

“tenor of the Capitulations of the League, there have met in Rome, with due credentials,
 “in the presence of His Holiness our lord Pope Pius V,
 “on behalf of his Majesty the Catholic king,

“CARDINAL PACHECO

“DON LUIS DE REQUESENS, grand commander
 “of Castile, lieutenant-general of the
 “Armada of His Catholic Majesty.

“and DON JUAN DE ZUÑIGA, his brother,
 “ambassador of his Majesty at Rome,

“on behalf of the Signory of Venice

“Signr PAOLO TIEPOLO

“Signr GIOV. SORANZO,

“in order to consult and deliberate on matters pertaining to the war and enterprises for
 “this year, after having all together many times recognized the great debt by Christendom
 “and its princes to the almighty mercy of God through the most happy and miraculous
 “victory granted on the 7th October last past to the Christian armada against the Turkish,
 “so as to pursue the humiliation of the Enemy, all have agreed by the grace and help of
 “His divine goodness on the following resolutions:

“That the war and enterprises for this year should be carried out in those parts of the
 “Levant where it may be adjudged by the generals of the allied armada to be of most
 “injury to the Enemy, and greatest usefulness to Christianity and the allied princes: that
 “the armada of His Holiness should join that of his most Catholic Majesty in Messina
 “during the whole month of March, whence without loss of time they shall set out for the
 “Levant, and the armada of the Signory of Venice shall join them at Corfu. Number
 “of galleys specified in articles of League, 200: that towards the end of the month of June
 “there should be at Cape Otranto 11,000 infantry—1,000 from the Pope, 6,000 from the
 “Spanish king, 4,000 from the Venetians, to be set on board. . . .”

(The victualling was specified in great detail.)

But the great Pope died in May of the same year, 1572, and, though Gregory XIII and the Grand Duke of Tuscany

“signed articles on 23.7.1573 for the engagement of 12 galleys for the service of the League,”¹

in that year the Venetians once more deserted the pact to make peace with the Turks (*vide*, under Gregory XIII):

“his speech regarding the peace made with the Turk by the Signory of Venice in the
 “year 1573,”²

and the “Narrative concerning the Turks after the conclusion of peace with the Signory of Venice”:³ again the opportunity for a combined drive passed away, and Europe slipped back into disunity.

With the rise to influence of the Reformed party in France a league on another basis and for another aim occupied the following Popes—that of Peronne in 1576, which aspired to become international—and its successor of 1585, to save Catholicism in France under the leadership of the Guises. Philip II of Spain by the Treaty of Joinville promised his concurrence and a large subsidy. After 1584 Pope Gregory XIII (13.5.1573 to 10.4.1585) approved of this league: his successor, Sixtus V (24.4.1585 to 27.8.1590) took sides actively with the leaguers, and in a Bull of 9.9.1585 declared that the Prince de Condé had forfeited the succession

¹ Misc. Arm. II, 116, p. 186, Vat. Arch.

³ Fondo Pio, 235. *Relazioni del Gran Turco, 1554-1583*, p. 120, Vat. Arch.

² Vat. Lat. 12205, p. 256.