THE MAKERS OF MODERN ROME



POPE GREGORY

THE MAKERS

OF

MODERN ROME

IN FOUR BOOKS

I. HONOURABLE WOMEN NOT A FEW
II. THE POPES WHO MADE THE PAPACY
III. LO POPOLO: AND THE TRIBUNE OF THE PEOPLE

' IV. THE POPES WHO MADE THE CITY

BY

MRS. OLIPHANT

AUTHOR OF "THE MAKERS OF FLORENCE"

WITH ILLUSTRATIONS BY HENRY P. RIVIERE, A.R.W.S.
AND JOSEPH PENNELL

Londan

MACMILLAN AND CO.

AND NEW YORK

1895

The Right of Translation and Reproduction is Reserved

RICHARD CLAY AND SONS, LIMITED, LONDON AND BUNGAY.

V52CRW.J C5 2248

I INSCRIBE THIS BOOK WITH THE DEAR NAMES OF THOSE OF MINE WHO LIE UNDER THE WALLS OF ROME: AND OF HIM, THE LAST OF ALL, WHO WAS BORN IN THAT SAD CITY: ALL NOW AWAITING ME, AS I TRUST, WHERE GOD MAY PLEASE.

F, W. O.

M. W. O.

F. R. O.

PREFACE

Nobody will expect in this book, or from me, the results of original research, or a settlement—if any settlement is ever possible—of vexed questions which have occupied the gravest students. An individual glance at the aspect of these questions which most clearly presents itself to a mind a little exercised in the aspects of humanity, but not trained in the ways of learning, is all I attempt or desire. This humble endeavour has been conscientious at least. The work has been much interrupted by sorrow and suffering, on which account, for any slips of hers, the writer asks the indulgence of her unknown friends.

CONTENTS

BOOK I

HUNUUKABL	E W	OMI	EN	NOI	· A	F.E.	W			
	CHA	PTE	RI							PAGE
ROME IN THE FOURTH CENT	URY			•						I
C	HAI	PTE	R I	I						
THE PALACE ON THE AVENT	INE	•				•	•	•	•	13
С	HAP	TEI	R II	I						
MELANIA	•	•		•			•	•	•	26
Ċ	HAF	TE	R I	V						
THE SOCIETY OF MARCELLA	•		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	37
C	HAI	PTE	R V	7						
PAULA	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	٠	57
C	HAF	TE:	R V	Ι						
THE MOTHER HOUSE						•				77

BOOK II

THE	POPES	WHO	MADE	THE	PAPACY
-----	-------	-----	------	-----	--------

THE POPES	WHO	M A	DE	TH	EP	'APA	CY			
	CHA	\PTI	ER 1	Ī						
GREGORY THE GREAT .	•	٠	•	•	•				•	99 99
	СНА	PTE	ER I	1						
THE MONK HILDEBRAND.	•	•	•	•	•	•			•	151
	СНА	PTE:	R II	I	•					
THE POPE GREGORY VII .	•	•	•		•	•	•	•	•	193
•	СНАР	TER	l IV							
INNOCENT III	•			•	٠			•	•	257
	во	οĸ	III							
· LO POPOLO: AND	THE	TRI	BUN	1E	OF	THI	Z PI	EOPI	Æ	
	СНА	PTE	CR I							
ROME IN THE FOURTEENT	H CEN	TUR	¥	•	•	•	•	•	•	315
	СНА	РТE	R I	Ī						
THE DELIVERER	•	•	•				•	•	•	332
	СНАІ	TEI	R II	1						
THE BUONO STATO	•	•	•	•		•	•	•	•	354
	CHAI	TE	R IV	7						
DECLINE AND PALL										-2-

	COL	NTE.	NTS	<u> </u>						xiii
	CHA	PTE	CR '	v						PAGE
THE SOLDIER OF FORTUNE	•	•	•	٠	٠	•	٠	•	•	403
C	HA	PTE	R V	/I						
THE END OF THE TRAGEDY	•	•		•	•	•	•	٠	•	409
								-		
	во	OK	IV	7						
THE POPES	WH	o M	IAD	ЕТ	HE	CIT	Y			
•	CHA	PTI	ER	I						
MARTIN V.—EUGENIUS IV.—	NICC	LAS	v.	٠	٠	•	•	•	•	423
(CHA	PTE	ER I	II				٠		
CALIXTUS III.—PIUS II.—PAU	JL 11	.—sı	XTU	s IV		•	•	•	•	453
c	HA.	PTE	RI	II						
IIII IIIS II —I FO Y										477

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

FULL-PAGE ILLUSTRATIONS

POPE GREGORY	•	•	•	Frontispiece	
COLOSSEUM BY MOONLIGHT, by H. P. Rivie	ere	•		To face page	33
TEMPLE OF VENUS AND ROME FRO					64
COLOSSEUM (1860), by H. P. Riviere	•	•	•	,,	U4
TEMPLE OF VESTA, by H. P. Riviere .				**	96
ARCH OF CONSTANTINE, by H. P. Riviere				39	128
THE FORUM, by H. P. Riviere		•	-	. 73	144
ARCH OF TITUS, by H. P. Riviere				27	176
santa maria maggiore, by H. P. Riviere		•		,,	208
ARCH OF DRUSUS (1860), by H. P. Riviere				"	224
ISLAND ON TIBER, by H. P. Riviere	•	•	٠	**	240
THE CAPITOL, by J. Pennell				**	268
PORTA MAGGIORE, by H. P. Riviere .				**	272
IN THE CAMPAGNA (1860). by H. P. Riviere	•			**	288

ST. PETER'S AND THE CASTLE OF ST. ANGELO, by		
H. P. Riviere	To face page	e 304
APPROACH TO THE CAPITOL (1860), by H. P. Riviere	"	320
THEATRE OF MARCELLUS, by J. Pennell	19	346
AQUA FELICE, by H. P. Riviere	19	384
THE TARPEIAN ROCK, by J. Pennell	y	400
ANCIENT, MEDIÆVAL, AND MODERN ROME, by J. Pennell	59	417
MODERN ROME: SHELLEY'S TOMB, by J. Pennell .	9 3	426
FOUNTAIN OF TREVI, by H. P. Riviere	77	432
SANTA MARIA DEL POPOLO, by H. P. Riviere	**	448
PIAZZA COLONNA, by J. Pennell	11	464
OLD ST. PETER'S, from the engraving by Campini.	11	480
MODERN ROME: THE GRAVE OF KEATS, by J. Pennell	"	481
ILLUSTRATIONS IN TEXT		
THE COLOSSEUM, by J. Pennell		PAGE
THE PALATINE, FROM THE AVENTINE, by J. Pennell		12
THE RIPETTA, by J. Pennell		13
ON THE PALATINE, by J. Pennell		25
THE WALLS BY ST. JOHN LATERAN, by J. Pennell .		26
THE TEMPLE OF VESTA, by I. Pennell		36

