

1382. year, when in league with the Ban of Hungary.* The Sieneſe complained to Florence, but they ought to have applied to the Pope by whom he was now engaged.

XXVI.

DEEDS AND AFFAIRS OF HAWKWOOD IN THE KINGDOM OF NAPLES.

[*Chronicon siculum vaticanum* — *Diurnali* of the DUKE OF MONTELEONE in MURATORI [R. I. S.] — CAPPONI, *History of the Republic of Florence* — BONINCONTI, *Annali* — *Historical Archives for the Neapolitan provinces*, 12th year, extracts from the *Anjou Registers of the Chancellor's office* — D. M. MANNI, *Life of Hawkwood* in MURATORI [R. I. S.], v. II, Appendix — *Consulte e pratiche* of the Commune of Florence — SUMMONTE, *History of the city and kingdom of Naples* — MARCHIONNE STEFANI, *Chronicle*.]

October.

With a rapid march Hawkwood, accompanied by Carluccio Brancaccio and Andrea Carafa, arrived at Naples,** bringing a brief from Urban VI to the archbishops of Naples and Capua which presented *dilectum filium nobilem virum Joanni Agut militem Anglicanum*, as condottiere in the pay of the Church.

His intervention in the war seemed of such serious injury to the French Anjou party, that the Duke of Anjou,

* See Document XXXIII.

** In fact the Florentine chronicler Marchionne Stefani says that Hawkwood stayed in Rome some days, that the Pope gave signs of going to the crusade of Naples with him, or of returning to Corneto, for greater security from the Duke of Anjou: that then the Roman populace went to the house of "Messer Giovanni Acuto" and because he was taking away the Pope, they threatened him that if he did not go away at once, they would do him some injury. So on the 6th of November Sir John Hawkwood left Rome and went to Naples.

But the authority of the chronicler loses much of its value by treating of things which happened so far from his own sight, and it would seem wiser to believe rather the Neapolitan Diarist, the Duke of Monteleone, who determines the date and the company of Hawkwood on his arrival at Naples. This would exclude the possibility of his stay in Rome, and the hostility of the people there, which Stefani was willing to believe, as he was of the opposite opinion when the Council discussed the question of favouring the Pope and King Carlo, by giving the leave to Hawkwood.

without much heeding the subtle distinctions of Simone Peruzzi, wrote orders to France that reprisals should be made on the goods and persons of the numerous rich Florentine merchants in that Kingdom. 1382.

With his concurrence the army of King Carlo reached the number of 14,000 horse. The Duke of Anjou only had 7000, concentrated at Maddaloni, whence the superiority of the enemy, together with cold and hunger, compelled him to move into Apulia, losing on the road a good half of his forces.

It is to be supposed that in this retreat Hawkwood followed obstinately at the heels of the Anjou army, and made not a few prisoners of rank, for he afterwards boasted of being the creditor of Iacopo di Capri, Ugo di Sanseverino, and Antonio Carracciolo, for 1000 florins each; of two others for 500; seven more for 400 each; of twenty-one for 300; and finally four more for 200 florins each. The greater number of the debtors bore the most distinguished names of the Anjou faction, and were qualified as *militi* (knights). These circumstances, together with the round numbers attributed to each debtor, and the gradation of the sums in proportion to the importance of each, whether military, political, or economical, leave no doubt that taxes under the form of ransoms are treated of. December.

Hawkwood had granted liberty to the prisoners on receipt of promissory notes. When these fell due there was a deficiency of an aggregate sum of 10,900 florins; and he appealed to the King against his thirty-seven debtors, and in fact obtained from King Carlo a mandate to Donato d'Arezzo, judge of the Supreme Court, that the debtors should be constrained to pay. Decemb. 24.

Here then we see our Condottiere involved in the difficulties of the forum, and in the tedious delays of a law-suit. But for him Themis and Astraea showed themselves resolute and solicitous, thanks to the personal intervention

1382. of the sovereign. The jurisdiction of the civil causes did not pertain to the judge of the *Magna Curia* (Supreme Court), but the King's mandate gave Donato d'Arezzo the necessary competence and special jurisdiction. It was necessary to cite the debtors, but it was not possible to administer the summonses to all of them. The Neapolitan ushers could not reach Ugo Sanseverino who was out of the Kingdom, nor Iacopo da Capri, who was imprisoned at Nocera, nor Aserello da Capri among the rebels at Ischia, nor Andrea da Messina in the army of Louis of Anjou. Hawkwood again appealed to the King, who commanded the judges to cite them by public edict.

1383.
January 14.

Hawkwood succeeded in getting a great part of the 10,900 florins if not all, for the same year he sent his savings to Tuscany where he invested them in landed property, buying from Raimondo Tolomei of Siena a possession, composed of house, tower, and a palace, with several *poderi* (farms) in a place called *la Rocchetta* in the parish of Santa Maddalena, in the Commune of Poggibonsi near the river Elsa.

Although it is said "out of sight out of mind," Florence showed the same regard to him as if he had been near; it was discussed whether he should be called on to pay the property tax, and by common consent it was decided that if he were not a citizen he was exempt by right, but if they considered him a citizen (on account of his purchases), they should exempt him by favor.*

* Like the captain, the other Englishmen were always the mercenaries preferred by the Florentines. We find that on February 12th 1383 they engaged the constables John Berwick with 30 lances; John Beltoft with 65 lances, 3 fifiers and a trumpeter; and Johnny (Gianichino) Swin, Johnny Boutillier (Butler), and Ozochino (Hoskyn or Hodgekin?) Norton with 37 lances. On October 3rd 1384 John Gulion, John Cokum, Thomas Ball, and Richard Sticklet were engaged as constables with 100 lances and 4 trumpeters. Robin Corbeck, and Johnny Barry with 50 lances, John Liverpool with 10; and on the 6th of October, John Trickell with 100 lances, and 2 trumpeters.

