

of Utrecht, until 1517. He fell heir to the crown, at his father's death, A. D. 1506, of Austria and Spain, 1517, but lived in the Netherlands. In 1530 he granted the "Anabaptists" the freedom to worship according to their conscience, under the "*Smalkald* League" of Saxony and Hesse. He married Isabella. She died A. D. 1539, when he fell heir to four royal lines, and was the greatest monarch of the 16th century. He had a son, Philip, whom he crowned in 1554. He gave up his crown in 1558, and died September 21, 1558.

GEN. IN		FAM.	
EUROPE. NO.			
3	4	2	<i>Henry Nicholas</i> , son of Philip, b. 1505; was crowned 1524, and surnamed Ferdinand. He succeeded his brother, Charles V. He married Anna, a sister of the King of Hungary. He died 1564.
4	5	1	<i>Balthaser</i> , son of Henry Nicholas Ferdinand, b. about 1525; was made Emperor of Austria, Hungary, and Bohemia; crowned in 1572, and surnamed Maximilian II; d. A. D. 1576.
4	6	2	<i>Ferdinand I</i> , son of Henry Nicholas, was Emperor of Tyrol and Lower Austria.
4	7	3	<i>Charles</i> , son of Henry Nicholas. He was master of Styria. He had a son, Ferdinand II, and his son was Ferdinand III.
		1	<i>Rudolph</i> , son of Balthaser, Sir Maximilian II, b. ———; was crowned, 1572, king of