LIST	0F	ILLUSTRATION:	S

xvii	

•						PAGE
CHURCHES ON THE AVENTINE, by J. Pennell .				•		37
THE STEPS OF THE CAPITOL, by J. Pennell .				•		44
THE LATERAN FROM THE AVENTINE, by J. Penn	ell		•			56
PORTICO OF OCTAVIA, by J. Pennell	•					57
TRINITÀ DE' MONTI, by J. Pennell	•					65
FROM THE AVENTINE, by J. Pennell		•	•			76
THE CAPITOL FROM THE PALATINE, by J. Penna	ell .	•		•		77
SAN BARTOLOMMEO, by J. Pennell		•		,		84
ST. PETER'S, FROM THE JANICULUM, by J. Penn	ell		•	•	•	89
ST. PETER'S, FROM THE PINCIO, by J. Pennell.				•		93
PORTA SAN PAOLO, by J. Pennell		•			•	98
THE STEPS OF SAN GREGORIO, by J. Pennell .		•	٠		•	99
VILLA DE' MEDICI, by J. Pennell		•	•	•	٠	111
SAN GREGORIO MAGNO, AND ST. JOHN AND ST. P.	AUI	., <i>by</i>	J. I	enne	ell	I 2 2
THE PIAZZA DEL POPOLO, by J. Pennell			•	•		131
MONTE PINCIO, FROM THE PIAZZA DEL POPOLO), <i>b</i> j	y J.	Pen	nell	•	140
PONTE MOLLE, by J. Pennell				٠	-	150
THE PALATINE, by J. Pennell				•	•	151
PYRAMID OF CAIUS CESTIUS, by J. Pennell .			•		, .	165

								PAGE
trinità de' monti, by J. Pennell	•	٠	•		•	•	•	174
THE VILLA BORGHESE, by J. Penn	sell .	•						184
WHERE THE GHETTO STOOD, by J.	Penne	:11						192
FROM SAN GREGORIO MAGNO, by	J. Peni	nell	•	•				193
IN THE VILLA BORGHESE, by J. P.	Pennell	•				•		256
THE FOUNTAIN OF THE TORTOISE	e, by J.	Pen	nell			•	•	257
ALL THAT IS LEFT OF THE GHET	го, <i>бу</i>	J. P	enne	<i>!!</i>	•			313
ON THE TIBER, by J. Pennell .				•				315
ON THE PINCIO, by J. Pennell .	•	•	•	•	•			332
THE LUNGARA, by J. Pennell .		•						354
PORTA DEL POPOLO (FLAMINIAN O	gate),	by J	. Pe	nnell		•		382
THEATRE OF MARCELLUS, by J. F.	Pennell					•	•	383
THE BORGHESE GARDENS, by J. A	Pennell		-			•	•	403
TOMB OF CECILIA METELLA, by J.	. Penn	ell				•	•	409
LETTER WRITER, by J. Pennell				•	•			422
PIAZZA DEL POPOLO, by J. Pennel	w .	•		•	-			423
ON THE PINCIO, by J. Pennell								437
IN THE CORSO: CHURCH DOORS,	by J.	Penn	ell	•	•	•	•	445
MODERN DEGRADATION OF A PAI	LACE, b	y J.	Pen.	ncll		,		453
FOUNTAIN OF TREVI, by J. Penne	:11 .					-	-	477
A BRIC-A-BRAC SHOP, by J. Penne	-11 .							491



INDEX

ADELAIDE of Susa, 250, 224 Agnes, Empress, 182, 196, 200, 233; Hildebrand becomes adviser to, 170; alienated from Hildebrand, 179; renounces the world, 183 Alaric, 94, 99, 101 Albigenses, many sects among, 295; Pope Innocent's attitude towards, 297; missionaries sent to, ib.; crusade against them, 295-300 Albina, 15, 16, 77 Albornoz, Cardinal, 399, 405, 407 Alexander II., 172, 180, 188 Alexander VI., 477, 478, 482 Allegories, Rienzi's painted, 340-342, 346 Ambrose, 41 Angelico, Fra. 449, 450 Angelo, Michael, 482, 486, 487, 488 Apollinaris, the heresy of, 40, 41 Aqueducts restored by Sixtus IV. Arimbaldo, 415; joins Rienzi in his enterprise, 406 Aristocracy, Roman, its position at the end of the 4th century, 3, 4; luxuriousness of the nobles, 5, 6; and of the women, 6, 7; its characteristics in the 14th century, 327. Nobles Art, the Popes as patrons of, 425; that of Rome imported from abroad, 426; art workshops in Rome, 449 Artists, Roman, 339, 340, 347; employed upon the Sistine chapel, 471, 472; Julius II. as a patron of, 479, **48**2 lsella, 16, 19, 77; Jerome's letters to, 63-65

Athanasius, his life of St. Antony of the desert, 14; his reception at Rome, 15; and in the household of Albina, ib., 16; Melania's visit to, Attila, 100 Augsburg, Council of, 219; German nobles impatient to open, 229, 230 Augustine, Gregory's instructions to, for the making of converts, 130; and for pastoral work, 131, 132; sent on his mission to England, 134-136

Bâle, Council of, 432, 435, 436 Bavaria, Duke of, 219 Beatrice of Tuscany, 171, 181, 196, 215 Benedict, Pope, and Fra Monozello, 326 Benedict, order of, 106, 110 Benedict I., 116 Benedict X. See Mincio, Bishop Berengarius of Tours, his heresy, 234, 24 I Bethlehem, convents founded at, by Jerome and Paula, 71 Bible, Innocent III. on the interpretation of, by secturies, 296 Biaesilla, 20, 48, 59; her conversion, 50, 51; her death and funeral, 55 Bollandists, 110 Book collector, Thomas (Nicolas V.) as, 435, 438 Borgias, 425, 477 Borgo, 442; sanctity of the spot, 443, 444; wall built to enclose, 445, 446; buildings erected afterwards within the enclosure, 446

Botticelli, 471 Bowden, Mr., his life of Gregory VII., Bramante, 479, 480 Browning, Robert, 347, 348 Brunhild, Queen, 142 Bruno, Bishop, appointed Pope, 159; acts on Hildebrand's advice, 160, 161; his triumphant election at Rome, 162. See Leo IX. Buildings, ancient, Gregory accused of destroying, 146, 147; regarded as stone-quarries, 204, 427, 474; restoration of, Book IV., passim Buono Stato, secret society formed for the establishment of, 349, 350; demonstration by the conspirators, 351, 352; its rules, 352, 353. See Rienzi

