

At **WHITEHALL PALACE.**

Jan 1, Fri New Year gifts.

Among 173 gifts to the Queen:

by Lord Windsor: 'A table embroidered with Paris, Juno, Diana and Venus';

by Sir Ambrose Cave, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster:

'In a purse of silk and gold in ducats £13.6s8d, and eight small maps in frames of wood of Castles within the said Duchy';

by Sir William Cecil, Secretary: 'A fair Book of Prayers and many other things in it covered with silver enamelled with the Queen's and her Majesty's Mother's Arms on both sides of gold, garnished and clasped with gold set with garnets and turquoises. With her Majesty';

by Sir Gilbert Dethick, Garter King of Arms: 'A Book of Arms of all the Lords as they sit in Parliament, covered with tissue';

by Sir John Mason, Treasurer of the Chamber: 'A case of silver gilt with three hour-glasses, and two books of St Augustine's Work';

by Robert Cooke, Chester Herald: 'A Book containing the Arms of all the Gentlemen in Lincolnshire, covered with purple velvet';

by William Mugge: 'A Book called The Accedens of Armory [by Gerard Legh];

by Levina Teerlinc: 'A card with the Queen's Majesty and many other personages';

by Mrs Wingfield: 'A Book of the Psalter in Latin, covered with needlework of gold, silver, and blue silk'.

by John Young: 'A fair table painted of a Story of Poetry'.^{NYG}

Sir Thomas Chaloner, Ambassador to Spain, in December 1562 sent the Queen from Madrid an Epistle in verse, as a New Year's gift. [SPF.v.579].

Charles Utenhove sent Sir William Cecil verses in Hebrew, Latin, Greek, French and English to be presented to the Queen, urging her to marry. 10p. The English begin: 'Some present doth my heart desire to give unto your Grace,

As custom is when year renewed begins again his race.

But what may I, that nothing have, give you that nothing want?

This one that yet you want I pray our God to you to grant'. [SPF.vi.1].

[In England, 1562-1565, Utenhove wrote 19 poems to the Queen].

Jan 1, John Fitzherbert to Lady Cobham (a Lady of the Bedchamber):

Certain detestable and abominable slanders are spread abroad of the Queen. It is done by Frenchmen about the King of Sweden, in great favour with him. They and their countrymen in France (knowing that the King is a lusty and valiant prince and exceeding rich) fear lest the Queen and her realm should be revenged for the loss of Calais; and they devise means to prevent the King from going into England. This is chiefly in two ways: one in raising slanders of the Queen (blazing abroad that she has had two children); the other, by giving out that the King of Sweden has done with his suit to her, and is minded to take another. A Frenchman, without the King's assent, sued for him unto the Queen of Scots. [SPF.vi.1-2].

Jan 3, St Denis, Sir Nicholas Throckmorton (Ambassador to France since 1559) to Sir William Cecil, having been 'newly discharged of my guard' and having after four months met my replacement as Ambassador. 'I have delivered to Sir Thomas Smith the Treaties made at Cambrésis both for England and Scotland [in 1559]; so have I likewise delivered to him her Majesty's plate'.

[Forbes, ii.260]. Throckmorton arrived at Dover on January 27.

Jan 3, Sun: Attempted murder near the Spanish Ambassador's residence, Durham Place, Strand (Crown property). The Ambassador (Alvaro de Quadra) and the French Ambassador were in the house 'passing the time in play' with one of the French hostages, Antoine du Prat, Seigneur de Nantouillet, the Provost of Paris.

Captain Masino, an Italian in the service of the Vidame de Chartres, was fired at in the Strand by another Italian, a youth called Andreas.

Having missed his aim, and being pursued by the Captain sword in hand and by many of the neighbours, Andreas took refuge in Durham Place. A crowd of De Quadra's servants then sallied out armed with halberds and swords, and denied that anyone had entered the house. Meanwhile De Quadra allowed Andreas to escape by boat from the water-gate. Andreas had been the servant of one of the Queen's lute-players, who had recently dismissed him.

Jan 3, evening: 'The Marshal of the Court and many of the Queen's halberdiers came by command of her Majesty and the Council to demand from the Ambassador the youth who fired the shot'. They returned later to say that the Queen desired that her Porter should keep the key of the water-gate.

Jan 4, Mon: Andreas was arrested at Gravesend, Kent, and brought to London, and confessed that the Provost of Paris had caused him to do the deed. He had given him a gun and a coat of mail, and promised him 100 crowns if he killed Masino.

The Lord Mayor (Thomas Lodge) went in person at 10 o'clock at night to arrest the Provost and to put him in custody in an Alderman's house.

Jan 6, Wed: Two locksmiths came to Durham Place, on the orders of the Privy Council 'to change the locks and keys on the doors and hand the new keys to the custodian'. Four men were set to watch who came in and out.

De Quadra asked for an audience with the Queen, who sent word that she was very busy, and referred him to the Council.

Jan 7, Thur: De Quadra had a long meeting with the Council to complain of his treatment. The Council gave their version of what had happened on January 3, said that such a crime had never been heard of in England before, that other quarrels and disputes had taken place at his house in the past, and that only the lock on the water-gate had been changed, that being the gate by which many English people came to Mass on Sundays.

The Council claimed that the house had been 'dilapidated and damaged' by the Ambassador's household since he had been living there, 'both as regards the lead, glass, iron, doors, boards and other fixtures', and the Queen intends to repair it 'as it is so important a residence and so near the royal palace'.

She wishes De Quadra to move from her house, and will provide another.

The Ambassador remained at Durham Place. The events of January 3, and its aftermath, were investigated in great detail. On January 13 the Queen sent a description to Sir Thomas Smith, Ambassador to France. [Forbes, ii.278-9]. [Other reports: Span.i.276-292,329-331; SPF.vi.25-29].

Jan 11: Vidame de Chartres, Captain Briquemault, and De la Haye gave their written opinion to the Queen on affairs in France, as her Council has given them to understand that she takes their cause to be her own. [Forbes, ii.272].

Jan 11, Mon Queen postponed Opening of Parliament. At the Parliament House 'The Lord Keeper declared that the Queen was sick of a stitch and therefore had sent her writ to prorogue the Parliament till the next day'. Alternative explanation: 'The Queen's Majesty came not abroad for the foul weather, but certain of the lords went and prorogued the same...by commission for the Queen'. [BL Cotton Titus F.I.f.59,76].

Jan 12, Tues Queen at Opening of Parliament.

Ceremonial procession from Whitehall to Westminster Abbey (also called the College) for a sermon, and to the Parliament House.

St Margaret Westminster: 'To the ringers...when the Queen's Majesty came into the Parliament House, 20d; for the carriage away of certain soil and dust of the churchyard against the Queen's Majesty's coming to the College the first day of the Parliament, 22d; to two labourers for the gathering together of the soil and rubbish aforesaid against the coming of the Queen's Majesty to Parliament, 13d'.

Herald: 'About eleven o'clock the Queen's Majesty took her horse at the hall door, and proceeded in manner as followeth':

'First, all gentlemen, two and two. Then esquires, knights and bannerets, and lords being no barons or under age. Then the trumpeters sounding'. Judges, in scarlet mantles and hoods. 'Knights Councillors in their gowns'... 'William Howard bearing the Queen's cloak and hat'; 30 barons; 22 bishops; 3 viscounts; 9 earls; 'the Lord Keeper's Serjeant and the Seal', before Sir Nicholas Bacon, Lord Keeper; the two Archbishops; three Kings of Arms.

'Then the Duke of Norfolk with the gilt rod as Earl Marshal, the Lord Treasurer with the cap of state, and the Earl of Worcester with the Sword'.

'Then the Queen's Majesty on horseback, a little behind the Lord Chamberlain and Vice-Chamberlain, her Grace apparelled in her mantle open before, furred with ermines, and her kirtle of crimson velvet close before and close sleeves, but the hands turned up with ermines, and a hood hanging low round about her neck of ermines; over all a rich collar set with stones and other jewels, and on her head a rich caul'.

'And next after her the Lord Robert Dudley, Master of the Horse, leading the spare horse. And after all others, ladies two and two in their ordinary apparel. Beside the Queen went her Footmen, and along of either side of her went the Pensioners with their axes. After the ladies followed the Captain of the Guard, Sir William St Loe, and after him the Guard'.

'In which order her Majesty proceeded to the north door of the church of Westminster where the Dean there and the Dean of the Chapel met her, and the whole Chapel in copes; and St Edward's staff...was delivered unto her, her arm, for the bearing thereof, assisted by the Baron of Hunsdon; the canopy borne over her...and her Grace's train borne up by the Duchess of Norfolk, assisted by the Lord Chamberlain and Master of the Jewel-house...and so orderly proceeded to the travers beside the table of administration'...

'And so, she placed, all the lords sat down on forms beside the travers, the spirituality on the north side and the temporality on the south side, the sword and cap of state laid down on the table'.

'Then the Choir sang the English procession; which ended, Mr Nowell, Dean of Paul's...made his prayer orderly for the Queen's Majesty and the universal Church, and especially for that honourable assembly of the three estates there present, that they might make such laws as should be to God's glory and the wealth of the realm, and then began his sermon'.

Dean Nowell, taking his text from the Psalms, began with David and Absalom, and went on to refer to contemporary events and to address the Queen directly: 'As the marriage of Queen Mary was a terrible plague to all England...the want of your marriage and issue is like to prove as great a plague...If your parents had been of your mind, where had you been then? Or what had become of us now? When your Majesty was troubled with sickness, then I heard continual voices and lamentations, saying "Alas, what trouble shall we be in...For the succession is so uncertain, and such division for religion! Alack! what shall become of us?"

