Gastaldo* was the *driver*, who with his orders and injunctions, like so many sharp goads, always *prickt* and *pusht* them forward, to accept by force those sad conditions which were offered them.

About the latter end of *December* in the Year 1655. Ambassador *Servient* began to write very sharp Letters to the poor people of the *Valleys*, (which his private zeal, as is supposed, did prompt him to, rather than any command from his Master;) The contents whereof were to threaten them with many ill consequences, in case they refused to sit down and be contented with the Treaty made at *Pignerol*.

About the 12th. of *March* in the same Year 1655. came *Monsieur de Bois*, Lieutenant Colonel of the Regiment of *Lyons*, as *Envoye* from his Majesty of *France* into the *Valleys*: upon his arrival there, he called some of the Leaders of the poor people to him at a place called *Cassina*, which lies between *S. Giovanni* and *Pelice*, where, after he had delivered them a Letter from the *Duke de Lesdiguieres*, wherein he much exhorted them to accept of the Treaty, he told them the King had received information, that they had a design to make an Insurrection against their Sovereign Prince, That they were prompted to this by forrainers with whom they held correspondence, and who furnished them with vast supplies of Moneys: And that thereupon his Majesty had given him a command to assemble the Deputies of the *Valleys* to understand their grievances, and let them know that his intentions were, that the Treaty which had been made at *Pignerol*, should be punctually executed, both on the one and the other part. And that he would maintain the poor people in peace according to the tenor thereof.

In obedience to this command, the poor people had a general assembly some days after, where, after they had made an ample justification

cation by word of Mouth of all their proceedings, from the first beginning of their late troubles, delivered into Mr *de Bois* hands, a Paper of their grievances, accompanied with two pathetick Letters, one to the King, and the other to the Duke *de L' Esdignieres*, bearing date the 29. of *March 1656.* which Letters and grievances, because they contain in them matters of great consequence, and in a manner the marrow of the whole business which we now Treat of, the Reader will find them all here inserted in Order.

A Letter



A Letter of the Evangelical Churches of the *Valleys*
of *Piemont* to the Duke of *L'Esduquieres*, 29 of
March, 1656.

An Authentick Copie of the true Original whereof,
was Communicated to the Author, during his
abode at *Geneva*.

Monseigneur,

Nous avons receu avec tout le respect qui nous à esté possible
Monfieur de Bais, &c.

MY LORD,

WE have received with all the respect we could Monsieur de Bais, Marechal de Camp, and Commander of the Lyons Regiment, sent hither by you, according to his most Christian Majesties order. This is not the first time we have experimented the clemency of that great Monarch, which is such and so great, that it moves him to stoop to take notice of Us who are the most inconsiderable persons in the whole world; neither is it the first time that we have observed tokens of your Lordships good will towards us, in testifying a fellow-feeling of our miseries and desolations: And we should be the most ingratefull of all men, if we had not a particular care of evidencing to the world our desires not to walk unworthy of the same, as we certainly should do, if we should have but the least thought of that crime of Rebellion and Insurrection, of which some ill affected men have not onely accused us before His Royal Highness, but also before his most Christian Majesty, which is the cause that we have taken the boldness to write to him, and to protest, as in the presence of God, whose lively Image his Majesty is, that our conscience is clear, and that in all our actions, as to this particular, we are wholly innocent, and that we had rather suffer (as we have done) all sorts of outrages, then to make the least breach of that respect and obedience, which good subjects owe to their Sovereign Prince; And as we hope, that our Protestations will finde more credit before His Majesty, then the calumnies of our Enemies, so we shall continue to acquit our selves of our duty towards his Royal Highness with so much zeal and sincerity, that He shall not give the least credit to the false reports which have been spread abroad to the prejudice of our innocence. We know right well that we cannot justly merit the indignation of Our Prince, without

incurring

incurring Gods displeasure. You see by this what are our Principles, and what are our intentions, from which we have been so farre from being turned aside by the solicitations and perswasions of any Forraigners, that on the contrary, all those who have any wayes espoused our interests, have by their constant and powerfull exhortations much strengthened us in this our designe.

My Lord, as to the pretext which is grounded upon those Almes which we have received out of other Countreies, it has no foundation; For, divers good people of France, of our Communion, whom his Majestie owns as his faithfull Subjects, and who hold his Authority as inviolable, as we do that of our Prince, have bestowed upon us their charitable benevolence, in the sight and with the knowledge of the whole Court, and the approbation of His Majestie: And in effect, there's no man was ever known to take exceptions, that poor miserable men, after the losing of their whole estates, after the burning their houses, and plundering their goods, should receive the charity of those who have taken pity on them, to prevent their perishing by hunger, to which condition we were reduced, and that in such extremitie, that without such a supply, the want of all things had made an end of what the sword and fire had left behinde them. All persons who are not swayed with passion, may judge from hence, my Lord, what it could advantage us to rip up a wound afresh, that was not yet perfectly healed. Our desires tend to no other then to Peace, and we uncessantly beseech the God of Peace, that he would bestow upon us, and preserve unto us that rich treasure. And we adore his Divine Providence, who has inspired His most Christian Majestie with so much goodness and bounty, as to be enclined by his Interposition for the reparation of the Grievances of the late Treaty, to procure our re-establishment: And to testifie how much this advantage is laid to heart by us, we have together with the Letter we wrote to His said Majestie, sent a Memorial, which represents the said Grievances. We also entreat your Lordship to put life into the said Letter, by the testimony which you are able to give of our innocence, and lamentable estate, as also of the profound respect and reverence we bear to His Majestie. This charitable act which we hope from your Lordship, will oblige us to continue our prayers for your prosperity, and to remain inviolably so long as we live,

My Lord,

Your most humble and obedient Servants, the
Inhabitants of the Valleys of Lucerna, Angrogna, Perosa, and S. Martino, professing
the Reformed Religion, and for all in general,

FELIX LEGER, &c.

A Letter of the Evangelical Churches of the *Valleys*
of *Piemont* to the King of *France*, the 29 of
March, 1656.

An Authentick Copie whereof, was Communicated
to the Author, during his abode at
Geneva.

Sire,

LEs plus grands Monarques, & ceux que les vertus heroïques ont relevés par dessus tous les autres, comme des soleils entre les estoilles ont tousjours fait gloire de communiquer leurs benignes influences aux personnes les plus miserables, à l'imitation du Roy des Roys, &c.

Sir,

THe greatest Monarchs, and those whom their Heroick vertues have exalted above all others, as so many Suns among the lesser Stars, have always counted it their glory to communicate their benigne influences to the most miserable sort of men, in imitation of the King of Kings, who has his Throne in the highest Heavens, and yet dwelleth also in the lowest hearts. This is that, Sir, which your Majesty, who is the lively Image of the living God, has practised towards us, and which shall oblige us to continual thankfulness to your Majesty, as also to most ardent and more then ordinary prayers to the Almighty for your prosperity, hoping that since he has put into your heart thoughts of Peace and Charity for us, you will cause us experimentally to taste the good fruits thereof. And that you will not be diverted from such intentions, by those sinister impressions which either ignorant or ill-affected men have endeavoured to possess you with against us, (as we have understood by that Letter which my Lord the Duke of Lesdiguieres did us the honour to write us, and by the discourse made by Monsieur de Bais, his Envoye by your Majesties Order,) For so far have we been from ever having the least thought of taking up Arms against our Sovereign (as we are accused,) that we have rather always hindered our people from having the least impressions upon their spirits of these violences and extortions, which have been and are alwayes offered against us, without any contradiction, even against the intentions of His Royal Highness, to force our patience (if possible) to make some disorder.

We

We shall always persist in the same course, and shall search a remedy to our evils by wayes of respect, which are just and conformable to those Instructions which we sucked in together with our milk, and which are suitable to that duty which true Subjects owe to their Prince. Neither has it ever happened that any forraign Countries who have been touched with our desolations, and powred oyl into our wounds, and espoused our interest, did ever incite us to a Mutiny: And as for those Alms which they have bestowed upon us, it has been for no other end then to prevent hunger, cold, nakedness, and other necessities from dispatching those who had escaped the sword amongst us: Neither did they ever make any remonstrances, which tended to any other then the exhorting us to repentance towards God, patience towards those who evilly treat us, and humility, fidelity, and obedience towards our Sovereign, all which are duties to the performance whereof by Gods assistance we shall never be wanting. In the mean time, Sir, we are confident that since the Treaty made at Pignerol by the interposition of my Lord de Servient, your Majesties Ambassador, has not answered those good intentions which you have always had for the procuring for us a firm and sure peace, whereby we may be restored to the same state and condition, that the most Serene Predecessors of His R. Highness always maintained us in, according to our ancient Concessions, you will please to continue your powerfull and gracious interposition with His Royal Highness, for the meliorating our conditions, and for the procuring the amendment of such Articles wherein we are really injured, the Elucidation of such as are obscure and ambiguous, and the addition of such as are known to be equitable and necessary for the publike tranquillity, according to that minute which we have drawn up, and delivered to M. de Bais at his demand, to be by him presented on our behalf to your Majesty. Especially considering, that those two particulars which are the most prejudicial (namely the Preface, and the Article concerning the Fort,) were never signed by our Deputies, who on the contrary opposed the same; And what they did signe, they did without Authority, contrary to our intentions, and without communicating the matter with us. And therefore we cannot be justly deprived of that which Nature, and the Law of Nations, the possession of so many Ages, Our Concessions, and justice it self gives us. Which is also that we desire, and hope so much from the clemency and equity of His Royal Highness, by the powerful and gracious interposition of your Majesty.