CADALOUS, anti-Pope, 180, 181, 182 Caesarea, Melania arrested at, 31, 32 Calixtus III., 453, 454 Cammora (City Council), Rienzi protests against the rapacity of, 339 Canossa, Pope Gregory sheltered in the castle of, 222 Carinthia, Duke of, 219 Castracani, 321 Celestine, Pope, 265 Celibacy, Jerome and the controversy regarding, 51-54; of the clergy, see Marriage of priests Cencius, the Roman bandit, 205, 206; abducts Pope Gregory, 207 Cerealis, 17 Charities of the Roman ladies, 48, 49 Charles IV. and Rienzi, 395, 396 Christianity, its conjunction with Paganism in Roman society, 7-9; nominally embraced by the common people, 49; again conjoined with Paganism during the Renaissance, 434 Church, the, corruption of, 9, 10; Jerome on the daily life of a Roman priest, 10, 11; herceness of controversy in, 92; her position during the barbarian conquests of Rome, 101; beginning of sovereignty, 101, 102; hest of the Roman youth absorbed by, 102; made no claim to universal authority in the 6th century, 191, 111, 137, 138; wealth of, used for public purposes, 124; almsgiving a principle

of, 127; Gregory's achievements for, 142; pretensions to supremacy made by John of Constantinople, 143, 144; Gregory's tolerant supervision of, 145; state of, in Germany, 157; reforms urgently necessary in, 164: effort of Leo IX. for reform in, 164~ 167; a new law for the election of the Popes, 174, 175; Hildebrand's ambition of making her a great arbitrating power, 176, 177; how she secured independence in the election of the Popes, 179, 180; first conflict between the Empire and. 179-183; decrees of the Lateran Council against simony and marriage of priests, 198-200; decree against lay investiture, 201; real opening of her struggle with the Empire, 218; her position in Gregory's time, and that of the Scottish Church before the Disruption, compared, 253; her conflict with the Empire inevitable, 254, 255; period of her greatest power, 257, 258; her relations with the Empire in the time of Innocent See Gregory the III., 261, 262. Great, Hildebrand, and Innocent III. Cities, Italian, hostility between, 261 Clement III., appointed by the Emperor, 242 ; calls a council in Rome, 245; his coronation, 248. Guibert of Kavenna

Clement VI., Rienzi's mission to, 334,

335 ; confirms Rienzi's authority, 359 Cluny, the monastery of, 156, 159

Colonna family, patronise Petrarch, 327, 329, 330; Petrarch's estimate of, 328, 387; character of, 349; rebel against Rienzi, 376; their expedition against Rome, 377-380, 389

Colonna, Agapito, 351, 372

Colonna, Giordano, 356 Colonna, Giovanni, 328, 387; his dealings with Rienzi, 334, 336-338 Colonna, Guicomo, his friendship with

Petrarch, 328 Colonna, Janni, 345, 347, 348, 356, 372, 378, 379

Colonna, Sciarra, 318, 324; drives out the Papal troops from Rome, 318-320; crowns Louis of Bavaria, 322 Colonna, Stefanello, 356, 372; and his

500, 410, 411 Colonna, Stefano della, 324, 328, 351,

372, 373; Petrarch's description of, 354; forced to leave Rome, 355; swears loyalty to the Buono Stato,

356; Petrarch's account of his talk with, 388, 389 Colosseum, as the stone-quarry of the ages, 474 Como, Bishop of, 183, 196 Constantinople, downfall of, 450 Corsignano, buildings erected in, by Pius II., 457 Council of Constantinople, 25, 41 Council of Rome, Jerome and, 24, 25, 37, 4I Creighton, Bishop, quoted, 456, 474; on Raphael's artistic aims, 489 Crown, the imperial, 241, 249 Crusade, Gregory VII.'s dream of a, 223, 291, 292; encouraged by successive Popes, 292; an expedition organised, ib.; how it was diverted from its purpose, 293-295; against the Albigenses, 298-301; Innocent

459
Crusaders, Innocent's instructions to his, 293; their bargain with Venice, ib.; capture Constantinople, ib., 294

rouses the Italian towns to aid in,

309; against the Turks, 454, 457-

Curzon, Robert, 259

D

DAMASUS, Bishop, 24, 42, 61; Jerome becomes a counsellor of, 47 Damian, Peter, 168, 182, 183, 187 Dante, 176, 221 Desiderius, 251 Dinner-parties, Roman, 6 Dominic, 297

E

EBERHARD, Count, 214

Election of the Popes, interference of Tuscany in, 170, 172, 175; the rival authorities in, 173-175; Hildebrand's new law for, 174; first election under the new law, 179, 180; Rome secures complete freedom in, 180

Emperors, the rival, Henry IV. and Rudolf, Gregory's letters regarding their claims, 230, 231; treated by the Pope with severe impartiality, 233; attitude of the Roman populace towards their envoys, 10.; Gregory insists upon holding a

council to choose between, 235; this plan abandoned, 236; Rudoll's case stated before the Lateran Council, ib., 237; Gregory pronounces his decision, 237-239. See Henry'IV. and Rudolf

Emperors, the rival, Philip and Otho, nothing to choose between them, 275, 276; Innocent's attitude towards, 276, 277; end of their ten years' struggle, 279. See Philip ana Otho

Empire and Church, first conflict between, 179-183; real opening of the struggle, 218; inevitableness of the struggle, 254, 255; in the time of Innocent III., 261, 262. See Henry IV., Emperor, and Gregory VII.

England, the Pope's interdict upon, disregarded, 287

Unstegatucu, 207

Epiphanius, Bishop, 45, 68
Eugenius IV., 424, 426; his aspect and
character, 430-432; Council of Ferrara called by, 436

Eulogius, Gregory's letter to, 144 Europe, state of, in the time of Innocent III., 260-262

Eustochium, 21, 48, 67, 72, 75; the plot against, 21, 22

Eutychius, 130 Excommunication often ineffectual, 240,

241, 278 Ezekiel, Gregory's exposition of, 121, 122, 148

F

FABIOLA, 20, 33, 48; her matrimonial troubles, 81; her visit to the convent at Bethlehem, 16., 82; does public penance in Rome, 83-86; founds the first public hospital in Rome, 86 Fabriano, Gentile da, 430

Ferdinand of Naples, his advice regarding the streets and balconies of

Rome, 467, 468 Ferrara, Council of, 436

France, interdict pronounced upon, 284-286; alarmed by the revival of Rome, 361

Francis of Assisi, 272

Fraticelli, Rienzi takes refuge among, 394, 395

Frederic II., Emperor, Innocent acts as guardian of, 273 Frederick, Abbot, elected Pope, 169 Funeral feast, a Roman, 89-91 G