Herald: 'In the meantime that the Queen was at the church the Earl of Arundel (Lord Steward) went to the Parliament House to see the return of the writs, and then came to church again'.

'The sermon ended and a psalm sung, her Majesty and the rest orderly on foot proceeded out of the south door, where she delivered the Dean the sceptre, and so proceeded into the Parliament chamber, where the Queen stayed awhile in her Privy Chamber till all the lords and others were placed. And then her Highness came forth and went and sat her down in her royal place and chair of state (the sword and cap of maintenance borne before her)...The Lord Keeper sat alone on the uppermost sack until the Queen was set, and then went and stood without the rail on the right hand the cloth of state...At the side hand of the Queen sat on the ground three or four ladies and no more. And at the back of the rail behind the cloth of state kneeled...noblemen's sons and heirs. The Queen being set, the Lower House was let in. Then the Queen's Majesty commanded the Lord Keeper to open the cause of calling and assembling of this Parliament'.

Lord Keeper Bacon declared the cause to be for Religion and for 'Policy for the Commonwealth'; he expressed the Queen's great regret that it was necessary to call Parliament for financial aid 'for the surety of this realm'.

He concluded as was customary by requesting the Commons to elect 'a discreet, wise and learned man' to be their Speaker, to be presented on Friday.

'The Queen returned to her chamber and shifted her [changed her apparel], and so did all the lords, and then waited on her to the waterside, where she took her boat and departed to the Whitehall, from whence she came'.

Concurrently with Parliament a Convocation of Bishops began in St Paul's Cathedral, continuing in Westminster Abbey. This first Synod of the reformed Elizabethan Church produced the Thirty-Nine Articles of Religion, which defined the Church of England's position on matters of doctrine, were confirmed by Parliament in 1571, and were subscribed to by the clergy for several centuries.

Parliament: details are, unless stated, from Hartley, Proceedings in Parliament, vol i; Dean Nowell's sermon, January 12: Parker Soc. (1853), 228.

Jan 14, De Quadra, to a servant in Brussels: 'On Tuesday last Parliament was opened, and the burden of the sermons, both in St Paul's and in the presence of the Queen at Westminster, was principally to persuade them "to kill the caged wolves", by which they meant the Bishops'.

Jan 14, Westminster, Sir William Cecil to Sir Thomas Smith: 'The Parliament is begun, and I trust shall be short, for the matters of moment like to pass are not many...I think somewhat will be attempted to ascertain the realm of a successor to this Crown, but I fear the unwillingness of her Majesty to have such a person known will stay the matter'. [*Span.i.291; Wright, i.121*].

Jan 15, Fri Queen at Parliament for presentation of new Speaker of Commons.
Thomas Williams, of the Inner Temple (c.1514-1566). *Herald's description*:

'The Queen's Majesty at her Privy Stairs took boat and went by water to the Parliament House about two o'clock, the lords and heralds waiting on her to the landing-place on the back side of the Parliament and so brought her to her Privy Chamber, where she shifted her and put on her robes and the lords theirs as the first day. And then she repaired to her seat and the lords to theirs'...

'All being in order, the door was opened to let in the nether House, who had chosen Mr Williams of the Temple for their Speaker, who was then brought in unto the bar between Sir Edward Rogers, Controller of the Queen's House, and Sir William Cecil, Chief Secretary, making in their coming three obeisances, coming down first to the nether door, right afore the Queen, and then proceeded up to the bar. And so being placed at the bar, the said Speaker alone made again three obeisances, and then began'.

Williams made the customary 'disabling speech' requesting that the Queen 'appoint some other more abler' as Speaker. Lord Keeper Bacon replied on her behalf, accepting Williams as Speaker, and Williams made a second speech.

The Speaker described his speech as not an Oration, but 'an Epistle with a Request', divided into three parts: time past, time present, and time to come. For the first he praised the benefits from the Queen's rule; for the second he spoke of 'some abuses used in this Realm' including 'three notable Monsters', Necessity, her daughter Ignorance, and Error. For the 'time to come' he moved the Queen 'to build a strong Fort for the surety of the Realm, to the repulsing of your enemies abroad, which must be set upon firm ground and steadfast, having two Gates, one commonly open, the other as a Postern, with two Watchmen at either of them, one Governor, one Lieutenant, four Soldiers'...

'The same to be named The Fear of God; the Governor thereof to be God, your Majesty the Lieutenant, the stones the heart of faithful people, the two Watchmen at the open Gate to be called Knowledge and Virtue, the other two at the Postern to be called Mercy and Truth; all being Spiritual Ministers. This Fort is invincible, if every man will fear God'.

[The Speaker concluded by making the customary requests, including freedom of speech and from arrest; granted by the Lord Keeper on behalf of the Queen].

'Then the Speaker and nether House did their reverence and departed. And the Queen returned into her Privy Chamber and shifted her, and the lords likewise. And then she repaired to her barge, and so to Whitehall unto which place the Sword was borne to and fro and Officers of Arms waited on her Highness'.

Jan 18, Stockholm, Lady Cecilia of Sweden (sister of King Eric XIV) to the Queen, desiring her to write to the King her brother that he will license her to come over to England, as she has no mind to marry before she has seen the Queen. May 23: She has received a letter from the Queen, with a table ruby, and thanks her for permission to come into England. [SPF.vi.50,363].

Lady Cecilia married in 1564 and arrived in September 1565 with her husband.

Jan 19: Slanderous words in Suffolk of the Queen, Lord Robert Dudley, and Lord Keeper Bacon. Robert Garrerd, of Suffolk, was examined before Sir Owen Hopton. Edmund Baxter had said to him that Lord Robert kept her Majesty, that she was a naughty woman, and could not rule her realm, and that justice was not administered. That the Lord Keeper was a wretch, and a very traitor, but if Garrerd betrayed this Baxter would cut off his ears. Lady Willoughby, now wife of Baxter, had said that when her Majesty was at Ipswich [in 1561] she looked like one lately come out of child-bed, very pale. [SP15/11/86].

Jan 22, Fri John Somers at Whitehall on return from France.

Somers, Clerk of the Signet, returned from a month's special embassy to France.

Jan 26-Feb 25: John Somers was again special Ambassador to France. Somers was sent back to the King and the Queen Mother, instructed to require a denial that Proclamation of War against England had been made in Paris on 11 December 1562. Such a denial was given. [Forbes, ii.312-314].

Jan 26, Tues, in the Commons: A special Committee had devised a Petition to be made to the Queen for marriage and for limitation of the succession.

The Privy Council was required 'to move her Majesty that Mr Speaker with the whole House may exhibit to her Highness that Petition'.

Jan 27: The Commons was informed that the Queen would receive their Petition next afternoon. [D'Ewes, 80-81].

Jan 28, Thur Commons deputation at Whitehall.

The Queen received the Commons and their Petition.

'In the afternoon Mr Speaker, with the whole House (with a notable oration) did exhibit their Petition to the Queen's Majesty in the Gallery at the Palace, touching Marriage and Succession; which her Highness thankfully accepted (with an excellent oration) deferring the answer to further time'.

Speaker Williams declared that nothing was of more importance than 'the sure continuance of the government of the Imperial Crown...and the most honourable issue of your body...Almighty God to our great terror and dreadful warning lately touched your Highness with some danger of your most noble person by sickness, from which so soon as your Grace was by God's favour and mercy to us recovered, your Highness sent out your Writs of Parliament' and 'summoned this Parliament principally for establishing of some certain limitation of the Imperial Crown of your Realm, for preservation of your subjects from certain and utter destruction'. I forecast 'unspeakable miseries of civil wars' and infinite other mischiefs 'if your Majesty should be taken from us without known heir...From the Conquest till this present day the Realm was never left as it is now without a certain heir...If your Majesty take to yourself some honourable husband...we protest and promise...to honour, love and serve' him.

We wish 'that you may see your children's children'.

In her speech in reply the Queen declared: 'I know now as well as I did before that I am mortal', but 'I am determined in this so great and weighty a matter to defer mine answer till some other time because I will not in so deep a matter wade with so shallow a wit, yet...I am neither careless nor unmindful of your safety in this case'.

Jan 31, Anon, to the Provost of Paris (the French hostage detained in an Alderman's house for incitement to murder): The Queen and her Council have determined to send the Provost to the Tower, and not to treat him so well as had been done hitherto, because he had answered so disdainfully. [SPF.vi.89].

One of numerous letters intercepted by Sir William Cecil.

January: new appointment. Sir Richard Blount was made Lieutenant of the Tower. Blount replaced Sir Edward Warner, who was dismissed prior to the forthcoming birth of a child (on February 10) to one of the prisoners, Lady Catherine Grey.

Warner was imprisoned in the Tower himself for some weeks.

Feb 1, Mon Lords deputation at Whitehall.

The Queen received the Lords and their Petition.

Lord Keeper Bacon addressed the Queen on behalf of the assembled Lords, requesting her to marry, and to settle the succession, saying that their suit is first, 'that it would please your Majesty to dispose yourself to marry where it shall please you, with whom it shall please you, and as soon as it shall please you; secondly, that some limitation may be made how the Imperial Crown of this Realm may remain if God calls your Highness without heir of your body'.

Bacon gave ten reasons why the Queen should assent to the petition.

Feb 3: christening. Queen was godmother to 'Viscount Hereford's child'.^T

Parents: Walter Devereux, Viscount Hereford (later 1st Earl of Essex); wife: Lettice (Knollys), the Queen's cousin; daughter of Sir Francis Knollys, Vice-Chamberlain. Queen's gift, February 3: gilt cup with a cover.^{NYG}

Child: Penelope Devereux (1563-1607), born at Chartley, Staffs; married (1581) Robert 3rd Lord Rich; divorced 1605 and married Charles Blount, 8th Lord Mountjoy and Earl of Devonshire (died 1606).