Sir, in hope thereof, we shall inviolably continue that fidelity and obedience which we owe to His Royal Highness (our natural Prince and Sovereign) and shall pour out our souls before the Divine Majesty, for the prosperity of your Royal Majestie, being with all manner of respects,

S I R,

Your most humble and most obedient servants, the
Inhabitants of the Valleys of *Lucerna, Angronia, Perosa, and S. Martino* in *Piemont*, Professors
of the *Christian Reformed Religion.*

And for all,

FELIX LEGER, &c.

The

The Grievances of the Treaty made at *Pignerol*, Delivered into the hands of *Monsieur de Bais* to be sent to the King.

Translated out of the French Copy.

P*remierement en la Preface il y a ceci de prejudiciable, qu'elle parle de nous comme de Rebelles, &c.*

“**F**irst, in the Preface there is this point prejudicial, that it speaks of us, as of *Rebells* and disobedient, who have taken Arms against his Royal Highness our natural Prince and Sovereign, and thereby, as guilty persons and worthy of his indignation, we are made to ask pardon for those outrages which they pretend we have committed, and so we are plainly involved in the crime of *Rebellion*, against which we do now and have always protested, having never done any action that may come within that compass, no, not when the whole State was in an uproar, nor even when they came to destroy us, as they did the last year; for, though we had very great cause of suspicion, as it is but too manifest by the event, and had payed for the most part to the Squadron of Savoy their Winter quarter, yet my Lord Marquess de Pianesse, had no sooner charged us in the name of his Royal Highness to receive his forces, but without making the least resistance, we let them come in and do whatsoever they would, and our Deputies never consented to such expressions.

“In the second place, we finde our selves aggrieved in this, That His Royal Highness doth grant us nothing but under the name of *Grace* and *Tolerasion*, that so he may repeal it whensoever he please, according to the maximes of some of his Ministers, especially of the Count *Truchi* his Agent, who maintained stily, that *the Prince, without any other cause whatsoever but onely of his own pleasure, may repeal what he hath granted in a way of grace*; whereas to speak truly, touching the Right of habitation and the liberty of *Religion* in the Valleys, we have neither received it from the most Serene Dukes of *Savoy*, nor from any other Prince in the world, but we have it from God, and enjoyed it as our Birth-right from father to sonne, before ever the most Serene Dukes of *Savoy* did possess *Piemont*; And the truth is, we cannot finde that any one of them did ever make a Grant for the first Introduction thereof; or that the

“tenour

"tenour of the most ancient Concessions were any other, then to
 "leave to our Fore-fathers the enjoyment of the Exercise of that *Re-*
 "*ligion* which they had received of their Aecessors. Moreover, in
 "the same Patent, we are sent back to the Grace granted upon the
 "second, and the fourth of *June*, and the 29 of *December* 1653.
 "which is all full of uncertainty, and was never confirmed, and hath
 "also a relation to other Concessions, the Clauses whereof being both
 "doubtfull and harsh, have served to colour a multitude of troubles.
 "Wherefore we have alwayes intreated and do still intreat, that all
 "may be expressed in plain termes, and that it may please his Royal
 "Highness to admit of the term of *Amnesty*, instead of that of
 "Grace.

3 "But above all its most observable, how they have proceeded
 "with our Deputies in the said Treaty: For, whereas the Count *Tru-*
 "*chi* had delivered unto them a *Patent* duly signed and sealed, which
 "contains but 20 *Articles* (as we have made appear by the Original)
 "there was an other printed that contains one and twenty, drawn
 "doubtles out of such an other Copy, which had been confirmed in
 "the Chamber of the *Exchequer* and in the *Senate*, on purpose for
 "the fostering of an ill designe which the said Lord knew very well
 "how to shift off, when we found fault with this inequality, by his
 "laying the fault upon the Secretary, saying, it was easie to be cor-
 "rected: But it was sufficiently apparent afterwards, that though he
 "did set down an Article which saith, that we consented to the buil-
 "ding of a Fort at *la Torre*, yet it never entred into the thoughts of a-
 "ny one of our Deputies, who were very far from signing it, not-
 "withstanding all the violent and earnest applications that were made
 "unto them about it: And although, for the perswading them there-
 "unto, it was cunningly insinuated unto them, that it was but a For-
 "mality required for the honour of his Royal Highness, and but for a
 "few dayes, *he desiring no stronger Fort then the heart of his Subjects*,
 "They were nevertheless too much afraid of the sad Consequences of
 "a Garison, the fruits whereof we reap now at this very time, they
 "breaking into the very houses of our Peasants, and murdering them,
 "and are not punished for it. And if we come to lay hold upon such
 "Offenders, and deliver them safe to their Officers, or into the hands
 "of Justice, we get nothing but vain promises of Chastisement; the
 "Prison doors are opened unto them, and the Spanish Monks, who
 "swarm here among us, undertake for them all. Therefore, after so
 "many surprisals, and having seen by experience that instead of a *Fort*,
 "they have secretly filled up the neighbouring *Covenants* with Arms
 "and men to fall upon us unawares, it is impossible for us to inhabit
 "betwixt two Forts that cut off all relief from us whensoever they
 "shall be moved by the instigation of our adversaries to destroy us.

4 "The violation of the second is fully manifest, since they have
 "driven all those of the *Religion* almost out of all *Piemont*, where they
 "were dispersed, and at last, out of the Marquisat of *Saluces*, *Val de*
 "*Sture*, *Contat* of *Barcelonne*, *Praviglierm*, *Festeeone*, *Biolet*, *Bietonner*,
 "and

“ and also from *Meanne*, and *Matis*, though they were comprehended in the old concessions, and had the Valley of *Lucerna* given them on purpose for a place of refuge; and now they are driven out of the best part of the same, being compelled to sell their Estates which they have possessed time out of mind, and where we have (and shall at all times make it appear that we have) right to inhabit, not onely by birth, but also by all the concessions of the most Serene Predecessors of his Royal Highness, and particularly, by those that are confirmed even in the first article of the *Patent*, whereof the order published by the Auditor *Gastaldo* is a manifest Breach.

5. “ In the third article they have taken away from us the liberty of preaching in all the Territories of *Giovanni*, which we have also always enjoyed in the sight and knowledge of the whole World; And likewise in the year 1620. when his Highness Royal by the instigation of some ill affected people, commanded the Gate of the Church to be shut up, which was built there, he did not then forbid, nor at any time since, the publick exercise that hath been always performed in all the other places of the said *Communnalty*; Nay himself hath always fed this people with hope that he would restore the use of it unto them again, which is a thing that they now expect from his justice and Clemency.

6 “ In the 6th. The exemption from taxes for six years is not a means sufficient to put those people into any condition of living, who are destitute of Houses, Goods, Cattel, Linnen, and that live but upon Alms; Therefore we humbly pray, that a full exemption may be yet continued unto us for ten years at least, & that after that time we may be no more charged with Taxes and Imposts over and above what is laid upon the *Roman Catholicks*, and this, in regard that in the six years the year last past is comprehended, and of the next following years there are but two that are fully exempted.

7 “ The 7th. Also hath great need of explanation, concerning (*li Luoghi nelle precedenti Concessioni compresi per l'esercizio della Religione*) Those places comprehended in the former Concessions for the exercise of Religion; For, the ancient concessions do not name them, but refer them to the custome and toleration, from whence many difficulties do often arise, whereas this ought to be added, That we may have Preaching in all the places where it was commonly used at the beginning of the troubles. And it would be requisite also that those places were particularly named, to prevent all occasion of controversy for the time to come.

8. “ In the 8th. Although, if it be taken according to its true sence and meaning, it doth not deprive us of the liberty of buying and selling, or of contracting for Lands and inheritances with the *Roman Catholicks*, in the said *Valleys*, seeing these things are comprized in the old Concessions, whereof mention is made in the seventh and the foregoing Article, but rather confirms that that liberty, in regard it forbids it onely (*nelli altri Stati*) In other Dominions of his

“ Royal

“ *Royal Highness*. Nevertheless, seeing that contrary to the said Con-
 “ cessions, and the practise of all times, our Adversaries have some-
 “ times endeavoured to extort contrary Orders, and might do so a-
 “ gain for the future, it were just, that this liberty of buying and sel-
 “ ling all things one from another (at least in the said Valleys and
 “ those places that are annexed) should be more clearly specified ;
 “ For seeing the *Roman Catholicks* buy of us freely, we being indebted
 “ in great sums both to private men and to some *Communalities*, they
 “ would soon purchase all our best Lands and inheritances, and so by
 “ degrees root us out of the Countrey without recovery.

9 “ In the 9th. There should be added this, That if his *Royal High-*
 “ *ness* will have *Mafs* to be said in the places where those of the *Reli-*
 “ *gion* do inhabit, then that it be not exercised within their Lands,
 “ seeing all the concessions and the *Patent* it self doth free them from
 “ contributing any thing towards the *Mafs*, or those that shall say it ;
 “ which particular hath not been observed, seeing they seize upon
 “ the houses of private men against their will, to celebrate the *Mafs*
 “ in them, though they oppose themselves never so much.

10 “ The eleventh Article, which declares no more but that *our pri-*
 “ *soners which are within the Dominions of his Royal Highness shall be set*
 “ *at Liberty when it is known where they are*, is also made void, and of
 “ no effect, because our Adversaries have transported many of our
 “ Captives, young Children especially, out of his *Royal Highness*
 “ *Dominions*, or else have hidden or removed them into several pla-
 “ ces, even within this Land, Infomuch that no certain notice can
 “ be had of them ; and some others there are whom they refuse starly
 “ to give us. Therefore we most humbly petition, that it will please
 “ his Royal Highness to cause a Proclamation to be made through all
 “ his Dominions, *enjoyning all those that have any prisoners, or who do de-*
 “ *tain any of those of the Valleys, forthwith to deliver them, without any*
 “ *excuse, or demand of charges, and to bring back and restore those that*
 “ *have been transported into other places, within such a time as his Royal*
 “ *Highness shall be pleased to appoint, and that upon pain of Death, or*
 “ *otherwise, according to his pleasure.*

11. “ In the 12th. Article, That his Royal Highness would be plea-
 “ sed, to admit the same expressions which are found in the old con-
 “ cessions, especially in those of 1603. to be duely confirmed with-
 “ out altering or restraining them, by which expressions it is decla-
 “ red absolutely, that those of the *Religion* in the said *Valleys* shall be
 “ admitted *ad ogni sorte d' officio publico indifferentemente come li Ca-*
 “ *tholies Romans, to all sorts of offices indifferently, as the Roman Catho-*
 “ *licks*, and not be bound to any act contrary to their *Religion*, as it
 “ appears by the *Patents*, and the Oaths taken by the Attorneys and
 “ notaries, &c. whereas in the tenor of the late *Treaty* they have in-
 “ troduced some modification upon the Offices of the notaries,
 “ and tacitly deprive us of the other.