GEBEHARD, Bishop, chosen as Pope Victor II., 168 Genseric, 100 German prelates, almost independent of the Pope, 278 Germany, state of the Church in, 157; an anti-Pope chosen by the Church in, 180, 181 Ghirlandajo, 471 Gibbon quoted, 110 Goethe quoted on Raphael's loggie, 489 Gordianus, 104 Gottfried the Hunchback, 206, 218 Gottfried of Lorraine, 171 Gratiano. See Gregory VI. Greek Church, 294 Gregorio, Count, 170 Gregory the Great, his home and early life, 103, 104; enters public life, 104, 105; first result of his religious impulse, 105; becomes a monk, 106; describes his doubts and his intentions, ib.; legends regarding his monastic life, 107; his musings in his garden, 108, 109; had no ecclesiastical ambitions, 109, 110; receives the first orders of the Church, 110; appointed a cardinal deacon, ib.; Gibbon's description of him as a nuncio, ib.; his position in the Court at Constantinople, 111; in the society of his monks, 111-116; his commentary on Job, 112, 113; its moral discursiveness, 114, 115; how

his mission to Britain, 119; compelled to return, 120; effect upon him of the story of Trajan and the widow, ib., 121; organises processions of penitents during the plague, 122, 123; his vision of the angel, 123, 124; elected Bishop of Rome, 125; attempts to escape from this responsibility, ib.; his repugnance to the cares of office, 126; his conviction

he was assisted in it by the monks,

115; his liberality, 117, 124; pro-

motion, and popularity as a preacher,

117; his encounter with the English

slave-children, ib., 118; sets out on

the cares of office, 126; his conviction that the end of the world was near, ib., 127; feeds the starving poor of Rome, 127, 128; preserves Rome from attacks by the barbarians, 128; was not a learned man, 129, 130; his instructions to missionaries for

the making of converts, 130- 131;

and for pastoral work, 131, 132; his intercessions and negotiations for the safety of Rome, 133; amount of his work and responsibility, ib., 134; welcomes the usurping Emperor Phocas, 134; sends forth Augustine on his mission to England, 134-136; no reason for attributing to him a great scheme of papal supremacy, 137, 138, 145, 146; his reformation in music, 138, 139; introduces changes in the ritual, 140; his daily surroundings and occupations, ib., 141; his rules of religious discipline, 141; not a faultless character, 142; his achievements for Rome and for the Church. ib.; his indignation at the assumption of supremacy by John of Constantinople, 143; his letters on this subject to the Emperor and to the Eastern Bishop, ib., 144; his letter to Eulogius, 144; tolerant in the supervision of his bishops, 145; had no desire for political independence, ib., 146; accused of causing the destruction of ancient buildings, 146, 147; his last illness, 147; his commentaries on Ezekiel and Job, 148; his death, ib.; spots connected with his memory, 149.

Gregory VI., 155, 156; how he secured his election, 153; deposition of, ib., 158

Gregory VII. (see Hildebrand), his dream of elevating the Church, 193; hopelessness of his instruments, 16., 194; his reforms, and the enemies they raised up against him, 194, 195; sufferings of his later years, 195; council for the discussion of questions between Henry IV. and, 196; reconciliation between Henry and, 197; his letter summoning the first Lateran Council, 198; his decree against lay investiture, 201, 202; unbosoms himself in a letter to Hugo, 202; his care for the cause of justice and public honesty, 202-204; abduction of, by Cencius, 207; rescued by the populace, 208, 209; summons Henry to appear before the papal court, 210; his letter of remonstrance to the Emperor, 211; council convoked by Henry for the overthrow of, 212, 213; acts and addresses against, issued by this council, 213, 214; his reception of the Emperor's letters, 215-217; excommunicates the Emperor, 217; effect of this step, 218, 219; agrees to preside over the Council of Augsburg, 220; sets out for Augsburg, ib.; takes refuge in the Castle of Canossa, 222, 223; German bishops make their submission to, 223, 224; accepts Henry's promises of amendment, 226; receives him again into the Church, ib., 227; his attitude towards Henry, 228; his letter to the German princes, 229; shut up in Canossa Castle, ib.; anxious to take part in the settlement of the Empire, 230; his letters on the rivalry of the two kings, ib., 231; sends legates to both kings demanding a safe-conduct, 231; his authority disregarded by the rival parties, ib., 232; treats both impartially, 233; and the heresy of Berengarius, 234; and the Norwegian king's request for missionaries, ib., 235; insists upon a council to choose between the rival kings, 235; his reception of the statement of Rudolf's envoys, 237; appeals to St. Peter to judge of his dealings with Henry, 237-239; asserts his claim to universal authority, 239, 240; sends the imperial crown to Rudolf, 241; Henry's council for the deposition of, ib.; his reconciliation with Guiscard, 242, 243; council convoked by the anti-Pope to reverse his anathemas, 245: Henry submits his cause to a council convoked by, 246; refuses to make peace with Henry, 247; confined to the Castle of St. Angelo, 248, 249; his faith in his mission, 249; brings down the Normans upon Rome, 250; his spirit broken by the sack of Rome, 251; his journey to Salerno, ib., 252; revival of his former energy, 252; the abuses he opposed, and those in the Church of Scotland before the Disruption, compared, 253; a martyr to his hatred of simony, 10., 254; his death, 255; his life and achievements, ib., 256, 258, 302, 424

Guelf and Ghibelline, when these titles were first used, 272

Guglielmo, Fra, 371

Guibert of Ravenna, 195, 206, 244; elected Pope by the Emperor's supporters, 241, 242. See Clement

Guiscard, Robert, 195, 206; Gregory's

reconciliation with, 242, 243; leaves the Pope to his fate, 244; rescues the Pope and sacks Rome, 250; conducts Gregory to Salerno, 251, 252

Н

HELENA, Empress, 34 Heliodorus, Jerome's epistle to, 39, Helvidius, 52

Henry III., Emperor, 153; patronises Hildebrand, 156, 157; appoints three successive Popes, 158, 159

Henry IV., Emperor, his vicious character, 187, 188; summoned before the papal court, 188; council for the discussion of questions between Gregory and, 196; reconciliation between Gregory and, 197; rebels against the decrees of the Lateran Council, 210; Gregory's letter of remonstrance to, 211; summons a council for the overthrow of the Pope, 212, 213; acts and addresses issued by the council, 213, 214; excommunication of, 217; abandoned by his friends and sup-218, 219; his princes porters, threaten to elect a king in his place, 219; determines to make his submission to Gregory, 220; his fortunes begin to revive, 224; his arrival at the castle of Canossa, ib., 225; his penances, 225; his bond of repentance accepted by Gregory, 226; received again into the Church, 26., 227; his attitude towards Gregory, 228; refuses his consent to the council of arbitration, 236; Gregory appeals to St. Peter to judge of his dealings with, 237-239; again excommunicated and dethroned, 239; his council for the deposition of Gregory, 241; chooses an anti-Pope, ib., 242; success of his enterprises, 242; crowned Emperor by his anti-Pope, 244; seizes the Leonine city, 244; submits his cause to a council convoked by Gregory, 246; this council proves fruitless, 247; becomes master of Rome, ib., 248; evacuates the city, 250. See Emperors, the rival Henry VI., Emperor, 273, 274

Henry VII., 332

Heresy, the, of the Albigenses, 295; Innocent's letter on, 296; ordinances against, 306

Hermits, Egyptian desert peopled by, 30; Melania supports and protects fugitive, 31; self-chastisements of,

See Monks 37, 38.