Court news. Feb 7, London, De Quadra to Philip II:

When the Members of Parliament proposed the question of the succession to the Queen she told them 'the matter required further consideration, and with that turned her back on them and entered her own apartment. The lords afterwards went to her and proposed the same, whereat she was extremely angry with them and told them that the marks they saw on her face were not wrinkles but pits of smallpox, and that although she might be old God could send her children as He did to Saint Elizabeth, and they had better consider well what they were asking, as, if she declared a successor, it would cost much blood to England'...

'It is clear that she is determined not to nominate a successor'...

'The King of Sweden, angry that Lord Robert has always had a double spy both on his Ambassador here and latterly upon himself in Sweden, who was always frustrating the coming of the King hither and his marriage, has now sent to the Queen all the letters that this spy wrote, containing much evil about her'.

'The King asks, since this spy has impugned her honour, that he shall be punished, or else that he should be sent to Sweden for the King to punish, or otherwise he cannot avoid thinking that the Queen has been a consenting party to the trick that has been played upon him. The man was advised of what the King wrote, and fled to Antwerp, but I know that before he went he secretly took leave of the Queen, and went with her good graces'...

'There is another man, a Frenchman, whom Lord Robert sent last year to Sweden, called Louis de Feron, otherwise Viscount de Gruz, who has been, as I am informed, condemned to death, as it is asserted that he was sent thither to poison the King for Lord Robert. He has always denied it, and the poison story cannot be believed, but I know full well that the man was sent by Lord Robert. The King of Sweden requests leave again to come here, which I think will not be refused him, although Robert is trying to impede it'. [Span.i.296,299].

The 'double spy': François Berty, alias Francis Barth. Details: May 28.

Feb 7, Westminster, Sir William Cecil to Sir Thomas Smith, of the Provost of Paris: 'The Provost was committed to the Tower, where he is lodged over well, in the Queen's Majesty's own lodging, being committed thither because he used such practices where he was, as by four or five letters intercepted betwixt him and others doth appear...By his own letters it is clearly to be gathered that he is guilty, which letters were partly written with onions, and conveyed to and fro in stoppers of bottles, and some in his codpieces of his hose sent out to mending; but he is ignorant thereof, that we have his letters'.

In Parliament 'the heads of both Houses are fully occupied with the provision of surety to the realm, if God should to our plague call her Majesty without leaving of children'. [Wright, i.122-4].

Feb 10: birth. Thomas Seymour, second son of Lady Catherine Grey and the Earl of Hertford, born in the Tower, where his parents had been since 1561.

'The godfathers were two Warders of the Tower'.^{MA}
Thomas Seymour (1563-1600) married Isabel Onley (died 1619).
Their monument is in St Margaret's, Westminster.

February 10-August: Henry Middlemore, a Groom of the Privy Chamber, was Agent to Admiral Coligny, chief of the Huguenots, French Protestants.

Sir Thomas Smith advised the Queen, Jan 17: It is 'marvellous necessary that some man were sent to be with the Admiral, who now is chief on the other side... He would be one who hath some familiarity, acquaintance, and credit with them; and I think Mr Middlemore were a very handsome and fit man'. [Forbes, ii.287].

Cecil to Smith, Feb 18: He 'went thither upon the 10th'. [Wright, i.124].

Feb 12, Fri, in the Commons: 'The House desired the Privy Council to require the Queen's Majesty to have in remembrance their petition, looking for her most gracious answer'. [D'Ewes, 84]. Response: Feb 16.

Feb 13, Admiral Coligny to the Queen, sending Monsieur de Teligny, a Gentleman of the King's Chamber, with information for her. [SPF.vi.129]. Charles de Teligny returned to the Admiral (his father-in-law) by mid-March.

Feb 16, Tues, in the Commons: a message from the Queen:
'Mr Controller [Sir Edward Rogers] and Mr Secretary [Sir William Cecil] declared from the Queen's Highness that she doubted not but the grave heads of this House did right well consider that she forgot not the suit of this House for the succession, the matter being so weighty, nor could forget it; but she willed the young heads to take example of the ancients'. [D'Ewes, 85].

Feb 17, Wed: double marriage at Baynard's Castle, London.
Two children of William Herbert, 1st Earl of Pembroke, married two children of George Talbot, 6th Earl of Shrewsbury; at the London residence of the Earl of Pembroke and his wife Anne (Talbot), daughter of George 4th Earl of Shrewsbury.
Henry, Lord Herbert, later 2nd Earl of Pembroke (c.1539-1601), married (2nd wife) Lady Katherine Talbot, Shrewsbury's eldest daughter (died 1576).
Francis, Lord Talbot (c.1550-1582), Shrewsbury's eldest son, married Lady Anne Herbert (died 1593). 'After was a great dinner as has been seen, for four days, and every night great mummeries and masques'.^{MA}

Feb 18-c.March 20: Sir Nicholas Throckmorton was special Ambassador to France (from which he had recently returned). He was taking a large sum of money to Le Havre for Admiral Coligny. Feb 18, Portsmouth, Throckmorton to Sir William Cecil, having arrived there that morning: 'I did find here at Portsmouth M.de Briquemault' and 'two of the Admiral's gentlemen. I...embark this night, and do go in The Aid with the treasure. The Frenchmen do pass in The Phoenix'.
The Saker is 'to transport the treasure'. [Forbes, ii.335].

c.Feb 23-April 3: Scottish special Ambassador in London.
William Maitland, Laird of Lethington, Secretary of the Queen of Scots.
His negotiation concerned ways of according the controversies in France, and Mary's claim to succeed to the English Crown, and whom she should marry, there being several candidates.

Feb 24, London, Lady Throckmorton to Sir Nicholas Throckmorton:
The Laird of Lethington is come forth of Scotland to the Queen.
Your mules were delivered according to your orders. Sir William Cecil chose the black mulet, with which were delivered the velvet saddle and harness and the gilt stirrups. The Lord Admiral [Lord Clinton] chose the black mule; he is very desirous to have a French muleteer. Mr Cave had the dun mulet. [SPF.vi.154].
Mr Cave: Sir Ambrose Cave. Much later in his life Cecil was painted riding a white mule. Portrait reproduced in his biography, ODNB.

Feb 24, in France: death: François 2nd Duke of Guise, the leading Catholic general, died several days after being shot with a pistol.
His son Henri (1550-1588) became 3rd Duke of Guise.
Two of the 2nd Duke's brothers, the Grand Prior and the Duke d'Aumale, also died in 1563. All were uncles of the Queen of Scots.

Feb 26, Fri: Trial. Arthur Pole and his second brother Edmund, who had been in the Tower since their attempted escape to France in October 1562, were tried with Anthony Fortescue and others. Fortescue confessed, the rest were found guilty; all were sentenced to death for high treason, but remained in prison.

Court news. Feb 27, Sir William Cecil to Sir Thomas Smith:

'Mr Somers returned hither on Thursday at night' [after a month's special embassy to France]...

'Yesterday were condemned two Poles, Fortescue [and 3 others]'...

'The treasons were intents to come with a power into Wales, and to proclaim the Scottish Queen. The traitors seek their defence by saying that they meant it not before the Queen our Sovereign should die, which as they were persuaded by one Prestall [an astrologer] should be about this March'.

'But I trust God hath more store of his mercies for us, than so to cast us over to devouring lions'. [Wright, i.125-127].

Feb 27, London, Sir John Mason to Sir Thomas Chaloner:

'The Earl of Hertford, having by corruption of the keepers had secret access by night to the Lady Catherine, who by his company hath brought a boy child to the world, he has therefore been called before the Council in the Star Chamber, and hath for that offence a fine set on his head of £15,000, for the payment whereof an extent is gone upon his lands. His body to remain in prison during the Queen's pleasure'.

The Poles, Fortescue, and others were 'charged that they meant to go into France, and to use the aid of the Duke of Guise for the making levy of 6000 men, to convey the same in May next coming into Wales, and there proclaiming the Scottish Queen queen of England, and Arthur Pole Duke of Clarence, to do their best to bring the Scottish Queen to the Crown, of which matter they were openly convicted. Their only defence was that they meant to attempt nothing in the Queen's life-time, who by conjuration they had found should not live passing the next Spring. The rest of the matter was not denied'...

'Both our Houses have been earnestly in hand with the Queen to appoint her successor, but she will not bite at that bait, wherein in my opinion she hath a better judgement than many have of them that be so earnest in the matter'. [Wright, i.129-130].

Earl of Hertford's fine of £15,000 was for a triple crime: £5000 for deflowering a virgin of the blood royal in the Queen's house; £5000 for breaking out of his prison (from one part of the Tower to another, although two prison officers had unlocked doors for him); £5000 for repeating the first act. Much of the fine was remitted, but the Earl was still paying instalments late in the 1570s.

Arthur and Edmund Pole left six inscriptions carved in the Tower of London. In about 1570 both died and were buried there; Anthony Fortescue was released at an unknown date, and was still alive in 1611.

February/March: proposed visit, Bisham, Berks.

Piers Pennant made ready in February and March 'at Bisham against her Majesty should have come thither'.^T Bisham Abbey; owned by Thomas Hoby (1530-1566).

March 7: christening. Queen was godmother to 'Sir Thomas Chamberlain's child'.^T Parents: Sir Thomas Chamberlain, former Ambassador to Spain; 2nd wife: Joan (Luddington), widow of Alderman John Machell. Queen's gift to their daughter, March 7: one gilt bowl with a cover.^{NYG} Child: Theophila Chamberlain.

Sir Thomas died in 1580; his 3rd wife Anne died in 1588, leaving to 'my daughter Theophila Hughes a ring of gold of 30 shillings'.