12. “ In the 13th. Where the Agreement made formerly at *La*
 “ *Torre* is confirmed, it were requisite to express therein, *that there*
 “ *may*

“ may be also one Fair at least in the year, And an impost of salt, since
 “ we see that for want of having exprest it, though it be understood
 “ and granted in all the other places of the Land that have desired it,
 “ as being no way prejudicial for the service of his Royal Highness,
 “ yet they have endeavoured to exclude it through the perswasions
 “ of some private men who are interessed, and to make the said a-
 “ greement, void and of no effect.

13. As for the 15th. Article, That none may take our Children
 “ from us before they be ten or twelve years old, it gives licence to
 “ the *Plagiaries* or *Men-stealers*, to take away our Children after the
 “ said term: But to speak plainly and put all out of doubt, it is requi-
 “ site to have it exprest, that none may take them from us at any time
 “ whatsoever.

14. In the eighteenth, It ought to have been expressed, That *the*
 “ *Ministers shall not be bound to appear where there is any inquisition*, see-
 “ ing they cannot do it without apparent danger, as the maximes and
 “ common practice of the Roman Clergy have sufficiently taught us;
 “ And that those who have been banished for not appearing, may be restored
 “ to their former Estates, and that henceforward if any one of them be ac-
 “ cused, his Royal Highness would be pleased to act onely by the ordinary
 “ Judges of the places where they dwell, or else by Commissioners.

15 “ The nineteenth Article, Exempting some places from confiscation,
 “ doth imply, that all our Estates are Confiscated, and by con-
 “ sequence doth Condemn us as guilty of Treason; which reflects also
 “ upon his most Christian Majesty, who hath had so much Clemency as
 “ to mediate for us.

“ Besides the aforesaid defects in the Articles that have been quoted,
 “ there remain these following particulars, which would not be
 “ granted to our Deputies, and upon which we humbly pray,
 “ that a due Reflexion may be made.

1 “ That having been always very faithfull to the service of his
 “ Royal Highness our Sovereign, and yet cruelly Massacred, Burn-
 “ ed, and Pillaged, contrary to his intention, he would be pleased to
 “ give order that justice may be done upon those that have been the
 “ chief Authors, and the Actors.

2 “ That his Royal Highness would be pleased to repeal the Order
 “ published by the Auditor *Gastaldo*, as being contrary to all our ancient
 “ concessions, and likewise all those Orders that my Lord Marquis *de*
 “ *Piannesse* hath caused to be published during the troubles, and
 “ to command that every one may be restored to the possession of that
 “ estate, which appertained unto him before the War in the usual
 “ places, according to the said Concessions, making void all contracts
 “ made, or to be made to the contrary, provided that the Money
 “ which may have been disbursed be repaid.

3 “ That we may be no more subject to the actual Quartering of
 “ Souldiers, for this is the pretence which they took the last Year, as
 well

“well as since the year 1624. and at other times to destroy us, But
 “let it suffice that we contribute proportionably with the rest of the
 “State, as soon as the time of the exemption shall be accompli-
 “shed.

4 “That no more Missionaries may be sent into the Valleys, but
 “that there may be onely some secular Priests, forasmuch as those
 “Missionaries, partly by their Rapes, partly by seditions and false
 “reports, have always been fomenters of all the disorders that came
 “to pass.

5 “That all things may be re-established in the same condition as
 “they were before the troubles, with liberty of Conscience, and a
 “free exercise of Religion, and the dependances thereof, in all the
 “usual places, and licence to the Ministers to go and visit the sick
 “wheresoever they live. Besides the liberty of Preaching, especi-
 “ally in those places where we are not mingled with the Roman Ca-
 “tholicks.

6 “That we may not be subjected unto the Council *de pro-*
pagandâ de, nor to any of its members, nor to the Inquiriti-
 “on.

7 “That if his Royal Highness do free from Taxes those Estates
 “that are given to the Roman Clergy, and the estates of those that
 “shall abjure the Reformed Religion, it may be in such a manner, as
 “we be neither directly nor indirectly the more taxed for them,
 “even as his Royal Highness hath put us in hope by his decree of
 “1649.

8 That our Churches may be annexed to the Synod of *Dauphine*,
 “as well as the principality of *Orange*, seeing they equally help to
 “make up one and the same body with the Subjects of his Majesty,
 “the inhabitants of *Val Perouse*, and seeing there are also in the said
 “Valley some Churches and Pastors who depend on the aforesaid Sy-
 “nod, as well as on that of the Valleys.

9 “That by an express Declaration, all marks of Infamie may be
 “taken off from the memory of those that have been executed, and
 “who died during our troubles.

10 “That no Castellain, Podesta, or Officer of Justice, being per-
 “sons of the said Valleys, may be established among us, nor in those
 “places where their friends are living, or where their interest lieth,
 “and where they are suspected, or are likely to be partial.

11 “Likewise, That no Roman Catholick of the Valleys may
 “buy any action against the Communalities, or against any men a-
 “mong them, seeing the great abuses and inconveniences that hap-
 “pen thereby, even to the prejudice of the Service of his Royal High-
 “ness.

12 “That to keep the Commerce from being interrupted, all
 “sorts of people of what condition and quality soever they be, that
 “pretend to be, or are indeed, Creditors either to the Commonal-
 “ties, or to private men, may be prohibited from seizing upon their
 “Persons, Cattel, Merchandizes, Wares, and other Goods, but that
 “they

“ they be obliged to sue for the paiment of such debts upon the place,
 “ by the ordinary forms of Law.

13 “ That the Legal succession which in the 14th. Article of the
 “ Patent is restrained to the three Valleys may be extended to all the
 “ Dominions of his Royal Highness, and that it may not be diver-
 “ red for the cause of Religion, and that all forfeitures that are, or shall
 “ be made on the contrary, may be declared void.

“ We hope from the Equity and Clemency of his Royal Highness,
 “ that he will so much the sooner grant us the things aforesaid, for that
 “ there is nothing in them but what we have quietly enjoyed under
 “ the happy Government of his most Serene Predecessors of Glori-
 “ ous Memory, according to their Concessions, and nothing but
 “ what may tend to satisfie us in the clearing of those points which (as
 “ experience hath shewed us) have been wrested to a wrong sense, and
 “ to represent the true meaning and the Equity of the particulars
 “ therein contained, that so we may once for all take away from the
 “ Disturbers of our Peace all occasion of troubling the publick tran-
 “ quillity, and be able in peace and security to give unto God that
 “ which belongs to God, and to *Cesar* what is *Cesars*; As we do
 “ protest before God and his Holy Angels that we ever have had,
 “ and will ever have the same for our end. And to the end that those
 “ things before-mentioned, when they shall be ratified in the form
 “ as aforesaid, may stand firm, and inviolable, we humbly supplicate
 “ his most Christian Majesty, that he will be pleased to procure unto
 “ us this favour from our Prince, that all may be put into the form of
 “ a Transaction, and confirmed not onely in the Chamber of *Twin*,
 “ but also in that of *Chambery*; and that many Original Copies may
 “ be drawn, and delivered into the hands of those to whom it shall
 “ appertain.

The King of *France*, upon the receipt of the abovesaid Letter and Grievances, was much affected with their sad condition, and had not some malignant spirits endeavoured by all means imaginable to beget sinister impressions in his minde against them, such is the natural sweetness and candour of *that Princes* disposition, and so prone upon all occasions to Acts of Mercy, (among his many other *Princely* and *Heroick* qualities) that without all question he would have improved his power and interest with the *Duke of Savoy*, for their relief and re-establishment. And therefore all the instances that were in those days made by his Ambassador *Servient*, and his Envoye *Monsieur de Bais*, for the ratification of the Treaty concluded at *Pignerol*, must be interpreted either as actions proceeding from the private zeal of two persons, or else as Acts and Ordinances meerly wherein *His Majesty* was surpris'd, contrary to his own personal and Princely inclination.

But however it was, so it happened, that from that time forward to this very day, some leading men in the *Court of Savoy*, have used their best endeavours to lay yet more heavie loads upon their backs then ever they did before.

In their Orders of the 20 of *April*, and 6 of *October*, 1656. and 24 of *August*, 1657. they summoned the poor people to pay their Taxe for the year, 1655. (which is contrary to the above-said Treaty) in the mean time exempting all the *Catholick* Cohabitants from the same Taxe; In the *Dukes* Answer to their humble supplication of the 6 of *October* 1657. among other things, they were absolutely prohibited the exercises of their *Religion* in *San Giovanni*, as appears by the following Extract of the said poor peoples supplication, and the *Dukes* Answer.

Estratto



Estratto di Supplica & Risposta.

NEL Territorio di San Giovanni fù sempre proibita la predicatione, & à più forte ragione instruttione della Gioventù nella Religione pretesa Riformata che è un Mero dogmatizare, per le ragioni che molte volte si sono esposte dipendenti dalle Patenti del 1655. & precedenti in essi confirmati. Intende però S. A. R. che i supplicanti reparino prontamente la transgressione, della introduzione della predetta instruttione, & d'ogni altro essercitio delle luoro Religione nel luogho di San Giovanni.