The winter being over, the King wished to advance to meet the enemy, and left Naples with all the troops now increased to 16,000 horse and a great number of foot. After the Count Alberico of Barbiano, the commander in chief, the chroniclers give the first place amongst the foreign captains to Hawkwood who had the official title of *captain general of the Church*; but none of them had to fight in earnest. The King having arrived at Barletta sent the gauntlet of battle to the Duke of Anjou, who accepted the challenge; the two armies were displayed in battle array, but by the advice of Otho of Brunswick the King let prudence prevail, and it all ended in an insignificant skirmish of a few cavaliers.

1383.

April 4.

April 12.

There was a battle at Pietracatella instead, but it is not stated whether Hawkwood took part in it.

Moreover while in these troubled waters the Duke of Anjou was taken away by a natural death; and King Carlo, who had garrisoned Apulia, returned towards the capital. He employed his men-at-arms to keep his ally Pope Urban VI almost as a prisoner at Aversa, for five days, while he imposed his will on that Pontiff, who had thus unluckily arrived on the scene of action; he then re-entered Naples, and Hawkwood seeing that there was nothing conclusive to be done down there, again drew near to the beloved and fruitful Tuscany, accepting in his company two first-rate soldiers, the Italian Giovanni Azzo degli Ubaldini, and the Englishman Richard Romsey.

October 4.

Novemb. 10.

His first menaces were for the Sienese, who sent three ambassadors to him hoping to escape for 3000 or 5000 or at most 8000 florins,* but they had besides to resign themselves to giving him a year's pay, at the rate of 100 florins a month, and thank him into the bargain for

December 7.

Decemb. 12.

* See Document XLVII.

1382. his services.* The Florentines had paid him on account
 Septemb. 22. of the Pope, first 12,000 florins, then 8000, but the captain
 1383. asked for another ten thousand. At first they wished
 March 3. to refuse, but afterwards they thought better of it, and
 Decemb. 23. while they maintained that he could not demand any of
 the *King's money*,** they judged it wise to pay him, still
 on the Pope's account, provided that he should obtain ab-
 solution from the interdict which the Pontiff still kept su-
 spended over the Florentines since the war of the "Eight
 Saints," and that he should ensure Florence from injury
 by his Company.

1384. From all this it results that Hawkwood, serving King
 January 5. Carlo directly, and the Pope indirectly, was not content
 with holding out his right hand for the pay of the Church,
 but he extended also the left for the pay of the Kingdom.

January 28. King Carlo had ordered the immediate exaction of the
 new tax called the *tarì**** in the *Principato Citeriore* and
 in *Basilicata***** declaring it to be necessary for the pay
 of John Hawkwood's Company. We must suppose that as
 Hawkwood tried to make the Florentines pay him with the
King's money, the *tarì* of those two provinces was insuf-
 ficient, and in making up the accounts he remained credi-
 tor, so much so that in exchange for his credit the feudal
 village of Carinaro in Aversa and other properties in Capua
 and Naples were conceded to him.

In leaving the Kingdom, he left the administration of
 these rural lordships to his procurator the Sienese Recu-

* See Document XLVIII.

** What this *King's money* was is explained by Marchionne Stefani. It was a sum of 38,000 florins deposited with the Commune at Florence, by the Duchess of Durazzo, when she found herself in the enemy's power, with orders not to dispose of it in favor of any person, as long as she were not free and in safety, or dead. And therefore although King Carlo's ambassadors alleged new and different orders from the Duchess, the Commune would not infringe the primitive conditions of the deposit.

*** *Tarì* or *Tarena* was the name of a small Sicilian coin worth about fourpence. — (*Translator.*)

**** Two of the Neapolitan provinces. — (*Translator.*)

vido Lazzari; *Recupido!* — an ill-omened name for an agent! Nevertheless Lazzari showed himself zealous. Rumours having been circulated that Hawkwood had been murdered in Florence, these feudal estates were without delay assigned to three of the great functionaries of the Kingdom, viz: the *Almirante* (admiral) Giovanni Stendardo, and Giacomo Gaetano. The new lords soon hastened to disturb Lazzaro in possession, and he appealed to the Queen Margherita di Durazzo (King Carlo being deceased, his widow became regent for her son King Ladislao a minor), showing that his master was alive, and declaring him to be always ready for loyal service. The Queen accepted the petition, and ordered that Lazzari should be kept in possession.

1384.

1385.
January 4.

XXVII.

THE CATASTROPHE OF BERNABÒ VISCONTI.

[*Consulte e pratiche* of the Commune of Florence — *Sieneſe chronicle* in MURATORI [R. I. S.] — RICOTTI, *History of mercenary companies* — GIULINI, *Memorie di Milano* — SER NADDO DA MONTECATINI, *Fragments of a chronicle* — *Diary* of the ANONYMOUS FLORENTINE — OSIO, *Diplomatic documents*, taken from the Milanese Archives — *Annales mediolanenses* in MURATORI [R. I. S.]

The inquietude of the Perugians, on the reappearance of Hawkwood in central Italy, was very great; they invoked the good offices of Florence, and got the Signoria to deliberate on recommending them to his mercy by letter, or, if necessary, by means of an embassy. Nor was the intervention in vain. The Florentines had reason to send and thank him for *his doings towards the Perugians and to Assisi*. In growing older Hawkwood became somewhat more humane and tractable, as about the same time the Florentines dared to excuse themselves for being unable to disburse money, and to neglect to give an answer about some certain places which he had taken, and which he probably offered for sale.

1384.

May 18.

June 1st.