Mar 8, Mon knightings, Whitehall: Lord Mayor: Thomas Lodge, grocer.
Adrian Poynings, of Hampshire, who had been fighting in France.^M

March 12, Michaelangelo Florio, a Florentine, dedicated to the Queen:
Opera di Georgio Agricola de l'arte de Metallii. Italian. Many woodcuts.
Epistle to the Queen, praising her proficiency in languages, and hoping that
as there is great abundance of metals in her kingdom the book will interest her.
Preface to the Duke of Saxony. 542p. (Basle, 1563).
Florio translated from Latin De Re Metallica (1556), by Georgius Agricola,
the Latinised name of Georg Bauer (1494-1555), a German known as the father
of mineralogy. Florio's son John lived in London and also became an author
and translator. Agricola's book was translated into English (1912) by L.H.
Hoover and Herbert Hoover, a mining engineer, later President of the U.S.A.

March 19, in France: Peace of Amboise, ending the First War of Religion,
1562-1563. By the Edict of Orleans Huguenots were granted limited toleration of
the exercise of their religion. The Prince of Condé (the Queen's former ally)
was appointed Lieutenant-General of France. He was obliged to unite with
King Charles IX to drive the English out of France.

Several French envoys came to England in connection with this.

March 20, was printed a book by John Foxe, dedicated to the Queen:
'Acts and Monuments of these latter and perilous days: touching matters of
the Church, wherein are comprehended and described the great persecutions and
horrible troubles, that have been wrought and practised by the Romish prelates,
specially in this realm of England and Scotland, from the year of our Lord a
thousand, unto the time now present. Gathered and collected according to the
true copies and writings certificatory, as well of the parties themselves that
suffered, as also out of the bishops' registers, which were the doers thereof,
by John Foxe'. 2000 pages.

Four dedicatory Epistles, the first to Christ.

Second Epistle: 'To the Queen's most excellent Majesty, Queen Elizabeth',
begins with a description of how the Emperor Constantine licensed Bishop
Eusebius to go throughout the Roman Empire 'to search out the names, sufferings,
and acts, of all such as suffered in all that time of persecution before, for
the testimony and faith of Christ Jesus'. [50,000 Martyrs were found].

It is to be noted 'the goods and ornaments of the Church chiefly to consist...
in the blood, acts and life of Martyrs, the seeking and setting forth whereof
ought to occupy the study of true Christian Bishops...The Lord sent this mild
Constantinus to cease blood, to stay persecution, to refresh his people'.

'In such like manner what bitter blasts, what smarting storms have been
felt in England during the space of certain years, till at last God's pitiful
grace sent us your Majesty to quench firebrands, to assuage rage, to relieve
innocents. What a multitude of godly Martyrs were slain before the time of
the said Constantine is partly above declared. And likewise what a number
also before your Grace's happy reign were murdered, in this present history
here following is comprehended'...

'If then such care was in searching and setting forth the doings and acts
of Christ's faithful servants, suffering for his name in the primitive time of
the Church; why should they now be more neglected of us in the latter Church,
such as gave their blood in the same cause and like quarrel?'

I have laboured 'in collecting and setting forth the acts, fame and memory
of these our Martyrs' which 'I offer and present here unto your Majesty'.

As we give the Lord 'most hearty thanks for exalting your Majesty out of your
adversity; so we beseech him to conserve you in long prosperity, with the days
not only of Constantinus reign, but so with them whose reign hath been longest
in any commonwealth...Your Majesty's faithful and humble subject in the Lord'.

John Foxe (c.1516-1587) gives biographies of English Protestant martyrs, and includes a narrative entitled 'The Miraculous Preservation of the Lady Elizabeth, now Queen of England, from Extreme Calamity and Danger of Life in the Time of Queen Mary, her Sister'. His book was at once dubbed 'Foxe's Book of Martyrs'; a copy was soon in every cathedral and in many parish churches and private homes. Foxe published an enlarged edition in 1570, with a different dedication to the Queen (see end 1570). Other editions followed; the book was reprinted some 200 times in the next 50 years.

John Harington (1560-1612), one of the Queen's godsons, was set to translate part of Foxe's book at Eton College, as he recalled: 'All which her Highness's troubles myself have the better cause to remember because the first work I did after I could write Latin was to translate that story out of the Book of Martyrs into Latin, as Mr Thomas Arundell and Sir Edward Hoby can tell who had their parts in the same task, being then scholars in Eton as I was. This little book was given to her Majesty'. [Harington, Orlando Furioso, note to Book 45].

March 21: 'Tidings came to the court that one of the Queen's ships called *The Greyhound* was lost going to Newhaven; the Captain was Sir Thomas Finch knight of Kent, and his brother and one of my Lord Cobham's brothers and two of my Lord Wentworth's brothers and many gentlemen...one of my Lord of Warwick's nephews...and many good mariners and soldiers'.^{MA} The ship, on the way to Le Havre, was wrecked at Rye, Sussex; more than 200 were drowned.

c.March 24: Lord Keeper Bacon's oration to the Queen at Whitehall. Earlier during the Parliamentary session Sir Nicholas Bacon had presented a petition from the Lords (February 1). There was now 'An oration made in the time of the said Parliament in the name of the nobles and the lords of the spirituality unto the Queen's Highness in her Gallery at Westminster moving her Majesty to marriage'. [Parl.i.63-65]. The Queen's reply: April 10.

Court news. March 28, De Quadra to Philip II, of the Scottish Ambassador: When Lethington was with the Queen four or five days ago 'the conversation turned to the Queen of Scotland and her marriage. The Queen said that if his mistress would take his advice and wished to marry safely and happily she would give her a husband who would ensure both, and this was Lord Robert, in whom nature has implanted so many graces that if she wished to marry she would prefer him to all the princes in the world'...

'He replied that this was a great proof of the love she bore to his Queen, as she was willing to give her a thing so dearly prized by herself'...

'The Queen said to him she wished to God the Earl of Warwick his brother had the grace and good looks of Lord Robert, in which case each could have one. Lethington says he could not reply for confusion, but she nevertheless went on with the conversation, saying that the Earl of Warwick was not ugly either, and was not ungraceful, but his manner was rather rough and he was not so gentle as Lord Robert. For the rest however he was so brave, so liberal and so magnanimous that truly he was worthy of being the husband of any great princess. Lethington was anxious to escape from this colloquy by bringing on the subject of the succession, which he knew would shut her mouth directly'.

Lethington 'leaves for France in three days'. [Span.i.313].

The second wife of Ambrose Dudley Earl of Warwick died early in 1563; he married his third wife Lady Anne Russell at court in November 1565.

April 1, Blois, Sir Thomas Smith (English Ambassador) to the Queen:

The Prince of Condé talked with me of Lord Robert. He asked when and with whom you should marry, and whether the Lords and Commons had not been suitors unto you to marry Lord Robert? I answered that they could be content with whomsoever you should join, so that they might have hope of a successor of your body.

The Prince asked what should be the occasion that you should not marry, and whether I understood that you had made any promise to Lord Robert? I answered that I could lay it to nothing but that for our offences God will not join that to His other benefits towards us. Of any such promise to Lord Robert I was not privy; if you had made such I did not see what should prevent you performing it, nor that any of your subjects would repine at it.

It is not unknown, the Prince said, that you bear him great affection. But, peradventure, you would not abase yourself to take one of your subjects; but if your mind were not too far gone that way, we have here our King. You would have one of the greatest Princes in Europe. You would govern France and England, expel all Papists, and set the Gospel so abroad that all Christendom should be fain to take it. I answered that I durst not meddle in such matters, and that the marriage seemed very unequal, for when he came to be of age, you would have waxed old, as it was between Queen Mary and King Philip, whose men called her the King's grandmother. Again, the English are disdainful of strangers, and might as evil abide that Frenchmen should be in England, as they would abide Englishmen here. [SPF.vi.262-3]. King Charles IX was born in June 1550.

April 2: Lethington left for France to condole with the newly widowed Duchess of Guise, and for negotiations for peace between England and France.

Sir Thomas Smith met him, informing Sir William Cecil, April 23: 'As I can learn by him, seeing the Queen's Majesty is so precise in the demand of Calais, and the French so obstinate in the denial, he will not meddle in the matter... His motion shall be to have Commissioners appointed on each side'.

[Forbes, ii.385]. Lethington was at the English court early in June.

April 3 - June 1: Duchess of Parma's special Ambassador in London.

Marguerite Duchess of Parma, Regent of the Low Countries, sent Christophe d'Assonleville, a Councillor. He was previously in England at the time of the Queen's Accession. His mission from April-June 1563 was mainly to treat for freedom of trade with England, and to complain about many ships pillaged by the English. He crossed from Dunkirk to Dover on April 1, and on April 3 arrived at London, staying at Durham Place with the Spanish Ambassador, who at once sent to the Lord Chamberlain to ask audience for him.

D'Assonleville's Instructions, dispatches, and Report after his return, are printed by Kervyn de Lettenhove, vol.iii. Given here in English versions. [KL].

Apr 4, Sun Duchess of Parma's Ambassador at Whitehall for first audience.

D'Assonleville to the Duchess of Parma, Easter Eve [April 10]:

'I was led to the Privy Chamber by Lord Howard, Lord Chamberlain, where there were a great number of ladies and maidens, with several lords, as the Earls of Derby and Bedford, and Lord Robert'...

'Soon after the Queen came with Secretary Cecil...Before I spoke she gave me her hand to kiss, and said smiling that I was welcome and that it was a long time since she had seen me and that she knew me very well'.