Dat. in Torino à 6 Octob. 1657.

Carlo Emanuel.

V. Morozzo.

SI servita S. A. R. lasciargli l'uso della luoro instruttione non mai più sin hora contraversato, che stimano eian-dio essergli chiaramente concesso in d. Patenti, &c.

Ibidem.

Ne mai durante tutto il felice Dominio di C. Emanuel di Gloriosa memoria, ni de suoi Serenissimi Predecessori è stato luoro fatto suscitato disturbo alcuno per il fatto della d. Instruttione, ò dottrina, &c. Come si solo ne faranno fede tutti li più attempati Cath. Romani vicini, ma an che tutti li più antichi atti di Consigli dell' Università di S. Giovanni, &c.

By

By an Order of *Gastaldo* bearing date the 14 of *December* 1657. those persons who appeared not at the time and place appointed, to receive the price of their goods and possessions which they were not permitted to keep, were summoned at another time and place, for the same purpose, or else to be proceeded against and severely punished as contumacious persons.

By an Order of *Gastaldo* bearing date the 20th of *December*, 1657. those of the Communalty of *S. Giovanni* are summoned to *Turin* in the persons of their Syndicks and Councillours, for their exercising of Ministerial functions and instructions of youth in the said Communalty, and great provision was made for a double penalty in case of failing.

In the Dukes Answer to an humble supplication of the poor People, bearing date the 25 of *January* 1658. they are again (amongst other things) strictly prohibited the exercise of their Religion at *S. Giovanni*, in the following termes. *Per ciò si vuole S. A. R. che i sup^{ti}. s'astenghino dalla instructione, & altri essercitii come sopra, altrimenti farà proseguire la processura già comunicata.*

It would be almost endless to repeat all the *Edicts*, *Orders*, and *Injunctions* made against those poor People, since that cruel *Parent* in the year 1655. with all the depending grievances. And therefore I shall onely present the Reader with the following Letters, wherein he will have most Authentick Narratives of their present state and condition, and so I shall close up this discourse, which I fear will be judged by some to be too prolix and tedious.



Copy of a Letter from the four Ambassadors of the *Evangelical Cantons of Switserland*, to *Monseur de Servient* Ambassadour of the *French King*, with the *Duke of Savoy*: Bearing date the
30 of *November*, 1657.

Most Illustrious Lord,

“ HAVING heard with extreme grief, concerning our most dear
 “ friends of the Religion in the Valleys of *Piemont*, not so much
 “ from themselves as from the mouth of others, that contrary to the
 “ Patent granted by His Royal Highness two years since, they still in
 “ divers particulars suffer many great troubles and injuries, and this
 “ without doubt by the suggestion and perswasion of their Adversar-
 “ ies, and calling to minde that your Excellency was not onely pre-
 “ sent at the Treaty of *Pignerol*, and did advance the Conclusion
 “ thereof, and therefore is rightly informed of all the particulars
 “ that were transacted in it, but hath alwayes promised us to do your
 “ utmost endeavour to see the said Treaty punctually observed, to
 “ the end that these poor afflicted People may be wholly re-establisht
 “ in Peace; Therefore according to the good affection that we have
 “ conceived of your Excellency, we have thought it more fit to im-
 “ portune your Excellency, by these presents, than to suffer our Lords
 “ and Superiours to send directly to his Royal Highness the Interces-
 “ sion which they had intended, being in great hopes that your Ex-
 “ cellency hath not onely the power, but an inclination also to do good
 “ to those poor People; and thereupon we most humbly beseech your
 “ Excellency, not onely to help them in general, by causing the said
 “ Treatie to be better observed, That so these people may by this
 “ means come to enjoy Peace, & that according to the expresse tenor of
 “ the Patent they may be re-establisht in their former condition, in the
 “ good will of their Prince, and in his Regal protection and safeguard,
 “ as they were heretofore, But also to recommend most earnestly unto
 “ him these points that follow. Your Excellency may remember,
 “ with what humility, submission, care and supplication, these peo-
 “ ple have desired, from time to time, that they might be freely ex-
 “ empted from the building of the new Fort; and that His Royal
 “ Highness would rest confident of this, that they would approve
 “ themselves so obedient and submissive, that it should plainly appear
 “ there was no need to bridle them by such a Fort, and that there might
 “ remain no ground for any troublesome jealousy, which otherwise
 “ might be conceived of them; and that they might be also delivered
 “ from

" from those many troubles which they stood in fear of: Therefore
 " seeing his Royal Highness and his Ministers did make so little recko-
 " ning of this Fort, that it was expressly declared it should not stand
 " longer then till the Winter was past, it being then insisted on
 " (as they said) onely because the reputation of the Prince was con-
 " cerned in it for the present, and that they had no minde to keep up
 " that Fort any longer, much less to trouble these People with it. Now
 " (my Lord) put case that the demolishing thereof could not be so
 " soon obtained (as was promised) yet thole souldiers that lye in it
 " ought to be kept in so good order, that none should have cause to
 " complain of them justly, no not so much as in the least thing; But
 " truly we see the contrary by Experience, and that fruits of all kinds
 " whatsoever, belonging to the neighbours which are of our Religi-
 " on, are spoiled and carried away by that Garison; That many rob-
 " beries are committed in houses; that the goods of divers are carried
 " away by force; In a word, the Inhabitants are laden with reproa-
 " ches and injuries, are beaten, are wounded, and which is more, the
 " honesty of chaste women is attempted, and many other outrages
 " altogether inexcusable are committed, and though all these things
 " are faithfully represented in their proper place, nevertheless they re-
 " main unpunished. Therefore our greater hope is, that your Excel-
 " lencie will graciously consider these things, and will finde out means
 " to remedie them. Furthermore, your Excellencie is not ignorant,
 " that according to the Patent, those who make profession of our Re-
 " ligion in *St. John*, were to have their habitation, together with the
 " Roman Catholicks, and that in all other places likewise, none ought
 " to be contemned, abused, or called by ill and odious names because
 " of their professing the Reformed Religion, much less to be hurt ei-
 " ther in their bodies or goods; Now if you will see how this hath
 " been fulfilled, you shall know it by this, that some of ours in *St.*
 " *John*, who were constrained by reason of their Commerce and Cal-
 " ling to go and traffick in *Picmont*, have been in the mean time dis-
 " possess'd of their Estates, and to the end their Adversaries might get
 " in with more ease, they have laid wait for their bodies and lives.

" Your Excellencie may remember also, how after this same manner
 " in the third Article of the Treaty made at *Pignerol*, they, from the
 " beginning, on the behalf of His Royal Highness, would have for-
 " bidden wholly the Exercise of Religion in *St. John*; but after a
 " long dispute they would needs take away the Temple, and exercise
 " of preaching from the Reformed; and for the rest, they should have
 " leave to do according to their custome, as the former Concessions
 " did permit them; But let your Excellencie consider with what equi-
 " tie they can deny them (as they do most severely) the Catechisms
 " and Instructions, which have been exercised there since the Reign
 " of Duke *Philibert Emanuel* of glorious memory, till now, the
 " Magistrate both seeing and knowing the same, who also at the co-
 " ming out of the People caused them to be stopt, and held a Council
 " of the Univerfitie of *St. John*.

“ Forasmuch also as the 4th. Article of the aforesaid Patent doth
 “ grant in plain terms, together with the free exercise of the Religion
 “ in general without any limitation, liberty of Conscience within all
 “ the places that are comprehended in the former Concessions, which
 “ ought not to be restrained nor extended further, we leave it to your
 “ Excellency to consider, whether contrary to this Article & the conti-
 “ nual exercise of Religion, they can deny in the said places (as they
 “ do) Liberty of Conscience to strangers and others that would im-
 “ brace our Religion; and whether they can, contrary to all custome,
 “ give a new interpretation to the Patents (*viz*) that they are one-
 “ ly to be understood of those that are born Reformed? But let your
 “ Excellency chiefly consider, that although according to that which
 “ hath been granted unto them, concerning the free exercise of their
 “ Religion in all the Concessions, they could without contradiction or
 “ opposition supply the want of the Ministers born in the Countrey,
 “ by receiving others from the neighbouring places, in such sort that
 “ they have had no need to ask any such permission either of his Roy-
 “ al Highness, or of his Ministers; and although the said Patent did
 “ no way speak against it, yet nevertheless this priviledge was of late
 “ not onely questioned and called an Usurpation and Abuse, but al-
 “ so some Moneths since, several Ministers that were sent unto them
 “ from the Synod of *Dauphine*, have been taken away from them and
 “ banished out of the Countrey: As also a Minister of the next Val-
 “ ley of *Cluson*, who had exercised the Holy Ministry there among
 “ them, for the space of about thirty years, and within the Domini-
 “ ons of his *Royal Highness*, together with one Mr. *Armand* a Physi-
 “ cian, hath been turned out and Banished, so that by this means
 “ many Churches and Congregations are deprived both of the Food
 “ of their Soul, and of comfort for their Bodies, although they were
 “ promised also, that if they humbly required such a permission, as they
 “ have done by five several petitions (wherein they used the
 “ most submissive and earnest expressions and most conformable to
 “ what was desired) it should be graciously granted unto them;
 “ Nevertheless we hear, that after many Repulses, they have onely
 “ given them leave for one year to enjoy the Ministry of some of those
 “ strangers; And among the rest they named one Mr. *Saurin*, who
 “ had retired himself into *France* a long time before, so that these
 “ poor people are still in new troubles, and consume themselves in
 “ charges greater then they can bear.

