

Paré was also a good man of business, as was shown by acquiring five houses in his immediate vicinity. These he filled with relatives. He also had a house in the Faubourg St. Germain and a property outside the city.

We have already mentioned how many kings Paré attended. In 1559 he was present in consultation over Henry II, who was wounded in a tournament by a pointless lance striking him over the eye. There was a great deal of "commotio," and he died on the eleventh day. The autopsy revealed an extensive hæmorrhage. Many consultants were in attendance, and the heads of four criminals were anatomized in the hopes of rendering some light on the case. Among those present was Vesalius, who had been brought from Brussels by Philip of Spain.

Francois II died within eighteen months of his father, and while attending him Paré showed his leanings towards the Huguenot cause. The King was suffering from an ear complaint at the time the Prince de Condé was on trial for his life. This had been brought about through the Guise ascendancy, combined with the influence of the Queen-mother, and by these combined forces was condemned to be beheaded. When Coligny heard the news he consulted Paré, pretending that he was ill, and to his questions about the King's illness, Paré replied that there was grave danger, but he had not mentioned it yet for fear of doing harm at the Court. Coligny, in reply, called attention to the desperate position of Condé if he remained silent; whereupon Paré notified the court, and in this way saved Condé.

The dark days in France were becoming still more gloomy. On Friday, August 22nd, 1572, the massacre of St. Bartholomew took place. The King, Charles IX was almost beside himself, and yet even in his frenzy he was careful to keep Paré in safety, as also his old nurse. It is stated that on that day the King told him that "now everybody must turn Catholic." Paré coolly answered him: "By the light of God, Sire, I think you remember your promise never to command four things of me: To enter again into my mother's womb, to look after myself in battle, to leave you service, and to go to mass."

The following year, Jehanne, his wife, died at the age of fifty-three, and a few months later he married Jacqueline Rousselet. The affluent air of this second marriage contract is very different from the poverty of the first; more money, but less romance.

This second wife of Paré bore him five children, of whom three daughters survived him; one of these, Catherine, married an official named Hédelin and the famous Abbé d'Aubignac was one of the sons of this marriage.

The death of Charles IX, from phthisis, was on Whitsunday, May 30th, 1574, in his twenty-third year. He had been under Paré's care