D'Assonleville explained his mission, to which the Queen listened largely in silence; in conversation later she remarked 'that she was but a woman, but she had long ears, as Kings and Queens have, possibly they were ass's ears...there being a proverb that "King Midas has ass's ears", signifying that Kings have many investigators or spies who report to them what is going on'...

'She was coughing and speaking with great difficulty, and told me that she had catarrh which hampered her, and that since she had smallpox she was very much changed. I replied that the marks of smallpox did not show, and that one could see nothing of it'...

'After an hour and a half...she promised me that next day or the day after I could meet the Council, and asked me to bring my petitions in writing, in order that they could best advise on them'. The meeting with the Council was on April 7, but further negotiations were deferred until after Easter. [KL].

Apr 8, Maundy Thursday ceremonies and alms-giving.
By the Queen, with Edmund Guest, Bishop of Rochester, Queen's Almoner;
to 29 poor women, each 20s in a red purse and 29d in a white purse.^T

April 8: Gifts for the Queen. April 8 [Le Havre], Earl of Warwick to Lord Robert Dudley and Sir William Cecil, of a meeting between Sir Hugh Paulet and 'the Count Rhinegrave' (a noted military commander): The Rhinegrave 'affirmed upon his faith and honour that he had a desire to serve the Queen's Majesty before all the Princes of the world...If this matter do grow unto a full conclusion of peace between France and England he will surely visit the Queen's Majesty, and will be at her commandment in any service that he may do unto her Highness; and gave his faith to serve the Queen's Majesty against Spain, Scotland, and all other nations without exception (saving France), when her pleasure shall be to employ him, upon any wars occurring'. The Earl sends her 'a present of a workmanly chain of gold, and a little clock of crystal to the same' from the Rhinegrave 'as a token of his good heart and will'. [Forbes, ii.375-6].

The Queen's response: May 18.

Court news. [April 10], Easter Eve, D'Assonleville to Duchess of Parma:
'There are some German colonels or captains here who have come to offer their services and to lead people to this Queen, if she needs them'...
'At this hour of the day the Queen has gone to Parliament'. [KL].

Apr 10, Sat Queen at Closing of Parliament.

Herald: 'About 3 o'clock the Queen's Majesty came by water from the Whitehall and landed on the back side of the Parliament chamber, and so, the Earl of Northumberland bearing the sword afore her, the Duchess of Norfolk the train, she proceeded up into her Privy Chamber and there apparelled herself in her Parliament robes, during which time the lords likewise put on their robes and took their places...All being placed Mr Williams, the Speaker, was brought in'.

In his oration the Speaker offered the Subsidy to be accepted 'as the poor widow's farthing' was accepted, described at some length the dangers of the Queen dying without a known heir, and concluded by 'beseeching God to incline your Majesty's heart to marriage'.

Lord Keeper Bacon read an answer written by the Queen to Parliament's petitions on marriage and the succession (which she meant only to touch, not to answer). In brief: 'For my marriage, if I had let slip too much time, or if my strength had been decayed, you might the better have spoken therein; or if any think I never meant to try that life, they be deceived; but if I may hereafter bend my mind thereunto, the rather for fulfilling your request, I shall be therewith very well content'.

'As to the succession after me, the greatness thereof maketh me to say and pray that I may linger here in this vale of misery for your comfort, wherein I have witness of my study and travail for your surety; and I cannot with *Nunc dimittis* end my life without I see some foundation of your surety after my gravestone'. There followed the reading of the Bills.

'And then the Queen rose and proceeded into her Privy Chamber and shifted and then to her barge and so to the court, which was about six o'clock'.

Acts passed included: Statute of Artificers: 'An Act touching divers orders for artificers, labourers, servants of husbandry, and apprentices'.

Act for the Relief of the Poor. Act assigning certain sums of money to defray the charges of the Queen's Majesty's Household (by which the Cofferer of the Household received £40,000 per annum).

The Oath of Supremacy is to be required of schoolmasters, lawyers, court officials, Members of Parliament; a second refusal to take the Oath would be treason and would incur the death penalty. [The Queen instructed the Archbishop of Canterbury to order Bishops not to offer the Oath a second time].

Act 'Against Conjuraton, Enchantments and Witchcraft':
Principal offences: using witchcraft or sorcery to cause death or bodily harm; to declare where gold or silver treasure might be found.

Act Against Prophecies. Preamble:

'Forasmuch as since the expiration and ending of the Statute made in the time of King Edward the Sixth entitled 'An Act against fond and fantastical Prophecies', divers evil disposed persons, inclined to the stirring and moving of factions, seditious, and rebellions within this realm, have been the more bold to attempt the like practices in feigning, imagining, inventing and publishing of such fond and fantastical prophecies, as well concerning the Queen's Majesty, as against divers honourable personages, gentlemen and others of this realm, as was used and practised before the making of the said Statute, to the great disquiet, trouble and peril of the Queen's Majesty and of this her realm'.

'For remedy whereof be it ordained and enacted...That if any person or persons after the first day of May next coming, do advisedly and directly advance, publish and set forth by writing, printing, singing, or any other open speech or deed, to any person or persons any fond, fantastical or false prophecy, upon or by occasion of any arms, fields, beasts, badges or such other like things accustomed in arms, cognizances or signets, or upon or by reason of any time, year or day, name, bloodshed or war, to the intent thereby to make any rebellion, insurrection, dissension, loss of life or other disturbance within this realm or other the Queen's dominions: That then every such person being lawfully convicted...shall suffer imprisonment of his body for the space of one year...and shall forfeit for every such offence the sum of ten pounds'.

Second offence: Imprisonment for life and forfeiture of all property, half to go to the Crown, half to the prosecuting witness.

Parliament was prorogued. Next session: September 1566.

April 15, Queen to Wolfgang Count Palatine, who had sent from Germany one of his Councillors, a Frenchman named Gallus Tuschelin, a Doctor of Laws: We received your letters by Tuschelin, offering to serve us and wishing that your son might be brought up in our court. We will be very glad to receive your son if you will send him over. [SPF.vi.222,290]. No more is heard of the son.

Court news. April 17, London, D'Assonleville to Cardinal Granvelle:

The Queen negotiates with the Vidame de Chartres, but shows herself angry with the Prince of Condé and refuses to see La Haye.

To the Duchess of Parma: 'They say that, over the Easter holidays, the Queen has been very angry with Secretary Cecil, going as far as to say that he has ruined her'. [KL].

c. April 20: James Hepburn, 4th Earl of Bothwell (c.1535-1578), was brought to the Tower after fleeing from Scotland. April 24, De Quadra: 'They have brought the Scotch Earl of Bothwell from Berwick...and have lodged him in the Tower of London...This Bothwell had fled from Lord James and the Protestants...He will be examined and well guarded'. [Span.i.319]. Sir Henry Peyton was paid £10 on April 27 'for keeping and bringing up of the Earl of Bothwell to the Tower'.^T

Apr 22, Thur Eve of Garter ceremonies, Whitehall.

At a Chapter of Garter Knights held in the Great Closet (a chapel) the Queen appointed a Lieutenant, as customary.

'At 5 o'clock the Knights of the Garter came down from the Queen's chamber through the hall to her chapel, and it was strewd with green rushes'.

There were eight Heralds, 13 Knights, 'and so every man to his own place in the chapel of their own seat'.^{MA}

Apr 23, Fri St George's Day Garter ceremonies, Whitehall.

Queen's Lieutenant: William Herbert, 1st Earl of Pembroke.

The Queen was in the processions and at the service.

'Came a procession up through the hall...first the Sergeant of the Vestry with a silver rod, then the Children in their surplices, and then the Choir singing the English procession in copes of cloth of gold'. 'Heralds of Arms and Serjeants of Arms', 13 Knights of the Garter. 'Then Mr Garter, Mr Norris, the Dean of the Chapel, they three in crimson satin velvet; and next the Bishop of Winchester and Sir William Petre in robes of crimson velvet with red crosses on their robes...and the Earl of Northumberland bore the sword, and then the Queen in her robe, and Mr Knollys bore the Queen's train'.^{MA}

The Queen dined in the Privy Chamber; she attended evening service.

Garter: Dethick; Usher: Norris; Dean: Carew; Chancellor of Order: Petre.

Also April 23: Duchess of Parma's Ambassador at Whitehall for second audience. D'Assonleville to the Duchess of Parma, April 24: 'I asked yesterday for a new audience of the Queen, which was granted me. I found her in her Privy Chamber in her robes of the Order, like all the other Knights of the Garter, it being St George's Day; she spoke of her robes and of the ceremonies of the Order that day...She had the device of her Order written on the left side of her mantle *Honi soit qui mal y pense* [Evil be to him who evil thinks], which she showed me on her sleeve...She called the Knights of the Order...and Cecil also came; she told them she called them to hear what she was saying to me'...

'Secretary Cecil has been for some days in bad grace with the Queen, and has not been going to her nor to the Council, feigning to have a bad leg; but by means of Lord Robert he is beginning to return to credit'. [KL.iii.351-3,356].

Apr 24, Sat Final 1563 Garter ceremonies, Whitehall.

Two new Knights elected: Thomas Percy, 7th Earl of Northumberland, who was brought in and invested with the Garter insignia; Ambrose Dudley, Earl of Warwick, who was at Le Havre 'as defender of the same town'. (See April 25).

Installation and Feast at Windsor: May 23.

April 24-May 1: *Captain Briquemault in London from France.*

The Prince of Condé and Admiral Coligny sent François de Briquemault, who had also been the Prince's envoy to the Queen from December 1562-February 1563.

Henry Middlemore to the Earl of Warwick, April 8, Amboise: 'Monsieur de Briquemault is sent from hence to her Majesty, to give her thanks for her aid and favour; and to see if by thanks only he can content her'.