Hildebrand, his wanderings about the world, 153, 154; surroundings of his early life, 154, 155; at the monastery of Cluny, 156; patronised by the Emperor Henry III., ib., 157; influence of his experience of the Church in Germany upon, 157; beginning of his public life, ih.; follows the deposed Gregory VI. into exile, 158; in Germany again, 159; becomes a counsellor of Bruno, 160; his plan for Bruno's conduct successful, 161, 162; offices conferred upon, by Leo IX., 162; sets in order the monastery of St. Paul, 163; his work in Rome under Leo, 168; selects a German prelate as Pope, ib.; becomes adviser to the Empress Agnes, 170; solicits the intervention of Tuscany in the election of the Popes, 171, 172, 175; the actual possessor of the power of two weak Popes, 172, 173; holds a council in Rome, 173; his new law for the election of the Popes, 174, 175; his aims and purposes, 175, 176; his dream of the Church as disinterested arbitrator in all quarrels, 176, 177; did he desire universal authority? 177; begins his reign under Nicolas II., ib.; his letter to a powerful archbishop, 178; secures for Rome complete independence in the choice of Popes, 179, 180; his sanction of the invasion of England by the Normans, 185; supports the Conqueror's spoliation of Saxon abbeys, ib., 186; summons Henry IV. to appear before the papal court, 188; development of his ideal of the Church's sovereignty, ib., 189; chosen and elected Pope, 189-191; his abstemious habits, 191. See Gregory VII.

Historian of Rienzi, 316, 317 Hospital founded by Fabiola, 86 Hospital Santo Spirito rebuilt by Inno-

cent, 311, 312; and again by Sixtus IV., 469, 470

Hugo of Cluny, 197, 223, 225; Gregory's letter to, 202 Humanists, school of, 460, 461

1

Ingriburga, 283, 286 Innocent III., his wide-spread activity, 258; his family, ib., 259; his education, 259; becomes a canon of St. Peter's, 260; appointed Cardinal, 262; his book on the vanity of life, 262-264; elected Pope, 265; his address to the assembly after his consecration, 266-269; endeavours to strengthen his hold upon Rome, 269, 270; changes the constitution of the city, 270; regains possession of the Papal States, 271, 272; acts as guardian to Frederic of Sicily. 273; profits by the inactivity of the Empire, ib.; sides against Philip, 276, 277; supports ()tho, 277; unable to enforce his authority over the German prelates, 278; excommunicates Philip, ib.; his part in the ten years' struggle between Philip and Otho, 279; crowns Otho as Emperor, 28t; Otho breaks faith with, 282, 283; his dealings with Philip Augustus, 283-286; nounces interdict upon France, 284, 285; his activity, 286, 287; pronounces interdict upon England, 287; excommunicates King John, 288; his acceptance of John's oath, 289; his dealings with John unworthy of his character, 290, 291; his instructions to the Crusaders, 293; protests against the use made of the expedition, 294; his letter on heresy, 296; on the interpretation of the Bible by sectarians, ib.; his attitude towards the Alliigenses, 297; sends missionaries to them, *ib.*; proclaims a crusade against them, 298; his career a failure, 300-302; strengthened Papal authority over the Church, 302, 303; his address to the fourth Lateran Council, 304-306; and the appeal of the Provencal nobles, 308; befriends Raymond of Toulouse, 308, 309; rouses the Italian towns to aid in a crusade, 309; his death, 310; small result of his activities, ib.; Roman populace at enmity with, 311; his gifts to his brother Richard, ib.; buildings crected by, 312; his character, ib.; the greatness of his ideals, 424 Innocent VI., 401

Innocent VIII., 477, 478

J

JEROME, 25, 33, 36, 37, 58, 66; quoted, 7, 17, 49, 50, 51, 55, 61, 62, 96, 97; on the daily life of a Roman priest, 10, 11; accused of being concerned in Melania's disappearance, 29; his life in the desert, 38, 39; his Epistle to Heliodorus, 39, 40; enters into religious controversy, 40, 41; his usefulness recognised by the Church in Rome, 41; lodged in Marcella's palace, 42; his friendship with Paula, 43, 61; his life among the Roman ladies, 44-47; his position in Roman society, 47; begins his translation of Scripture, ib.; popular resentment against, 51, 54, 55, 61, 62; engages in the controversy regarding celibacy, 52; his letter on virginity quoted, 53, 54; his letter to Paula on her daughter's death, 59-61; forced to retire from Rome, 63; his letters to Asella, 63-65; joins Paula's caravanserai, 68; founds a convent at Bethlehem. 71: how his translation of the Scriptures was finished, 72-76; entreats Marcella to abandon the world, 79; puzzled by Fabiola's curiosity, 82; his judgment in the case of a divorced woman, 83; his controversy with Rufinus, 87

Jeronimo, Count, 476 Jerusalem, 34, 35

Jews, 307

Job, Gregory undertakes a commentary on, at the request of his monks, 112-116

John XXII., 318; deposed by the Emperor Louis, 323; his supporters regain possession of Rome, 324

John of Constantinople, his pretensions to supremacy over the Church, 143, 145; Gregory's letter to, 144

John, King of England, and the Pope's interdict, 287; excommunicated and deposed, 288; swears fealty as a vassal of the Pope, ib. 289

Jovinian, 52

Jubilee, papal, 335, 399, 400, 440

Julian, Emperor, 7

Julius II., a fighting Pope, 478; a patron of artists, 479, 482; pulls down the ancient St. Peter's, ib. 480, 484; secures the States of the Church, 481; employs Raphael, 482, 483; his portrait by Raphael, 483; his death and career, 483-485

L

LADIES. *See* Women Lanciani, Professor, 204, 443, 444

Langton, Stephen, 287

Lateran Council, the first, Gregory's letter convoking, 198; its decrees against simony and marriage of priests, 198-200; lay investiture prohibited by the second Council, 201; reception of the Emperor's letters by Gregory in, 215-217; demands the excommunication of Henry, 217; decides the case of the rival emperors, 236-239; the fourth, Pope Innocent's address to, 304-306; ordinances passed by, 306, 307; gives judgment for de Montfort against the Provençal nobles, 307, 308

Lay investiture, decree against, 201,

202

Leander, 112; Gregory's letter to, 106, 126

Learning, how pursued during the Renaissance, 434; Nicolas V. as a patron of, 441