“ We must confess also, that we thought as the inhabitants of the
 “ Valleys also did, considering the 6th. Article, that the rest of the
 “ debts that had been remitted unto them from the year 1655. ought
 “ to be understood of all that was left unpaid, and not onely of the
 “ time that was remaining, but seeing that on the contrary, they have
 “ been compelled to pay the rest of the debts till the very time of the
 “ Treaties made at *Pignerol*, notwithstanding many humble addresses
 “ made to the Court in that behalf, which were not considered, we
 “ hope together with them, that through the Intercession of your

Excellency

“ Excellency they shall receive a Reciprocal promise for the year
 “ 1659. of a consideration, or re-imbursment, for what may have been
 “ paid. And although those that dwell on the other side of the Ri-
 “ ver *Pelice*, excepting some few, have at last condescended unto that,
 “ viz, to receive according to the Patents the Tax and the price of
 “ their estate, nevertheless they have almost been all forced to lose
 “ a considerable part, and are deprived thereby of all hopes and
 “ means of buying other estates within the places allowed unto them.

“ In the mean time, the *Roman Catholicks* are forbidden to sell to
 “ the Reformed, either Lands, or Houses, or to farm them unto them,
 “ even within the limits where they are allowed to dwell; which is
 “ both contrary to the custome which hath been practised hitherto,
 “ and to the Patent, which doth not deny them the buying of any
 “ Lands or Inheritances out of the places permitted.

“ We forbear the mentioning of many other grievances and trou-
 “ bles which they suffer, without being able to get any relief by law
 “ or otherwise, as the taking away of their Church-yards in some
 “ places, and the cunning devices which have been used to deprive
 “ them of their unmoveable goods, now of this house, now of that
 “ piece of ground, anon of another, and the like, especially in St.
 “ *John* and *La Tour*, besides many Revilings and Ignominious Re-
 “ proaches which are cast upon them, which would be too long and
 “ too tedious to relate, but are without question already well known
 “ to your Excellency; all which things seem to be done to no other
 “ end, but by little and little wholly to deprive those poor people at
 “ last of the freedom both of their Souls and Bodies, because they
 “ cannot remedy themselves by any Court of Justice, in the admini-
 “ stration whereof they have so little hope that things shall be carri-
 “ ed without favouring of parties, that on the contrary they have
 “ cause to bemoan themselves, that under colour of Justice they are
 “ too often exposed to many intolerable injuries.

“ Now inasmuch as the above-mentioned things have so palpably,
 “ contrary to our expectation, hapned to our friends and associates
 “ of the Religion, they touch our hearts so much the more; in regard
 “ we were present in the name of our Lords and Superiors, at the a-
 “ foresaid Treaty, and because we are also in some measure Interes-
 “ sed therein: nevertheless we neither will nor can imagine that his
 “ Royal Highness, or his Ministers, would seek the ruine of their
 “ most faithfull and most obedient Subjects, but that they intend ra-
 “ ther, that with the foresaid Patent, the Royal word shall be ob-
 “ served exactly, and that by vertue thereof, those poor oppressed
 “ people shall be maintained under the Protection and Royal assu-
 “ rance, as they have been formerly, and shall be hereafter effectual-
 “ ly defended thereby, against all their adversaries (who maliciously
 “ endeavour to wrest the true meaning of the Patents) that so they
 “ may at last feel the true effects of his natural Clemency.

“ Wherefore we are so much the rather encouraged humbly and
 “ affectionately to supplicate (as we do at this time) your Excellency,
 “ That

" That in consideration of what hath been transacted and concluded
 " at *Pignerol*, by your efficacious mediation, for the good of those
 " people, our associates in the Religion, and that for your own In-
 " terest and Honours sake, and because of the praise and glory that
 " will redound thereby, and in answer to the great hopes that you
 " have so often given us on that behalf, and in consideration of our
 " affection and private friendship, your Excellency will be pleased to
 " take once more upon you the care of those poor people of the Val-
 " leys, and to procure unto them from his Royal Highness that which
 " is indeed true, sincere and unquestionable sense and meaning
 " of the Patent for the time to come, and a more full and absolute
 " observation of the same for the future, and to recommend them un-
 " to him effectually, not doubting but by your Excellencies efficaci-
 " ous interposition, some good may be obtained for the relief of
 " those people; for which favour, your Excellency will greatly ob-
 " lige, not onely the aforesaid people of the Valleys, but our selves al-
 " so, who will repute it as done to our own selves; assuring you,
 " that if we can requite the good Offices received of your Excellency,
 " we shall shew our selves always very ready and prone unto it, Bese-
 " ching the most High, that he will be pleased to preserve your Excel-
 " lency and us in continual prosperity.

" Given in the name of us all, and signed with the Seal of the
 " most noble, and most prudent Mr. *Solomon Hirtzel*, Senator and Pro-
 " consul of *Zurick*, our most Honoured *Colleague* in the Ambassie, the
 " 30. Day of *November*, 1657.

" To his Excellency the Lord de
 " Servient.

" Item

" To his Excellency, the Lord
 " Count Truchi.

As also

To his Excellency the Lord Ba-
 ron de Greisy.

" Your most humble and most affecti-
 " onate Servants, the Ambassa-
 " dors of all the Evangelical
 " Cantons of Switzerland, viz,
 " of *Zurick*, *Berne*, *Glaris*, *Basse*,
 " *Schaffhufen*, *Appenzel*, who
 " were sent in the year 1655, to
 " his Royal Highness of *Savoy*.

" Some Moneths after this, his Highness the Lord Protector of
 " *England*, having received Intelligence of all proceedings,
 " wrote to the King of *France* and his Ambassador there, as
 " also to the *Evangelical Cantons* on the poor peoples behalf,
 " and that in very pathetick terms, as followeth.

Copy of a Letter from His Highness the Lord Protector of England, &c. to the Lord Lockhart His Ambassadors Ordinary, at the French Court, in favour of the poor Protestants of the Valleys of Piemont,
26 of May, 1658.

An Authentick Copy of the true Original whereof, was communicated to the Author by the right Honourable Mr. Secretary Thurloe.

THe continual troubles and vexations of the poor People of Piemont professing the Reformed Religion, and that after so many serious instances of yours in the Court of France on their behalf, and after such hearty recommendations of their most deplorable condition to His Majesty in Our name, who also has been pleased upon all such occasions to express very deep resentments of their miseries, and to give Us no small hopes of interposing his power and interest with the Duke of Savoy, for the accommodating of those affairs, and for the restoring those poor distressed creatures to their ancient priviledges and habitations, are matter of so much grief to Us, and lye so near Our heart, that notwithstanding we are abundantly satisfied with those many signal marks you have always hitherto given of your truly Christian zeal and tenderness on their regard, yet the present conjuncture of their affairs, and the misery that is daily added to their affliction, begetting in Us fresh arguments of pitie towards them, not onely as men, but as the poor distressed members of Christ, do really move Us at present to recommend their sad condition to your special care, desiring you to redouble your instances with the King, in such pathetic and affectionate expressions, as may be in some measure suitable to the greatness of their present sufferings and grievances, which (the truth is) are almost inexpressible. For, so restless and un placable is the malice and fury of their Popish adversaries, that, as though they esteemed it but a light matter to have formerly shed the innocent blood of so many hundreds of souls, to have burned their houses, to have razed their Churches, to have plundered their goods, and to have driven out the inhabitants beyond the River Pelice, out of those their ancient possessions which they had quietly enjoyed for so many ages and generations together, they are now resolved to fill their cup of Affliction up to the brim, and to heat the Furnace yet seven times hotter then before. Amongst other things,

1 First, they forcibly prohibit all manner of publick Exercises at San Giovanni, which notwithstanding the Inhabitants have enjoyed time out
of

of minde, and in case they yeild not ready obedience to such most unrighteous Orders, they are immediately summoned before their Courts of Justice, and there proceeded against in a most severe and rigorous manner, and in sum, threatened to be wholly destroyed and exterminated.

2 And forasmuch as in the said Valleys, there are not found among the Natives men fitly qualified, and of abilities for Ministerial functions, to supply so much as one half of their Churches, and upon this account they are necessitated to entertain some out of France and Geneva, which are the Duke of Savoy's Friends and Allies; Their Popish Enemies take hold of this advantage, and make use of this stratagem, namely to banish and drive out the Shepherds of the flocks, that so the Wolves may the better come in, and devour the Sheep.

3 To this We may add their strict prohibition of all Physicians and Chirurgions of the Reformed Religion to inhabit in the Valleys, and thus they attempt not onely to starve their souls for want of spiritual food and nourishment, but to destroy their bodies likewise for want of those outward conveniences and helps, which God has allowed to all mankind.

4 And as a Supplement to the 3 former grievances, those of the Reformed Religion are prohibited all manner of commerce and trade with their Popish Neighbours, that so they may not be able to subsist and maintain their Families, and if they offend herein in the least, they are immediately apprehended as Rebels.

5 Moreover, to give the world a clear testimony what their main design in all these oppressions is, they have issued out Orders whereby to force the poor Protestants to sell their Lands and houses to their Popish neighbours, whereas the Papists are prohibited upon pain of Excommunication to sell any immovable to the Protestants.

6 Besides, the Court of Savoy have rebuilt the Fort of la Torre, contrary to the formal and express promise made by them to the Ambassadour of the Evangelical Cantons. Where they have also placed Commanders, who commit the Lord knows how many excesses and outrages in all the neighbouring parts, without being ever call'd to question, or compelled to make restitution for the same.

7 If by chance any murder be committed in the Valleys (as is too too often practis'd) whereof the Authors are not discovered, the poor Protestants are immediately accused as guilty thereof, to render them more odious to their neighbours.

8 There are sent lately into the Valleys several Troops of Horse and Companies of Foot, to take up fresh Quarters in all those parts, as is pretended, which hath caused the poor People out of fear of a massacre, with great expence and difficulty, to send their wives, and little ones, with all that were feeble or sick amongst them into the Valley of Perosa under the King of France his Dominions.