Warwick to Dudley and Cecil, April 19 [Le Havre]: Briquemault's Instructions are 'that the French do require the delivery of this town into their hands', will repay the Queen's money sent to the Prince of Condé and the Admiral; and will offer 'good hostages for the delivery of Calais at the time heretofore prefixed' [1567]. 'The hostages shall be of the best of France that the Queen can require, except the King's brethren'. [Forbes, ii.380,390].

Briquemault was accompanied by Jean de la Fin, Sieur de Beauvoir, one of the Admiral's lieutenants, who had married the sister of the Vidame de Chartres.

Court news. April 24, London, De Quadra to Philip II: 'The Queen complains that the Prince of Condé and [Admiral] Châtillon have deceived her, and says plainly she will not give up Havre de Grace without receiving Calais first. Monsieur de Briquemault, an emissary of the Prince of Condé, arrived here today to try and arrange some peaceful settlement'. [Span.i.321-2].

April 25: Sir Gilbert Dethick, Garter King of Arms, left court for Portsmouth, where on April 29 he embarked on *The Phoenix*. May 1: At Le Havre, Dethick invested the Earl of Warwick with the Garter insignia. May 7: Dethick left for Portsmouth, returning to court on May 10. [SP12/33/68].

Court news. April 26, Ludham, John Parkhurst (Bishop of Norwich) to Henry Bullinger, in Zurich: 'I wrote you word [20 August 1562] that the cross, wax candles, and candlesticks had been removed from the Queen's chapel; but they were shortly after brought back again, to the great grief of the godly. The candles heretofore were lighted every day, but now not at all. The lukewarmness of some persons very much retards the progress of the gospel'. [Zurich, 173].

April 26 and 27: Captain Briquemault at Whitehall for audience. Envoy from the Prince of Condé and Admiral Coligny.

Queen to Sir Thomas Smith, May 1: Briquemault came not before the 26th, and, coming with the French Ambassador, gave me letters from the Prince and the Admiral, but without any from the King. Next day he sought to speak with me apart, but I thought not so to commune with him, but to have some of my Council present; for when he was with the Admiral in Normandy he reported certain things of my speech touching Calais untruly. I gave him to understand that I would not speak with him apart, whereupon he seemed perplexed. [SPF.vi.312].

April 26-May: *Bastard de Vendôme* in London from France. Jacques de Bourbon, Monsieur de Savigny. He had attacked and robbed a Spanish Ambassador in France, Don Fernandes de Toledo (a bastard son of the Duke of Alva), and escaped to England with his booty. Savigny was himself a bastard son of Antoine de Bourbon, King of Navarre, who died in 1562, and who was usually referred to at the French court merely as Duke of Vendôme.

Apr 27, Tues Vidame and Bastard de Vendôme at Whitehall with the Queen. D'Assonleville to the Duchess of Parma, May 1: 'Last Monday arrived Sieur de Savigny, Bastard de Vendôme, who after plundering in France Don Fernandes de Toledo, Grand Prior of Castille, hearing (by a secret warning which the Prince of Condé gave him) that the Queen Mother was looking for him to punish him, embarked at La Rochelle and put to sea to save himself, suffered torments at sea for fifteen days, and landed in Cornwall. Since then he has spent gold and silver in as much profusion as is possible...it having only cost him the taking of it. The booty is very great and he has bags full of gold and silver. He is a young man of 22...accompanied by similar youths'...

'He is staying in the Vidame de Chartres' lodging with Sieur de Beauvoir, openly admits to robbery, but maintains that he did it during the war between Huguenots and Papists, and that the Prior is a Papist and an enemy of God'...

'The day after he arrived he went to play tennis at court with his valets for large sums of money. While he was playing he was summoned by the Vidame de Chartres to speak to the Queen, who heard him in the presence of the Vidame, walking in the garden for more than an hour, although they say that to begin with she did not wish to give him audience. And I believe he recounted to her his fine exploit, all to his advantage, and his other fine deeds, and boasted of having hanged more than 600 priests'...

'He told her that the Queen Mother is looking for him to put him to death, and that he has fled for religion'. [KL.iii.372].

Apr 28, Wed Captain Briquemault at Whitehall for audience.
 D'Assonleville to Duchess of Parma, May 1: Captain Briquemault 'is accompanied by Seigneur de Beauvoir, who has no commission, but comes...partly to see his brother-in-law the Vidame...The Vidame went to Gravesend to meet them, and brought them to stay with him'.

'On Wednesday Briquemault had audience...He was charged to tell the Queen that the King required her to withdraw her forces and leave Le Havre...She at once became angry...Finally she said that she would give him her reply'. [KL].

Apr 30, Thur Captain Briquemault at Whitehall to take leave.

May 1, Sir William Cecil to Sir Thomas Smith: 'Yesternight' Briquemault took leave of her Majesty. 'This night Monsieur Briquemault is dispatched'.

Her Majesty 'utterly denieth unto him that there was any other way of satisfaction but only by restitution of Calais'.

May 1, D'Assonleville to Duchess of Parma: 'The reply [to Briquemault] was made in presence of the French hostages, except for the Provost of Paris...who is still not received by the Queen...Also present were the Vidame and Beauvoir, but a long way behind the others, for the Ambassador does not speak to them. They say that the Queen said that if an Ambassador comes from the King of France she will treat with him...and declared that she would not leave Le Havre without restitution of Calais...Briquemault departs today'. [KL].

By May 1: Dr Story's escape. Dr John Story (c.1504-1571), a most active and cruel persecutor of Protestants in Queen Mary's reign, was sent to the Fleet prison in May 1560; he escaped, was captured in the West Country in disguise in 1563 and was imprisoned in the Marshalsea. With assistance from the Spanish Ambassador he escaped again and fled to Flanders, where he resumed his persecution of Protestants, becoming a searcher of ships for 'heretical' books.

In 1570 Story was kidnapped, brought to England, and imprisoned. In 1571 he was tried for high treason and executed. Details: 18 August 1570, 26 May 1571.

May 3, Queen to the Earl of Warwick (in Le Havre), describing her reply to Briquemault, 'our answer being mixed with some tart words here and there'.

'We knowing our right to Calais' will either have it restored, 'or else to keep that town of Newhaven [Le Havre] which we have. And finding us resolved to give no other answer, he and some others here of his nation did by indirect means seek to dissuade us, by notifying that within few days, if he should return without other answer, we should hear of war...But considering the old manner of the French brags, we have dismissed him without any comfort to accord with us, except they will deliver Calais'...

'Now since his departure we have newly considered with our Council what is meet for us to do; and thereupon we do...resolve to retain that town; and also to impeach the entry of that river of Seine; and to stay as many vessels with goods or victuals as possibly may be brought or stayed in that town'.

'And because this our resolution is to be chiefly maintained and executed by you, and our good and faithful captains, servants, and subjects there', we 'require you to notify the same to our said good subjects serving us there under you; whose faith, manhood and courage shall herein, we doubt not, be well tried, if cause so require, to the honour of us, and recovery of the ancient fame and renown of this our nation of England'...

'The galley there, which we had of the Count Montgomery, should be armed... the same requireth 300 men'. Our Admiral shall with all speed 'put our Navy in readiness to go to the sea within very few days...We mean not to begin any hostility or war with them, but if they shall on their parts show any towards you, or that they shall not come shortly to reasonable accord with us, we mean to be able to answer them in all events'. [Forbes, ii.406-8].

May 4: For the Queen's parrot and monkey the Queen's coffer-maker 'delivered to Dorothy Broadbelt to our use one great cage of tinker wire and plate made strong for a parrot', and 'two pots of pewter to put water in, the one for our monkey, the other for our parrot'. In 1562 a locksmith had made a new iron collar and lock 'to tie our monkey', and in 1563 and 1564 long steel chains 'for our monkey'. In 1563 hinges were made for a cage 'for our parrot', and in 1563 and 1564 an iron collar and long chain 'for our musk cat'. [Arnold, 229,231].

May 6,Thur French Ambassador at Whitehall for audience
De Foix delivered letters from King Charles IX to the Queen.

Court news. May 8, Durham Place, D'Assonleville to the Duchess of Parma:
'Last Monday [May 3] passed by here a French gentleman called Du Croc, of the King of France's Chamber, who carried letters from the King to the Queen of Scots to condole on the death of the Duke of Guise...There is a rumour that he carries news to that Queen of the conclusion of her marriage with the Archduke of Austria, with the consent of the two Kings of France and Spain'.

On Thursday 'the Queen, with a very sad expression, began to speak much ill of the Prince of Condé, calling him ingrate, disloyal, breaker of promises, inconstant and (so the Ambassador says) a liar'. At his second audience she 'began to say and repeat the same as on the previous day'...

'The sending of Captain Briquemault to the Queen was a wily French ruse, to lull her to sleep while the King of France made ready his forces to eject the English from Le Havre'. [KL.iii].

May 8,Sat French Ambassador, De Foix, at Whitehall for audience.

May 8, Queen to Sir Thomas Smith: 'The Ambassador hath been here again this day with us; seeming to offer more speech of treating for some means of peace, without present delivery of Calais; but we perceive he is loth that any reasonable offers should come from himself, but would rather they should grow from us. Wherein we mean not so to deal, but to give ear to their speeches and take that we like'.

The Ambassador informed us 'that the Queen Mother hath willed him to declare certain matter against one Monsieur de Savigny...that pretendeth to be the bastard son of the late King of Navarre, but not by order so avowed, whom... he required that we would cause to be returned home, to answer for such matter as he should be charged withal, for misusing of the King of Spain's Ambassador ...We made no other answer but that we understood that a gentleman of that name was come hither', who 'had in all these late troubles been one of the society of the Prince [of Condé] that had done him as good and acceptable service as any gentleman of his estate in all France, and had done nothing but by the Prince's direction'. [Forbes, ii.413-414].

