

of whatever booty the victors wished to secure.

The admiral, Jean de Sur, provisioned the city, and, at the same time, going over the coasts of Lycia, made a successful attack upon Myra, and laid waste to that ancient city.

It must be acknowledged, however, that these transitory victories made but little difference for the better in the situation of Satolia. The hopes which, both in regard to religion and commerce, had been cherished, would, all too soon, be dashed to the ground unless by a complete victory the Turks would be so utterly crushed as never to attempt a return. To attain this much to be desired end the brave, but too diminutive, kingdom of Cyprus would have to call upon all Christendom for assistance.

The crusade announced by the Legate as having been proposed by Innocent VI., became more and more necessary as time went on. To obtain the solemn and definitive proclamation the king determined upon a formal visit to the Pope.

On October 24, 1362, accompanied by the Legate and the Chancellor of Cyprus, Pierre I. set out for Avignon. The illustrious travellers stopped, en route, at Rhodes where the Grand Master, Roger de Peris, and his Chapter were loud in praise of their heroic project, and promised faithfully to lend all the assistance in their power.

The King and his suite from there proceeded to Venice, where the doge, Laurence Celso, as also the people, gave them an enthusiastic reception, and declared their willingness to unite with them against the common enemy. Passing through Lombardy, they visited different cities where their reception was most favorable. Even the Duke of Milan, so hostile to the Church,

seemed to lend his ear to their plans. Many members of the Lombard league promised to render all the assistance in their power. This successful beginning was principally due to the Bishop of Coron. His words, proving the possibility and the necessity of the crusade, were so explanatory that it became evident to all how further delay would bring on a general invasion of the barbarians, set aside ancestral traditions, condemn the laws of honor and religion, and ignore the universal fraternity of Christian people. His enthusiasm swept away the last vestige of hesitation or resistance.

"One might well declare," said the Chancellor Mezzieres, "that in truth it was the Holy Ghost speaking by the mouth of Thomas."

Men of good will responded to the ardent appeal, and everything promised well for the cause.

The King was detained by some important affair at Genoa, and as its adjustment required that he should confer with the doge, Simon Boccanera, the nuncio decided to go at once to Avignon. He was anxious to lay the details of his mission before the Roman Court, but alas! he was not to have the happiness of seeing the sovereign Pontiff whom, for the last ten years, he had served with so much fidelity, affection and zeal. Innocent VI. had fallen peacefully asleep in the Lord on September 12, 1362, leaving the glorious and universally acknowledged record of a most worthy ruler of the Church. Formerly professor of Canon law at Toulouse, he had administered the duties of his elevated position in a grave and juridical manner, always observing the most rigid justice in the various ecclesiastical tribunals.

He maintained the best order in the papal city, and knew well how to pre-