These are in short the principal Grievances, and this is the present state and condition of those poor people even at this very day, whereof you are to use your utmost endeavours to make His Majesty througely sensible, and to persuade him to give speedy and effectual Orders to His Ambassadour, who resides in the Dukes Court, to act vigorously in their behalf. Our Letter
which

which you shall present his Maj. for this end and purpose, contains in it several reasons, which we hope will move his heart to the performance of this charitable and mercifull work. And we desire you to second and animate the same with your most earnest solicitations, representing unto him how much His own Interest and Honour is concerned in the making good that Accord of Hen. 4. His Royal Predecessor, with the Ancestors of those very people in the year 1592, by the Connestable of Lesdiguieres, which Accord is registred in the Parliament of Dauphine, and whereof you have an Authentick Copy in your own hands, whereby the Kings of France oblige themselves and their successors to maintain and preserve their ancient Priviledges and Concessions. Besides that, the gaining to himself the hearts of that people by so gracious and remarkable a Protection and Deliverance, might be of no little use another day in relation to Pignerolio and the adjacent places under his Dominions.

One of the most effectual remedies which we conceive the fittest to be applied at present, is, that the King of France would be pleased to make an exchange with the Duke of Savoy for those Valleys, resigning over to him some other parts of His Dominions in lieu thereof, as in the Reign of Hen. 4. the Marquitate of Saluces was exchanged with the Duke for La Bresse, which certainly could not but be of great advantage to his Majesty, as well for the safety of Pignerolio, as for the opening a passage for His Forces into Italy, which if under the Dominion and in the hands of so powerfull a Prince, joynd with the natural strength of those places by reason of their situation, must needs be rendred impregnable.

By what We have already said, you see Our Intentions, and therefore We leave all other particulars to your special care and conduct, and rest,

26 May, 1658.

OLIVER P.

A Let-



A Letter from His Highness *the Lord Protector of England, &c.*
To the King of *France*, the 26 of *May*,
1658.

An Authentick Copie of the true Original whereof, was Com-
municated to the Author, by the Right Honourable Mr.
Secretary Thurloe.

Most Serene and most Potent
King,

YOUR Majesty may remember, that at the time when the Treaty began, about the renewing of the Alliance between Us (which now happily it was entred upon, the many advantages of both Nations, and the many inconveniences thence arising to Our common Enemies, do sufficiently testify) there fell out that miserable Massacre of the People of the Valleys, whose Cause being on every side deserted and afflicted, We with utmost affection and compassion recommended to your Clemency and protection. We do not think, that your Majesty hath of your self been wanting in any office of so much piety and humanity, to make use either of that authority or interest whereby you ought to prevail with the Duke of Savoy; As for our part, We and many other Princes and States, have not failed to interpose by Embassies, Letters, and Intreaties. At length, after a most inhumane slaughter of persons of both Sexes, and of every age, a Peace was concluded, or rather a more concealed course of hostility, induced under the name of Peace. The conditions of Peace were agreed on in your Town of Pignerol; hard ones

Serenissime, Potentissimeque
Rex,

Meminisse potest Majestas vestra quo tempore inter nos de renovando fœdere agebatur, quod optimis auspiciis initum multa utriusque populi commoda, multa hostium communium exinde mala testantur, accidisse miseram illam Convallensium occisionem; quorum causam undique desertam atque afflictam vestrae misericordiae atque tutela summo cum ardore animi ac miseratione commendavimus. Nec defuisse per se arbitramur Majestatem vestram officio tam pio, immo verò tam humano pro ea qua apud Ducem Sabaudiae valere debuit, vel auctoritate, vel gratia: nos certè alique multi Principes ac civitates, legationibus, literis, precibus interpositis, non defuimus. Post cruentissimam utriusque sexus, omnis ætatis trucidationem, pax tandem data est, vel potius, induc̄ta pacis nomine hostilitas quadam pectior: conditiones pacis vestro in oppido Pinarolii sunt latae; dura quidem illae;

sed

sed quibus miseri atque inopes, dira omnia atque immania perpessi facile acquiescerent, modo iis, dura & iniqua ut sint flaretur, non statur sed enim earum quoque singularum falsâ interpretatione variisque diverticulis fides eluditur ac violatur; antiquis sedibus multi deiciuntur, religio patria multis interdicitur, tributa nova exiguntur, arx nova cervicibus imponitur, unde milites crebro erumpentes obvios quosque vel diripiunt vel trucidant: ad hæc nuper nova copia clanculum contra eos parantur; quique inter eos Romanam religionem colunt, migrare ad tempus jubentur; ut omnia nunc rursus videantur ad illorum internecionem miserrimorum spectare, quos illa prior laniena reliquos fecit. Quod ego Majestatem vestram obsecro atque obtestor, fieri ne siverit: nec tantum seviendi licentiam, non dico Principi cuiquam (neque enim in ullum Principem, multo minus in ætatem illius Principis teneram, aut in muliebrem matris animum tanta sevitia cadere potest) sed sacerrimis illis sicariis ne permisit; qui cum Christi Servatoris nostri servos atque imitatores sese profiteantur, qui venit in hunc mundum ut peccatores servaret, ejus mitissimo nomine atque institutis ad innocentium crudelissimas cedes abutuntur: eripiat Majestas vestra, quæ potest, quæque in tanto fastigio digna est posse, tot supplices suos homicidarum ex manibus, qui cruore nuper ebrii, sanguinem rursus sitiunt, suæque invidiam crudelitatis in Principes derivare consultiissimum sibi ducunt.

indeed, but such as those poor People, that have endured all manner of outrages and cruelties, would readily acquiesce in, though hard and unjust, if so be that they were observed; but they are not observed; for by a false interpretation of each of them, and by several shifts, the true meaning is eluded, and faith violated; many are cast out of their ancient possessions, many are prohibited the exercise of their Religion, new payments are exacted, a new Fort is erected to yoke them, out of which the Soldiers oftentimes breaking forth, do either plunder or kill all that they meet; moreover, new forces are of late privately prepared against them; and those who profess among them the Roman Religion, are bidden to withdraw for a time; so that all things now again seem to look toward the slaughtering of those most miserable creatures, who were left alive in the former butchery. Which thing I entreat and beseech your Majesty you will not suffer to be done; nor permit, I do not say any Prince, (for so great a cruelty cannot enter into the heart of any Prince, much less befall the tender age of that Prince, or the mind of his Mother) but those most salvage murderers, to use so great a licence of outrageous tyranny; who while they profess themselves the servants and followers of Christ our Saviour, who came into the world to save sinners, do abuse his most mercifull name and meek precepts, to the most cruel massacings of innocent persons. O that your Majesty, who are able, and, being advanced to so great dignity, are worthy to be able, would rescue so many your poor Petitioners out of the hands of bloody men, who, having been lately drunk with Blood, do thirst after it again, and count it their greatest craft to derive the envie of their cruelty upon Princes

them-

themselves: But let not your Majesty suffer the Borders of your Kingdome to be defiled by that cruelty. Remember, that those very people yielded themselves under the protection of King *Henry* your Grandfather, a great friend of the Protestants, when the Duke of *Lediguieres*, passing through those places, where the most convenient passage is into Italy, pursued his victory against the Duke of *Savoy*, who was then retreated beyond the Alps. The instrument of that their yielding or submission remaineth to this day among the publick Records of your Realm, wherein it is among other things excepted and Provided, That the People of the Valleys should not be rendred up to any in time to come, but upon the same conditions as they were received into the protection of your Majesties victorious Grandfather. The same protection they now implore, and humbly beg of his Grandchilde; Their earnest desire is, that in some way of exchange, if it can be effected, they may become your subjects, rather then remain his under whom they now are. If that may not be, then that they may obtain patronage, compassion and refuge from you. There are also reasons of State which may perswade your Majesty not to cast off the people of the Valleys; but I would not have so great a King be moved by any other reasons for relief of men in so great calamity, than by the obligation of Faith given by your Ancestors, as also by your own pietie, and the innate bounty and greatness of your Royal minde. So the honour and renown of this so glorious an Act, will be entirely your own; and thereby your Majesty may expect to finde as long as you live, prosperitie and Blessings from the Father of Mercies himself, and from his Son *Christ* the King,

Vestra verò *Majestas* regni sui fines ista crudelitate fœdari ne patiatur. Meminerit hos ipsos avi sui *Henrici* Protestantibus amicissimi dedititos fuisse, cum *Diguierius* per ea loca, quæ etiam commodissimus in *Italiam* transitus est, *Sabaudum* trans *Alpes* cedentem victor est infecutus: deditiois illius instrumentum in actis regni vestri publicis etiamnum extat; in quo exceptum atque cautum inter alia est, ne cui postea *Convallenses* traderentur, nisi iisdem conditionibus quibus eos *Majestatis* vestra avus invictissimus in fidem recepit. Hanc fidem nunc implorant, avitam à nepote supplices requirunt: vestri esse quàm cuius nunc sune, vel permutazione aliqua, si fieri possit, malint atque optarint; id si non licet, patrocínio saltem miseratione atque perfugio. Sunt & rationes regni quæ hortari possint ut *Majestas* vestra *Convallenses* ne rejiciat; sed nolim aliis rationibus ad defensionem calamitosorum quàm fide à majoribus data, pietate, regiæque animi benignitate ac magnitudine tantum regem permoveri. Ita pulcherrimi facti laus atque gloria illibata atque integra vestra erit, & ipsum *Patrem* misericordie ejusque filium *Christum Regem*, *Majestas* vestra, cuius nomen atque doctrinam ab

immanitate nefaria vindicaveris, eo magis faventem sibi atque propitium per omnem vitam experietur. Westmonasterio ex Aula nostra Maii die 26. Anno Domini 1658.

whose name and doctrine you shall vindicate from detestable villanie. Given at Our Court at Westminster, May 26, 1658.