Also May 8: Savigny, Bastard de Vendôme, had audience secretly.

D'Assonleville to the Duchess of Parma, May 15: On May 8th 'the Queen summoned to her at about 7 o'clock in the evening the one called the Bastard de Vendôme, or as they say here de Navarre. She was alone with him in the garden at court for a whole hour in very great secrecy'. [KL.iii].

Court news. May 9, London, De Quadra to Philip II:

The King of France wrote to the Queen asking her to give up Le Havre, and 'sent a letter to his Ambassador instructing him to say that if the place were not surrendered he should be obliged to send an army against it. Last Thursday the Ambassador gave his letter to the Queen, but no answer was vouchsafed him except that she would consider the matter and give her reply later. She spoke very violently of the Prince of Condé, calling him inconstant, lying and worthless (or naughty as they say here)'...

'The Ambassador tried hard to obtain another audience...and at last obtained one'. He asked the Queen either to surrender Le Havre or to tell him her reasons for keeping it, and if she thought of imposing conditions for its surrender 'if these included the restitution of Calais...he might say at once that it would not be granted'. [Span.i.325-6].

May 13, Thur supper, Cecil House, Strand; Sir William Cecil.
Cecil (c.1520-1598), the Queen's Secretary 1558-1572.
2nd wife: Mildred (Cooke) (c.1525-1589).

Court news. May 14, Westminster, Henry Cobham to Sir Thomas Chaloner:

'The Vidame of Chartres and Beauvoir are banished France. Monsieur Savigny, Vendôme's bastard, is here, brave and youthful, and makes good cheer with... De Toledo's money. Most of the French ladies are repaired to their homes'...

'Charles Howard and Katherine Carey are commanded from the court; the Queen is discontented with their marriage, notwithstanding they mean to be married afore Whit Sunday [May 30] amongst their parents. Southwell has leave to marry Mansfield, an willows be green'...

'It is thought that the court will hover about London all this summer'...

PS. 'Yesternight the Queen's Majesty supped at Mr Secretary's'.

[SP70/56/120].

Marriages: June 6, July 25.

May 18, Queen to Sir Hugh Paulet, in Le Havre: 'The Count Rhinegrave hath many ways declared himself affectionated towards us and this our Crown of late time; and hath not let by presents of horses afore these troublesome times, but also now of late by a token of a chain and a clock sent to us from thence, to make his good will appear to us'. We send 'our hearty thanks'. [Forbes, ii.416].

The Rhinegrave's forces attacked the English in Le Havre on June 5.

May 18 [Le Havre], Earl of Warwick to the Privy Council, of John Portinari, an Italian engineer, who was also at Le Havre in 1562: 'We are very glad of Mr Portinari's arrival here, by whose device and direction the fortifying of a piece in the old town here goeth forward'. [Forbes, ii.417].

May 19, Wed Duchess of Parma's Ambassador at Whitehall for third audience.
May 21, D'Assonleville: With the Spanish Ambassador I went to court on May 19, where were the Earl of Pembroke, Lord Robert Dudley, the Lord Chamberlain and the Lord Admiral. I presented letters from the Duchess of Parma. [KL.iii].

Court news. May 21, London, Thomas Goldwell to Sir Thomas Chaloner:

'As upon Thursday last was a sennight the Queen supped at Mr Secretary's house, with many other of the lords, accompanied with Monsieur Vidame and other lords of France'...

'As upon Sunday last [May 16] the bastard son of Vendôme invited all the body of the Council unto his lodging at Charing Cross, where there was good cheer and trim music. On Ascension evening the Ambassador of Spain, accompanied with a gentleman of Flanders, had audience with the Queen'.

'Dr Story has broke forth of the Marshalsea, and was hid for some space in the Ambassador of Spain's house, as the latter confessed. He is very often with the Queen, in a manner for every small trifle'...

'I think we will have war, as the Queen will not depart from Newhaven [Le Havre] until Calais be restored and her charges paid'...

'The Earl of Bothwell, Admiral of Scotland, going into France, was taken in this country, and is now in the Tower. He is taken to be a great Papist and enemy to England, to which he intended some mischief'. [SP70/57/62].

The Earl was released from the Tower later in May.

Court news. May 21, D'Assonleville to the Duchess of Parma:

Since Beauvoir came the Queen 'has shown all possible favour and good welcome to the Vidame and Beauvoir, and has given them each 400 crowns a month. Even the Councillors were last Monday feasted at dinner very magnificently by the Vidame, as they were also in the evening with the ladies by Beauvoir, and the previous day the Bastard de Vendôme treated them to dinner very magnificently'...

'The Vidame and Beauvoir should be leaving here shortly. There is a rumour that they are going to France, and the Bastard too, but in truth we hear that they are going to Germany to raise men for the Admiral'. [KL.iii.430].

The Bastard left by May 29; the Queen wrote in favour of the others, July 23.

May 21: Report of the death in England of Florence Diaceto, well known at the English court. May 21, D'Assonleville to Duchess of Parma: 'There has been here for a long time one Florentio Diaceto, commonly called Ronkera Floris, the son of a Florentine, and mother from Cleves, native of Antwerp, a very great heretic and full of plots...A year ago he came here as agent of the Prince of Condé, and had, while things were going well, very good credit, and was in daily communication with Lord Robert and Cecil...and was also retained by this Queen'.

'Because of what has passed between her and the Prince she rebuffed him very strongly...which made him so greatly melancholy that a few days afterwards, having been ill only nine hours, he died. It is suspected that he died of poison, which he was given, or which he took, for he had all the signs of poisoning'. [KL.iii.431].

May 23, Sun, at Windsor: Installation of new Knights of the Garter.

Thomas Percy, 7th Earl of Northumberland; Ambrose Dudley, Earl of Warwick, who was in France, and was installed by proxy, his brother-in-law Sir Henry Sidney.

Installed by the Queen's Lieutenant: Thomas Howard, 4th Duke of Norfolk.

Feast for Knights followed. For 'St George's Feast' the Cofferer of the Household paid £110.6s6d.^c

May 25, Tues A list was made of nobles and gentlemen to whom notice should be sent to repair to court to give their advice on the affairs of France, whether it would be best to terminate them by war or by treaty. [SPF.vi.367].

May 27, Thur Duchess of Parma's Ambassador at Whitehall to take leave.

D'Assonleville to the Duchess of Parma, May 29: Last Tuesday, with the Spanish Ambassador, I went to the Council and gave them a summary of all that has passed in these negotiations. The following Thursday the Queen summoned us, and after hearing what was in effect the summary I had given to the Council, she said that she did not wish that any difficulty should exist between the King and herself; what had been done in violation of Treaties should be remedied and stolen goods restored. Further questions that might arise could be dealt with by friendly communication with her Council.

Report to the Duchess: 'Finally the Queen wished me *Bon voyage*, giving me her hand to kiss...We were escorted to the Council Chamber by the Lord Keeper, the Duke of Norfolk, the Admiral and Lord Howard, by whom we had also been brought in'. After long discussion I took leave of them. [KL.iii.445,476].

*May 28, Fri Du Croc at Whitehall with the Queen, on return from Scotland.

Du Croc had passed through London on May 3 on his way to the Queen of Scots with a proposition for her to marry Archduke Charles of Austria.

D'Assonleville, May 29, Westminster: Yesterday 'Du Croc who went to Scotland about a month ago arrived here in post to return to France'. [KL]. See June 10.

Court news. May 28: D'Assonleville's secret memorandum for the Duchess of Parma, including news of François Berty (also known as Francis Barth or Borth):

François Berty, a native Italian, lived here a long time. He was very astute, avaricious and malicious...Although he was a foreigner he governed absolutely Lord Robert Dudley and the Lady Marquis of Northampton, first lady of honour to the Queen and an astute woman. He even had such credit that he imposed on the Swedish Ambassador at the suggestion of Lord Robert, and had many malicious schemes to divert that King from marrying in England'...

'It was he who, insinuating himself to be well affected to that King, wrote to him that he was deluding himself in proposing marriage to the Queen, and that she was a whore, abandoning herself to Lord Robert, who slept with her every day (like husband and wife) and that he should no longer think of that marriage... and advised him to recall his Ambassador'.

King Eric XIV of Sweden had recalled the Ambassador, but finding later that Berty had deceived him sent his letters to the Queen, asking her to do justice and hang him, or send him to Sweden to be punished. She made a search for Berty, but he was at court with Lady Northampton, and was got out of the country.

'This writing was communicated and read to De Quadra, Spanish Ambassador, informing him that it was to be shown to Madame [Duchess of Parma]. He replied that he held it to be true, and it should be kept very secret as it was very important'. D'Assonleville left for Brussels on June 1. [KL.iii.438,478].

May 31: French special envoy at Whitehall.

Florimond Robertet, Baron D'Allouy, one of the King of France's Secretaries.

In response to a request by the Queen for another envoy to be sent from France, D'Allouy came to require the English to withdraw from Le Havre.

Henry Middlemore to Sir William Cecil, May 24: The Queen Mother is sending D'Allouy; he is very young for so great a charge. The Prince of Condé is sending Monsieur de la Haye with him. [SPF.vi.365]. De la Haye, a Master of Requests, in England intermittently since August 1562, arrived a few days later.

May 31, Mon French special envoy at Whitehall for first audience.

June 1, De Quadra to Granvelle: 'Yesterday the French Ambassador and Secretary D'Allouy had audience...about Le Havre'. [Described, June 5]. [KL.iii.449].