Legacies to priests declared illegal,

Leo IV., the Leonine city enclosed by,

Leo IX., confers offices upon Hildebrand, 162; his tour of reformation, 164-167; at the Council of Rheims, 166; his use of the power of exconmunication, 167; his last enterprise and his death, 10., 168. See Bruno, Bishop

Leo X., 425, 426; little troubled by the rebellion against the Papacy, 485, 486; his attitude towards Luther, 487; obliged to fight for the Patrimony, ib.; amuses himself with his painters and his court, ib., 488; his patronage of Raphael the chiet element in his fame, 488; his career, 490

Leo XIII. as Papa Angelico, 177 n. Leonine city. See Borgo

Leopold of Mainz, 278

Lombard League, 271

Lorenzo, Cola's son, his baptism of blood, 384

Louis of Bavaria, 318; his reception in Rome, 320, 321; his coronation, 321, 322; declares Pope John deposed, 323; elects a new Pope, iô.; recrowned by his anti-Pope, iô., 324; his departure from Rome, 324

Luther, Martin, 486; Pope Leo's attitude towards, 487 Lytton, Lord, his novel Rienzi, 346

M

MADDALENA, Rienzi's mother, 332 Manno, Giovanni, 319

Mantegna, Andrea, 478

Marcella, early life and marriage of, 16, 17; becomes a widow, 17; her reputation for eccentricity, ib., 18; forms her community of Christian women, 18; her zeal for knowledge, 24; entreated by Paula and Jerome to abandon the world, 77-79; prefers her useful life in Rome, 79, 80; saves Principia from the Goths, 95; tortured by them, 96; her death, 97, 98. *See* Marcella, the Society of

Marcella, the Society of, founded, 18; character and position of members, 19; some associates of, 20-22; a religious and intellectual meeting-place, 22; daily life of the members, 23; Thierry quoted on their occupations, ib., 24; Jerome becomes the guest of, 42-47; wealth and liberality of, 48, 49; unrestricted life of, 50; shares in the popular resentment against Jerome, 66; last days of, 94-96

Marcellinus, Ammianus, quoted, 5, 6,

Marriage of priests, decree of the first Lateran Council against, 198-200; priests rebel against this measure, 200; effects of the decree on the minds of the laity, ib. 201

Martin V., 426, 427, 432; begins the reconstruction and adornment of Rome, 430; administers justice, ib.

Martino, F. di, 447

Matilda of Tuscany, 171, 181, 196, 215, 220, 225, 226, 243, 272; her character, etc., 221

Maurice, Emperor, 125, 128, 134

Maximianus, 117

Medici, Cosimo dei, 438

Melania, her bereavement, 26, 27; abandons her son, 27, 28; sensation caused in Rome by her disappearance, 29; in the Egyptian deserts, 30; provides for and protects hunted monks, 31; her encounter with the proconsul in Palestine, 32; accom-

panied by Rufinus, ib., 33, 34; founds a monastery at Jerusalem, 35; the nature of her self-sacrifice, ib., 36; her quarrel with Paula, 69, 70 Mercenaries. See Soldiers of Fortune

Milman, Dean, 302

Mincio, Bishop, how he was elected Pope, 170, 171; his abdication, 172 Missionaries, Gregory's instructions to, for the making of converts, 130, 131; and for pastoral work, 131, 132

Monks, wandering, 32, 33, 154; resentment of the Roman populace against, 55; Gregory's following of,

111-116

Monozello, Fra, and Pope Benedict,

Montefiascone, the wine of, 402 n. Montfort, Simon de, 299, 300, 307, 308

Monuments, ancient, restored by Paul II., 462

Moreale, Fra, 404; agrees to assist in undertaking, 406, 407; Rienzi's arrives in Rome, 411; his arrest and execution, 413-415

Muntz, M., quoted, 462

Music, Gregory's reformation in, 138, 139; a commentary on his system, as adopted by the Germans and Gauls,

N '

Nicolas II., 172, 178

Nicolas V., 323, 426, 462, 465; as a lover of literature, 435; unconscious of the coming revolution, 16.; his origin, ib.; his learning, 436; makes his reputation, ib., 437; as a book collector, 438; his character, 439; a lover of peace, ib., 440; his dealings with his literary men, 441; churches rebuilt by, 447; his additions to the Vatican and to St. Peter's. 448; founds the Vatican library, 449; his work as a builder-Pope, ib., 450; his death-hed counsel to his cardinals, 451, 452

Nobles, Roman, strongholds of, in Rome, 316; use made of, by Rienzi, 371, 172; arrested at Kienzi's banquet, and afterwards discharged, 373; effect of this treatment upon, 374; rebellion of the Orsini, 375; and of the Colonnas, 376-380; their return to the city, 392, 393. See Aristocracy.

Normans of Southern Italy, 167, 168, 178, 189; Rome sacked by, 250 Nuncio, Gregory as a, 110, 111, 116

0

OCEANUS, 33, 87
Odilon of Cluny, 155
Olaf, King of Norway, 234
Origen, 87
Orsini family, 350, 362, 372, 377, 387;
rebel against Rienzi, 375
Orsini, Bartoldo, 324
Orsini, Ranello, 356
Orsini, Robert, 351
Otho, Philip's rival in the Empire, 275;
supported by the Pope, 277; becomes
Emperor, 279; his coronation in
Rome, 280, 281; breaks faith with
the Pope, 282, 283. See Emperors,
the rival

P

PAGANISM, its conjunction with the Christian religion in Roman society, 7-9; this conjunction occurs again at the Renaissance, 434
Palazzo Venezia, 459
Parmmeching 466 868 88 ag

Pammachius, 48, 66, 86, 88, 97 Papencordt quoted, 374

Pastoral work, Gregory's instructions

regarding, 131, 132

Paul II. builds the Palazzo Venezia, 459; Platina's strictures upon, ib., 460; dismisses the learned men patronised by Pius, 460, 461; imprisons Platina, 461; his liberality, 462; restores ancient monuments, ib.; his magnificent tastes, ib., 463; Platina on his private life, 463; his humours and vanities, 464; his death, 466

Paula, 33, 55; and her family, 20-22, 24; her friendship with Jerome, 43, 61; her character and position, 57, 58; how she was attracted to the Marcellan Society, 58; Jerome's letter to, on Blaesilla's death, 59, 60; her alandonment of her home and children, 66, 67; her journey to Jerusalem, 68, 69; her quarrel with Melania, 69, 70; travels through Syria, 70; builds convents and a hospice, 71; assists Jerome in the translation of the Scriptures, 72-76;

entreats Marcella to join her in Bethlehem, 77-79
Paulina, 21, 48, 66; her death, 88; the funeral feast, 89-91
Paulinian, 87
Paulinus, Bishop, quoted, 91
Peacen:akers, 357
Pelagius II., 119, 124; his letter on the defenceless state of Rome. 116

the defenceless state of Rome, 116 Pen, silver, used by Rienzi, 339 Pepino, Count, 391

Perugino, 471, 472, 483

Petrarch, 321, 338, 362; his friendship with the Colonna family, 328; crowned Altissimo Poeta, 329, 330; quoted, 358, 361, 374, 385, 386, 429; his letters to Rienzi, 361, 369, 386; his faith in Rienzi shaken, 387; his letter describing his talk with Stefano, 388, 389; letter on Rienzi's career and downfall, 397, 398; describes how Rienzi's condemnation was reversed, 308, 300.

was reversed, 398, 399
Philip Augustus of France and his wives, 283-286; his threatened in-

vasion of England, 288

Philip of Swabia elected Emperor, 274; Innocent's denunciation of, 276, 277; his success, 279; his death, ib.