A Letter from His Highness the Lord Protector of England, &c.
To the Evangelical Cantons of Switzerland 26 of May,
1658.

An Authentick Copie of the true Original whereof, was Communicated to the Author, by the Right Honourable Mr.
Secretary Thurloe.

Illustres atque Amplissimi Domini,

DE Convallensibus Vicinis vestris afflictissimis, quàm sunt à Principe suo gravia & intoleranda religionis causa passi, tum propter ipsam rerum atrocitatem horret prope animus recordari, tum ad vos ea scribere, quibus notiora multo sunt, supervacuum duximus. Exempla etiam literarum vidimus quas legati vestri, pacis jamdudum Pinaroliæ hortatores atque testes, ad Allabrogum Ducem illiusque Taurinensis consilii Præsidentem scripserunt; in quibus ruptas esse omnes pacis conditiones, illisque miseri fraudi potius quàm securitati fuisse, singulatim ostendunt atque evincunt. Quarum violationem ab ipsa statim pace data in hunc usque diem continuatam, & indices graviorem, nisi aquo animo patiuntur, nisi se conculcandos planè & pessum dandos prosternunt at-

Most Illustrious and most Magnificent Lords,

CONCERNING your poor distressed Neighbors of the Valleys, how grievous and intolerable things they have suffered from their Prince upon the Account of Religion, as we are even astonished, by reason of the monstrous cruelty, when we call them to minde, so we thought it needless to write them unto you, to whom they are better known. We have seen Copies of the Letters which your Ambassadors, who were persuaders and witnesses of the Peace lately made at Pignerol, wrote to the Duke of Savoy and the President of His Council at Turin, wherein they particularly manifest and evince, that all the Articles of Peace have been broken, and that they have been made use of for the deceiving, rather than the securing of those miserable people. And unless they will patiently bear that violation of Articles, which hath been continued immediately from the time of concluding that Peace to this present, and which

which groweth more grievous every day; unless also they will basely submit and give up themselves to be plainly troden under foot and utterly undone, the same calamity hangs over their heads, and the like massacre as that which wasted & afflicted them with their wives and children in so miserable a maner about three yeers ago, and if they should undergo the like again, it would quite root them out. What then can those poor distressed creatures do? who have hitherto had no way open for petitioning, or breathing, or any certain refuge; They have to do with wilde Beasts or with Furies, in whom the remembrance of former slaughters hath wrought no repentance, or compassion towards their own Countrymen, no sense of humanity, or a being satisfied with blood-shed. These things are, in plain terms, not to be endured, whether we regard the safety of our Brethren of the Valleys, who have been most ancient Professors of the Orthodox faith, or of Religion it self. As for our part, who are remote in place at too great a distance, what ever was in Our power We have heartily both performed, and shall not cease to perform; but as for you, who are very near, not onely to the miseries and out-cries of Our Brethren, but also to the fury of the same Enemies; for the sake of God consider, and that speedily, what it concerns you to do at this time; consult your own prudence, piety, yea and your fortitude, what help, what relief you can and ought to extend to your Neighbours and Brethren, who otherwise are ready to perish. It is the same cause of Religion, for which the same Enemies would have you also destroyed, yea, for which at the same time they would have destroyed you in the fore-going year, during the Civil War among

que abjiciunt religione etiam ejurata, impendet eadem calamitas, eadem strages, quae ipsos cum conjugibus ac liberis tertio ab hinc anno sic miserabilem in modum attrivit atque afflixit, & subeunda iterum si est, funditus eradicabit, Quid agant miseri? quibus nulla deprecatio, nulla respiratio, nullum adbuccertum perfugium patuit; res est cum feris aut cum furiis, quibus priorum cadum recordatio nullam penitentiam, aut suorum civium miserationem, nullum sensum humanitatis aut fundendi sanguinis satietatem attulit. Haec ferenda planè non sunt, sive fratres nostros Cornwallenses Orthodoxae religionis cultores antiquissimos, sive ipsam Religionem salvam volumus. Et nos quidem locorum intervallo plus nimio disjuncti, quod opis aut facultatis nostrae fuit & praestitimus ex animo, & prestare non desinemus. Vos qui non modo fratrum cruciatibus ac penè clamoribus, verum etiam eorundem furori hostium proximi estis, prospicite per Deum immortalem, idque mature, quid vestrarum nunc partium sit; quid auxilii, quid praesidii vicinis ac fratribus alioqui mox perituris ferre possitis ac debeatis, prudentiam vestram ac pietatem, fortitudinem etiam vestram consulite. Causa cerè eadem est, religio, cur iidem hostes vos quoque perditos velint, immo cur eodem tempore, eodem superiore anno fœderatorum vestrorum intestino Marte perditos volue-

*rint. Vestra duntaxat in manu, post o-
pem Divinam videtur esse, ne purioris
ipsa stirps religionis vetustissima in illis
priscorum fidelium reliquiis excindatur:
quorum salutem in extremum jam dis-
crimen adductam si negligitis, videte ne
vosmetipsum paulo post proxima vices
urgeant. Hæc dum fraternè ac liberè
hortamur, ipsi interea non languescimus:
quod solum nobis conceditur tam longin-
quis, cum ad procurandam periclitantium
incolumitatem, tum ad sublevandam e-
gentium inopiam, omnem operam nostram
& contulimus & conferemus. Deus det
utrisque nobis eam domi tranquillitatem
ac pacem, eum rerum ac temporum sta-
tum, ut omnes nostras opes atque vires,
omne studium ad defendendum Ecclesi-
am suam contra hostium suorum furorem
ac rabiem convertere possimus.*

*Westmonasterio ex Aula nostra Maii
die 26. Anno Dom. 1658.*

your Confederates. Next after the help of God, it seems to be onely in your power to provide, that the most ancient stock of the more pure Religion may not be destroyed in those remains of its old faithful Professors, whose safety being now reduced to the extremity of hazard if ye neglect, take heed that the next lot do not shortly befall your selves. While We are thus exhorting you in this brotherly and free manner, We in the mean time do not faint or wax weary; but that only which We are able to do, living so far off, We have done; We have contributed Our utmost endeavour, and still shall, both for procuring the safety, and relieving the necessities of them that are in danger and want. God give to both of Us such tranquillity and peace at home, and so prosperous a state of affairs and opportunities, that We may employ all Our power and strength, and all Our endeavours, for the defence of his Church, against the fury and rage of their Enemies.

Given at Our Court at Westminster, the 26 day of May, Anno Dom. 1658.

What effects this *His Highness* Mediation, and these His most pathetick Letters will hereafter produce, is the earnest expectation of all the friends of those poor afflicted people; And it is to be hoped, that they may in some measure answer those good ends for which they were intended, although the following Letter lately written by the *Duke* to the *Evangelical Cantons*, gives but very small hopes, that there is as yet much good intended for them.

A Letter of His Royal Highness the Duke of Savoy to the
Evangelical Cantons of Switzerland, Turin the 9 of
May, 1655.

Magnifiques Seigneurs, Tres chers & speciaux Amiz, Alliez, & Confederez. Ceux qui vous ont donné advis que nos sujets de la Religion Pret. Reform. n'avoient pû obtenir l'exécution des Patentes que nous leur accordames en l'année 1655, vous ont informé contre la verité, &c.

Most Magnificent Lords, Most dear and special Friends, Allies, and Confederates;

Those who have given you advice that Our Subjects of the Pretended Reformed Religion could not obtain the execution of that Patent which we accorded to them in the year 1655, have informed you contrary to the truth, forasmuch as we have not failed them in one title, but have observed all things whatsoever We then granted to them, although We were not at all obliged thereto, since they on their part have so much failed, and do still continue even to this time that their failing, and infraction of many of the Articles of the said Patent, as you may see by the Answer that the President Truchi makes to those your Deputies, who came into Piemont the same year. By which you may also know the reason why We delayed this Our Answer. In the same, you may take notice of the enormous crimes of those of the said Valleys, together with the false and injurious calumnies they make use of, and in summe, of their formal Rebellion and disobedience. And yet notwithstanding, all this has not been able to move us so far as to deprive them of the effects of Our Clemency, nor to inflict on them that chastisement which they have deserved. In which Our patience is beyond all belief, since that they, knowing how deeply they had provoked Us, did believe that We ought to take up Arms for the reducing them to that obedience they owe to Us, and so took up Arms themselves first, and knowing likewise how fruitless this resistance was like to be, sent their moveables and their families out of the Country, there being on Our side neither Souldier nor Peasant who had any Order so much as to approach the Valleys, nor indeed was there any other token of our displeasure that they could take notice of, except it were, the gentle prosecution (and that by the way of ordinary Justice) of the assassinator and high Treason, committed by those of La Torre, in the murder of their Judge or chief Magistrat, as he was actually in the exercises of the functions of Civil Judicature, as also of their other crimes and disobedience. What We now tell you, is so publickly known to all those forraign Ministers

Ministers who reside in Our Court, that it would not be at all necessary to add, that even they themselves could not in the least doubt thereof. And hereupon (We revoking no Order, nor recalling any of Our Troops, nor doing any other thing of that nature, then letting them know of themselves the groundless foundation of their fear, as to any thing on Our parts, which notwithstanding had been just and righteous, in respect of the conscience of their crimes) they have brought back their Families and household-stuff above a Month since, into their houses, where no person has at all molested them, save one-ly as is above specified.