Phocas, Emperor, 134, 142 Pintore, Antonazzo, 473

Pius II., 462, 465; his early career, 454, 455; his character, 455; his writings, 456; as a builder, io., 457; his enthusiasm for the crusade against the Turk, 457-459

Plague in Rome, and the processions

of penitents, 121-124

Platina, his biased account of Paul II., 459, 460; protests against Paul's dismissal of the learned men, 461; imprisoned, 16.; reinstated, 473

Poor, the destitute, Gregory feeds and cares for, 127, 128

Popes, three rival, in Rome, 153; how their conflict was ended, ib.; three successive, appointed by the Emperor Henry III., 158, 159; become fighting princes, 423, 424; ideals of the greatest, 424; art-patrons among, 425; how treated by English writers, ib.; success of the builder-Popes, 426; their power and influence in the times of Pius II. and Paul II., 464, 465. See Gregory the Great, Hildebrand, Innocent III., Election of the Popes, et passim

Rienzi, Cola di, his historian, 316, 317;

his parentage, 332, 333; his love for

the ancient writers, 333; his early

life, ib., 334; sent on a mission to Clement VI., 334; appointed notary to the City Council of Rome, ib.;

success of the mission, 335; letter announcing his success, io., 336;

338; protests against the rapacity of the City Council, 339; his painted

allegories, 340-342, 346; attitude of

the patricians towards, 343, 345, his address to the Roman

notables, 344; his power and privileges, 345; and the secret

disgrace and return to favour,

Populace, Roman, degraded state of, in the 4th century, 4, 5; all nominally Christian, 49; their resentment against the monks, 55; compel Gregory to abandon his mission to Britain, 119, 120; Gregory feeds the destitute poor, 127, 128; fight between Papal troops and, 318-320; their reception of Louis of Bavaria, 320-322; reception of Fra Venturino by, 325, 326; unruliness and recklessness of, 326, 327; enthusiastic over the crowning of Petrarch, 329. 330; Rienzi as an ambassador of, to Clement VI., 334-336; give absolute power to Rienzi, 353; begin to criticise Rienzi, 363; their conflict with the Colonna, 377-380; resent Rienzi's baptism of his son, 384, 385; had no active share in Rienzi's downfall, 392; invite him to reassume the government of the city, 405; their reception of Rienzi, 410; their rising against him, 417-420. See Rome

Praetextata, 21, 22 Priests, Roman, Jerome quoted on, 10,

Principia, 95, 96

Provence, Innocent's missionaries in, 297, 298; appeal of the forfeited lords of, against de Montfort, 307, 308

Julius II., 482, 483; his portrait of Julius, 483; Pope Leo's patronage of, 488; Bishop Creighton on his artistic aims, 489; had no didactic purposes, ib.

Raymond, Bishop, the Pope's Vicar, 343, 350, 353, 355; protests against Rienzi's pretensions, 307; reconciled

" Keligious adventurers," 32, 33

Renaissance, 433, 434; conjunction of Christianity and Paganism during,

Rheims, Council of, the Pope's opening address, 166; speeches of the bishops, ib.

Riario, Pietro, 475, 476 Riccardo Imprennante, 415

society, 349, 350; the conspiracy carried out, 351; addresses the people on the Capitol, 352; absolute power given to, by the people, 353; drives all the nobles out of Rome, 355; compels the nobles to swear loyalty to the Buono Stato, ib., 356; his character, 356, 357; justice and public safety in Rome secured by, 357, 358, 359; his braggadocio, 358; secures the safety of travellers on the roads, ib., 359; his authority confirmed by the Pope, 359; his procession to St. Peter's, 359, 360; his love of magnificence, 360; Petrarch's letters to, 361; success of his warlike expeditions, ib., 362; beginning of his indiscretions, 362, 363; makes himself a knight, 363; claims to hold R his authority from God and from the eople, 365; friendly messages from RAPHAEL, 486, 487; employed by European monarchs to, 365; ceremonials of his knighthood, ib., 366; the Pope's Vicar protests against his pretensions, 367; claims universal dominion in the name of the Roman people, 367-369; sincerity of his claim, 368, 369; crowning of, 369, 370; Fra Guglielmo's grief for, 371; makes use of the nobles, ib., 372; to Rienzi, 391 Raymond of Toulouse, 307-309 gives a banquet to the nobles, 372; arrests and discharges them, 373, 374; his expedition against the Orsini, 375; his meeting with the Pope's legate, ib., 376; a powerful party organised against, 376; apprehensive of danger, ib., 377; celebrates his victory over Colonna, 380, 381 ; fails to take advantage of his success, 383; his son's haptism of blood, 384; his friends Richard, brother of Pope Innocent, 311 begin to desert him, 385; Petrarch's

letter of reproof to, 386; Petrarch's faith in him shaken, 387; moderates his magnificence and his arrogance, 390; sees visions of disaster, 391; his downfall, 391-393; develops the character of a conspirator, 393, 394; takes refuge among the Fraticelli, 394, 395; his correspondence with Charles IV., 395; handed over to the Pope, 396; condemned to death, ib.; how he was saved, 397, 399; his career and downfall, Petrarch's letter on, 397, 398; returns with the Pope's legate to Rome, 401, 402; welcomed in the towns of the Patrimony, 405; his enterprise assisted by Moreale and his mercenaries, 406; obtains the countenance of the Pope's legate, 407; his expedition sets out, 408; his hopes and aims, ib.; his reception by the Roman papulace, 409, 410; change in his outward man, 410; his expedition against Stefanello, ib., 411; his motives for executing Moreale, 412; imprisons and executes Moreale, 413-415; this act generally approved, 415; but questioned by his councillors, 416; how he raised money to pay the mercenaries, ib.; becomes irresolute, 417; his final downfall and death, 417-421; estimate of his career, 421, 422

Roads made safe for travellers, 359 Robert, King of Naples, 329 Roland of Parma presents Henry's letters to Pope Gregory, 215

Roman society, state of, at the end of the fourth century, 3 et seq.; irresponsible wealth of the patrician class, 3, 4; debased state of the populace, 4, 5; luxurious habits of the nobles, 5, 6; and of the women, 6; conjunction of the old and new religions in, 7-9; relations of the Church with, 9-11; Jerome's picture of, quoted, 53, 54; undermined by the ascetic ideals, 92-94. See Aristocracy and Populace

Rome, her two conquests of the world, 1,2; transitional period in her history, 2; her position at the end of the fourth century, 3; believed in the fourth century to be the Scarlet Woman of Revelation, 91, 92; sacked by the Goths, 94, 95; successive sieges of, 99, 100; no patriot aroused to the defence of, 102, 103; defence-less state of, 116; distress and pesti-

lence in, 121–124, 127, 128; preserved by Gregory from barbarian attacks, 128; heartened by Gregory's energy, 133; Gregory's achievements for, 142, 152; Gregory accused of destroying ancient buildings in, 146, 147; state of, in the eleventh century, 152, 153; its outward aspect in the time of Gregory VII., 204, 205; a portion of, seized by Emperor Henry IV., 244; Henry withdraws his troops from, 246; and again occupies the city, 247, 248; sacked by Guiscard and the Normans, 250; Innocent III. endeavours to strengthen his hold upon, 269, 270; her constitution changed by Gregory, 270; populace of, at enmity with Innocent III.,311; buildings erected in, by Innocent, ib., 312; disorderly state of, in the fourteenth century, 315, 316; strong-holds of the great nobles in, 316; fight between Papal troops and the people of, 318-320; reception of Louis of Bavaria in, 320; as arbiter of the world, 321; how Fra Venturino was received in, 325, 326; public safety and justice unknown in, 331, 350, 351; establishment of the Buono Stato in, 351-353; public safety secured in, by Rienzi, 357, 359; apprehensions aroused in foreign countries by the revival of, 361; her claim to universal dominion, 363, 364; assertion of the claim by Rienzi, 367-369; expedition of the Colonna against, 377-380; dream of a double reign of universal dominion in, 395; celebration of the Jubilee in, 399, 400; anarchy in, after Rienzi's fall, 400, 401; possessed no native art, 426; external state of, at Pope Martin's entry, 427-429; restoration and adornment of, begun, 430, 432; restoration and adornment of buildings in, by Nicolas V., 447-450; artworkshops in, 448, 449; ancient monuments restored by Paul II., 462; still disorderly, 467; King Ferdinand's advice regarding the balconies and tortuous streets, ib., 468; his suggestion adopted by Sixtus, 468. See Borgo

Rudolf, Duke of Suabia, 196, 219; elected King, 230; anxious for the council of arbitration, 236; his case stated before the Lateran Council, 18., 237; declared King of Germany

by the Pope, 239; Gregory sends the imperial crown to, 241; his death, 242. See Emperors, the rival Rufinus travels with Melania, 32, 33,

34; arrives in Rome, 87; his con-

troversy with Jerome, ib.

S

ST. BENEDICT. See Benedict, order of St. Jerome. See Jerome St. John Lateran, the church of, 429, 470; internal revolutions in, 481 St. Mary, the monastery of, 155 St. Paul, the monastery of, Hildebrand's reforms in, 163

St. Peter, evidence for his presence and execution in Rome, 443, 444

St. Peter's, the old and the modern church, 442, 443; additions made to, by Nicolas, 448; pulled down by Julius II., 479, 480; architecture of the ancient church, 480; completion of the present church, 490

St. Remy, consecration of the church

of, 165

St. Stefano Rotondo, church of, rebuilt, St. Teodoro, church of, rebuilt, 447

Salerno, Gregory's arrival at, 252 San Lorenzo, chapel of, 449

Savelli, Francesco, 356 Savelli, Luca de, 372

Saviello, Jacopo di, 317, 319 Scotland, Church of, its position before the Disruption, and that of the Church in Gregory's time, compared, 253

Secret society, the, and Rienzi's address to, 349, 350; the conspiracy carried

out, 351-353 Silvia, 104, 107

Simony, 157, 188, 193; crusade of Leo IX. against, 164-167; Hildebrand's hatred of, 176, 194; condemned by the first Lateran Council, 198; Gregory VII. a martyr to his hatred of, 253, 254

Sismondi quoted, 321

Sistine chapel, 471, 472; completion

of, 490

Sixtus IV., his pedigree, 466; his purposes and achievements, ib., 467: rebuilds the narrow and tortuous streets, 468; builds a bridge over the Tiber, ib., 469; reconstructs the hospital Santo Spirito, 469, 470; his

violent temper, 470; all Rome pervaded by his work, ib., 471; restores the aqueducts, 471; painters employed by, for the Sistine chapel, 471, 472; his varied aims and activities, 472, 473; reinstates Platina and his fellow-scholars, 473; enlarges the Vatican library, ib.; his taste in art, 474; his favourites, 474-476

Soldiers of Fortune, 403, 404; Rienzi procures the services of, 406; how he raised money to pay them, 416

States of the Church, Innocent III. regains possession of, 271, 272; secured by Julius II., 481; part of them lost again, 487 Stefano, Cardinal, 179

Т

ASSO, 221 Taxes imposed by Rienzi, 416 Tedeschi, the, 271, 272, 320 Thebaid, the, 14 Theodolinda, Queen, 128, 130, 133 Thierry, quoted, 19, 23, 24, 73, 81, 83 Thomas of Sarzana. See Nicolas V. Toulouse, 297 Trajan and the widow, effect of the story upon Gregory, 120, 121 Tuscan League, 271, 272 Tuscany, interference of, in the election of the Popes, 170, 172, 181

U

UTRECHT, Bishop of, 218

VATICAN, its reconstruction begun by Innocent, 312; enlarged and adorned by the Popes, 447; additions built to, by Nicolas, 448; library of, founded by Nicolas, 449; and enlarged by Sixtus, 473 Venice, drives a bargain with the

crusaders, 293

Venturino, Fra, his reception in Rome, 325, 326 Vertolle, Conte di, 372

Vespasiano the bookseller, 430, 431 Vico, Giovanni di, 361, 362, 376, 377

W

WILLIAM THE CONQUEROR, his invasion of England sanctioned by Hildebrand, 185, 186

Women, friendships between religious zealots and, 42, 43; harshly spoken of by Catholic teachers, 43; their success in the art of government, 170; take part in the election of a

Pope, 191; form part of a council called by Gregory VII., 196

Women, Roman, their artificial life, 6, 7; influence of the conflicting religions upon their actions, 8, 9; Jerome's description of different types of, 53, 54. See Marcella, the Society of

Worms, Council of, 160, 212-214

Z

ZARA, capture of, by the crusaders, 293