By this now you see what has been Our carriage, and also what has been that of Our subjects, and the truth is, we have been extremely surprized to see, that you should be thus enclined to abet and own their unrighteous cause against Our just cause, and instead of acknowledging Our great goodness towards them, to receive their calumnious complaints against Us, as if they were founded upon solid reasons. In the mean time, you have never taken the least notice in the world of those complaints which We made to you of the infractions and disobedience of those our subjects of the Valleys, and though We entreated and requested you to write unto them, and to exhort them to observe the Patent of 1655, yet you have never done it in the least, although the Sieur Salomon Hirtzel the chief of your Deputies promised the Baron of Greisy in his Letter of the 20th of September 1656, to do the same. Besides all this, you never disposed your selves as good friends and Confederates, to give Us any satisfaction in the world for those Libels printed in your Cities, which are stufft with an infinite number of ignominious lies invented against Us. All these things have lien very near unto us, and it much grieves us to see, that you correspond not with what We have done for you, as often as occasion has presented it self; For, you know very well, that when your subjects took up Arms against you, We had no manner of communication in the world with them, much less did We assist them by recommendations, by Counsels, or by pecuniary supplies; Nay, we refused so much as to hearken to those Reasons which your subjects alledged against your Government, But even then when you had your sword drawn against the Catholick Cantons touching matters of Religion, We employed Our selves, and that successfull, by the mediation of Our Ambassador, for the restoring of Peace and tranquillity in your Country. This is that which We entreat you to reflect on, hoping that in the end you will give Us cause to say, that We are satisfied with the evidences of your Amity and good correspondence. And upon this ground we pray God,

Most Magnificent Lords, most dear and special Friends, Allies, and Confederates, that he will keep you in his holy safeguard and protection.

From Turin 9 May,
1658.

Your very good Friend, Ally, and
Confederate,

The Duke of Savoy,
King of Cyprus,
C. EMANUEL.

There

There were also some other Letters written to the *Switzer Ambassadors* from the *Court of Savoy* to the same purpose, but I forbear here to insert them, it being high time to put a period to this discourse. The truth is, I have been something more tedious, as hoping to have closed all with the happy tidings of their Deliverance, after so many hundred years of *Egyptian bondage*. But it's my unhappiness that I am forced to leave them where I found them, *among the Potsherds, with sack-cloth and ashes spread under them*, and lifting up their voice with weeping, in the words of *Job*, when he was in the depth of his misery and anguish; *Have pity on us, have pity on us, O ye our friends, for the hand of God hath touched us. To this very hour they hunger and thirst, and are naked, and buffeted, and have no certain dwelling place, 1 Cor. 4. 11.* To this very day, they labor under most *heavy burthens* which are laid upon their shoulders by those rigid *Taskmasters* of the *Church of Rome*. To this very day the enemies of the Truth *plough and make long furrows upon the backs* of those poor creatures, By forbidding them all manner of traffick or commerce for their sustenance; By robbing them of their goods and Estates; By driving them in a most savage maner from their ancient houses and habitations, and forcing them to *sell their birth-right for a mess of pottage*; By banishing their Ministers, who are *the shepherds of the flocks*, that so the *wolves* may the better come in, and *devour the sheep*; By ravishing their young women and maidens; yea by murdering many innocent souls, as they pass along the high-ways about their private occasions; By cruel mockings and revilings; By continual menacings and threats of another *Massacre*, if possible, seven-fold more bloody then the former: What shall I say? Those very Valleys where they inhabit at this day, are by the indefatigable industry of their Popish adversaries made no other then a prison or dungeon, to which the Fort of *La Torre* serves as a door, where they may let in (when they please) a troop of murderers, utterly to destroy and exterminate those poor silly wretches. To all this I must add, that notwithstanding all those large supplies, which have been hitherto sent them, either from *England* or Foreign States, yet so great is the number of those hungry creatures, and so grievous are the oppressions of their Popish enemies, who lay in wait to bereave them of whatsoever is given them, and snatch at every morsel of meat that goes into their mouths, that verily, some of them are at this very day ready ever and anon to eat their own flesh for want of bread. *The tongue of the suckling is ready to cleave to the roof of his mouth, and the young children ask bread, and no man gives it unto them: And in many places the young and the old lye on the ground in the streets.*

In sum, *Cura leves loquuntur, ingentes sument.* Senec. Trag. in Hippolyt.

Their miseries are more sad and grievous then words can express; and they are in a maner dying, while they yet live: *No grapes in their vineyards: No cattle in their fields: No herds in their stals: No corn in their garner: No meal in their barrel: No oyl in their cruse:* The stock which was gathered for them by the good people of this and other

Nations

Nations wasting apace, and when that is once spent, they must inevitably perish, except God who *turns the hearts of Princes as the Rivers of water*, be graciously pleased to encline the heart of their Sovereign Prince to take pity on his poor, harmless, and faithfull subjects; who are so far from any thoughts of *Rebellion* or disobedience (as some would fain force both Him and his *Royal Mother* to believe) that could they but have any assurance of enjoying the freedom of their consciences in peace and quietness, they would be the first who would sacrifice their lives and fortunes, for the good and preservation of their *Royal Highnesses*. To whom I shall give this my last and final farewell, in no other language then what *Peter* sometimes used to the scattered Churches in *Pontus, Galatia, Cappadocia, Asia, and Bithynia*. *Blessed be the God and Father of our Lord Jesus Christ, which according to his abundant mercy hath begotten us again unto a lively hope by the Resurrection of Jesus Christ from the dead, to an inheritance incorruptible and undefiled, and that fadeth not away, reserved in heaven for you, who are kept by the power of God through faith unto salvation, ready to be revealed unto the last time; wherein ye greatly rejoyce, though now for a season (if need be) ye are in heaviness through manifold temptations; That the trial of your faith, being much more precious then of gold that perisheth, though it be tried with fire, might be found unto praise, and honour, and glory, at the appearing of Jesus Christ; to whom be glory for ever and ever. Amen.*

FINIS.

THE BAPTIST STANDARD BEARER, INC.

A non-profit, tax-exempt corporation
committed to the Publication & Preservation
of The Baptist Heritage.

SAMPLE TITLES FOR PUBLICATIONS AVAILABLE IN OUR VARIOUS SERIES:

THE BAPTIST *COMMENTARY* SERIES

Sample of authors/works in or near republication:

John Gill - *Exposition of the Old & New Testaments (9 & 18 Vol. Sets)*
(Volumes from the 18 vol. set can be purchased individually)

THE BAPTIST *FAITH* SERIES:

Sample of authors/works in or near republication:

Abraham Booth - *The Reign of Grace*
John Fawcett - *Christ Precious to Those That Believe*
John Gill - *A Complete Body of Doctrinal & Practical Divinity (2 Vols.)*

THE BAPTIST *HISTORY* SERIES:

Sample of authors/works in or near republication:

Thomas Armitage - *A History of the Baptists (2 Vols.)*
Isaac Backus - *History of the New England Baptists (2 Vols.)*
William Cathcart - *The Baptist Encyclopaedia (3 Vols.)*
J. M. Cramp - *Baptist History*

THE BAPTIST *DISTINCTIVES* SERIES:

Sample of authors/works in or near republication:

Abraham Booth - *Paedobaptism Examined (3 Vols.)*
Alexander Carson - *Ecclesiastical Polity of the New Testament Churches*
E. C. Dargan - *Ecclesiology: A Study of the Churches*
J. M. Frost - *Pedobaptism: Is It From Heaven?*
R. B. C. Howell - *The Evils of Infant Baptism*

THE *DISSENT & NONCONFORMITY* SERIES:

Sample of authors/works in or near republication:

Champlin Burrage - *The Early English Dissenters (2 Vols.)*
Albert H. Newman - *History of Anti-Pedobaptism*
Walter Wilson - *The History & Antiquities of the Dissenting Churches (4 Vols.)*

For a complete list of current authors/titles, visit our internet site at
www.standardbearer.com or write us at:



The Baptist Standard Bearer, Inc.

No. 1 Iron Oaks Drive • Paris, Arkansas 72855

Telephone: (501) 963-3831 Fax: (501) 963-8083

E-mail: baptist@arkansas.net

Internet: <http://www.standardbearer.com>

Specialists in Baptist Reprints and Rare Books

Thou hast given a *standard* to them that fear thee; that it may be displayed because of the truth. -- *Psalms 60:4*

The coalition of church and state (corpus Christianum) has continually had outspoken opponents since its inception in the 4th century under Constantine. All through the long medieval night of papal terror and up to the present day of accommodation and compromise, there has never been a time when the voice of dissent and nonconformity was not heard, protesting against established religion and coerced uniformity. The most prominent target of that protest has been the arrogant usurpation of Christ's Kingly Authority and Headship over His churches and the souls of men, whether that usurpation was Roman Catholic, Anglican, Lutheran, Presbyterian, or any other. As it has been, so shall it ever be. This enduring testimony of dissent, this genuine Christian nonconformity arises as the inevitable response of the Christian soul to the internal witness of the Spirit toward the truth and supreme authority of God's Word. Consequently, the origin, nature and history of Christ's churches can never be adequately discerned or explained apart from some grasp of the Biblical Truths advocated and defended throughout the history of genuine Christian Dissent and Nonconformity. As Dr. J. S. Whale, former Professor of Ecclesiastical History, Mansfield College, Oxford University and President of Cheshunt College, Cambridge University, said, "*Dissent, not only from the centralized absolutism of Rome, but also from the State establishments of Protestantism in the Old World is an historic fact of enduring influence. To account for the tradition of liberty in the 'free world' of today without reference to dissent would be to read modern history with one eye shut.*"

THE BAPTIST STANDARD BEARER, INC.

The Baptist Standard Bearer, Incorporated is a republication society organized in 1984, and is recognized as a nonprofit, tax-exempt charitable organization. It was founded for the primary purpose of republication and preservation of materials reflecting the Baptist heritage.

It is not affiliated with, or financially supported by any association, convention or particular denomination. It is financed by individual donations, foundation grants, bequeathed inheritances, annual society membership dues, but primarily by the sale of its own publications.

ISBN 1-57978-542-5



9 781579 785420