June 1, Queen to the Earl of Warwick, in Le Havre, sending Meliorino Ubaldino of Italy. He understands all things belonging to war, specially fortifications. We require you to accept his counsel. You are to return him to report to us what he thinks of that town. [SPF.vi.377].

June 1-2: Conferences at Whitehall, in the Council Chamber.

Between the French Ambassador and D'Allouy and five of the Privy Council on behalf of the Queen, mainly concerning the English demands for both Calais and Le Havre. [SPF.vi.383-5].

June 2: christening. Queen was godmother to 'Dr Huicke's child'.^T

Parents: Dr Robert Huicke, the Queen's chief physician 1560-1580;

1st wife: Elizabeth.

Queen's gift to their daughter, May 29: one gilt cup with a cover.^{NYG}

June 2: St Martin in the Fields register: baptised: Atalanta Huicke. Dr Huicke already had a daughter Elizabeth.

June 3, Thur D'Allouy, French envoy, at Whitehall to take leave.

The French Ambassador and William Maitland of Lethington, who had returned from France, were also present. D'Allouy required the Queen's answer for the restitution of Le Havre; she answered that she would restore it on condition that she had the right to Calais. 'The communication broke off'. [SPF.vi.385].

June 4: Queen's gifts to Count Arco, an Italian:

One cup of gold with a cover with divers flowers enamelled and in the top of the cover a blue sapphire; one salt of gold with a cover, in the top thereof the Queen's Arms crowned held by a lion and a dragon.^{NYG}

June 5, Queen to Sir Thomas Smith, Ambassador to France:

You may let the Prince understand that D'Allouy is 'meeter to pass with private messages than to negotiate with Princes'.

June 5, Sir William Cecil to Smith:

'D'Allouy in his manner of negotiation here has showed nothing but pride and ignorance. At his first coming to the Queen there grew such altercation betwixt her and them as they required to have conference with certain of the Council, with whom they might, as they said, speak boldly and be plainly answered'.

They were appointed to confer at court next day with five Councillors, who pressed their demand for the return of Calais in exchange for Le Havre.

Lethington 'came with them by water'. [Cecil was brought in by Lethington as a mediator in discussions on Calais and Le Havre, and the French agreed that Commissioners should be appointed to 'determine the controversy of Calais'].

'The matter thus ended privately betwixt them, they came to the Queen to take their leave', but somehow 'their humours were changed, and D'Allouy said he had no commission to treat of Calais, his charge was only to demand Newhaven [Le Havre] and he desired that the Queen should answer yea or nay'.

[SPF.vi.387-8].

June 6, Sun: marriage. Thomas Southwell, of Norfolk, married (2) Mary Mansell, a Maid of Honour, daughter of Sir Rhys Mansell. She died c.1564.

Thomas Southwell married (3) Nazareth Newton, a Gentlewoman of the Bedchamber, at court in 1565.

June 7: Perfumed gloves for the Queen. D'Antas, Portuguese Ambassador in France, to the Queen, June 7, Paris: I hope that you will excuse me if the ten pairs of gloves which I send are not so good as you would desire, they are the best I could get, and are made according to the glove which you sent me. Two pairs wanting to make up the dozen have been taken at the passage of the ports.

D'Antas had been in England in May-June 1562; the perfumed gloves were sent to the Spanish Ambassador to deliver. [SPF.vi.394,533].

June 9: Kenilworth Castle, Warwickshire, was granted to Lord Robert Dudley by Letters Patent. The Queen's first visit was in 1566.

June 9: death. William 1st Lord Paget of Beaudesert (c.1506-1563), K.G., who was a Privy Councillor of Henry VIII and of Queen Mary, died at West Drayton, Middlesex. Funeral: June 18, West Drayton.

His son Sir Henry Paget (c.1537-1568) became 2nd Lord Paget. The widowed Anne (Preston), Lady Paget, died in 1587.

June 10, Edinburgh, Thomas Randolph to the Earl of Rutland:

'No prince of this realm ever had such affection to any of the predecessors of the Queen our sovereign as this Queen [of Scots] has. Their familiarity is entertained by continual recourse of letters written in whole sheets of paper with their own hands th'one to th'other, by continual messages...I trust that these two will live like good sisters and friends'...

'There has been some talk between the Emperor and the Cardinal of Lorraine for a marriage between this Queen and his youngest son [Archduke] Charles... This Queen has given a special token of her goodwill to our Sovereign by causing Monsieur de Croc, who brought the message about her marriage from the Cardinal her uncle, to report the whole matter to her Majesty'.^{RT}

Court news. June 12, Sir William Cecil to the Earl of Rutland:
 'This matter of France resteth in a balance, either prince standing by, the one beholding the other who should yield. The French demand Newhaven by an express man named D'Allouy, a Secretary of France. We answer him that so we may have Calais he shall have his request...D'Allouy is returned, and I think Mr Danett shall go to do the like for us in France and to demand Calais'.^{RT}

June 13, Queen to Sir Thomas Smith, Ambassador to France:
 'Here hath been with us Monsieur D'Allouy and La Haye, who have used divers means to recover Havre...Our answer to all this hath been a persisting in the demand of Calais...They are departed, and we well content to suffer them to go. And yet we have thought meet...to send this bearer, our servant Thomas Danett, in message to the King there for demanding of Calais, in like sort as they have sent hither to demand Newhaven...We think meet the dilating of things should be your charge, because of your acquaintance with the matters...Let Danett stay only two or three days'. [Forbes, ii.435-6].

June 13-c.July 4: Thomas Danett was special Ambassador to France. He joined Sir Thomas Smith in demanding the return of Calais, on the grounds that the French had broken the terms of the Treaty of Câteau-Cambrésis, 1559.

June 13, Sun Queen sent Sir Francis Knollys, Vice-Chamberlain, to Le Havre, to confer with the Earl of Warwick, and to make a detailed report on numerous matters, e.g. the number of men there, the state of the victuals, the town's strength and fortifications. He returned on June 25. [Forbes, ii.437-440].

June 14, Mon **GREENWICH PALACE**, Kent.^C
 'The Queen's Grace removed from Whitehall by water toward Greenwich, and about Ratcliff and Limehouse Captain Stukeley did show her Grace the pleasure that could be on the water with shooting of guns after like war with playing of drums and trumpets'.^{MA}

Churches which failed to ring their bells as the Queen passed had their doors sealed up by the Queen's Almoner's servant and were fined, as customary.

June 19: 'In the morning there was set on divers church doors, because that he said that they did not ring when that the Queen went to Greenwich, and that they should not open the church doors till that he had a noble on every church by the waterside from Temple Bar unto the Tower, but he could get nothing yet'.^{MA}

St Botolph Aldgate: 'To the Queen's Almoner for not ringing of the bells when the Queen's Majesty went from Westminster to Greenwich by water, 7s8d'.

St Dunstan in the West, 1563-4: 'To the Queen's Almoner for not ringing when the Queen came by by water, 5s'. [a noble: 6s8d].

Court news. June 19, London, De Quadra to Philip II:
 Thomas Stukeley is leaving 'on a voyage of discovery to a certain land called here Florida...He said that where he was going no one had ever been except some few Frenchmen a short time ago...He bears the royal standard which the Queen has presented him with, although the ships do not belong to her, nor to him either except two, for the others are chartered from private persons'...

'Secretary D'Allouy left last week...La Haye, who was sent...by the Prince of Condé, remained here some three or four days longer. The object of his coming was to persuade the Queen to withdraw her troops from Havre...This La Haye is a Master of Requests to the King of France who has been here during the whole of this war as representative of the Prince of Condé...The Queen for the purpose of satisfying the Prince has sent back with him a messenger of her own, a Kentish gentleman named Danett, as great a heretic as La Haye'. [Span.i.334-6].

June 19: *The four French hostages were captured attempting to escape. The hostages were: La Ferté; Moy; Palloiseau; Nantouillet, Provost of Paris. 'All the Hostages were taken going away with John Ribault'.^B*

De Foix to Sir William Cecil, June 21, asking to visit the hostages in the Tower, and that they may immediately be allowed to go back to their lodging; their 50 or 60 servants have been turned out of doors. [SPF.vi.424].

The Searchers of Gravesend were paid on June 24 'for their costs and charges in apprehending and bringing up of the French hostages', £10.^T

De Quadra, June 26: 'All four of them were taken together at Gravesend in a Flemish ship in which they had taken passage...They took the step by orders of the Ambassador here at the command of their King. They are confined in the Tower of London'. [Span.i.337]. The hostages remained in the Tower until it was beset by plague in September.

c.June 20: William Maitland, Laird of Lethington, at Greenwich to take leave. Queen of Scots' Secretary, on his way back to Scotland from France.

June 20: Queen's gifts to Lord Lethington, Ambassador from Queen of Scots: one basin and a lair gilt; one pair of gilt pots; three gilt bowls with a cover; one gilt salt with a cover; two gilt cups with covers.^{NYG}

June 24,Thur Sir Hugh Paulet at Greenwich from Le Havre.

Paulet (c.1510-1573), an experienced officer sent by the Earl of Warwick, made numerous requests, e.g. for money, men, victuals, galleys, and payment for 'the Italian lately sent over, and likewise for Portinari'. [Forbes, ii.440-2].

June 25,Fri Sir Francis Knollys at Greenwich on return from Le Havre.

The Queen had sent Knollys to Le Havre on June 13 with instructions to assess for her the state of affairs in the now plague-ridden town.

Also June 25: Captain Stukeley at Greenwich to take leave.

Thomas Stukeley (c.1520-1578) was preparing ships to go to Florida, intending to take with him Jean Ribault (c.1520-1565), a French explorer who had led an expedition to Florida in 1562 and left a garrison there (but who was now in prison in England). Stukeley, of Devon, was rumoured to be an illegitimate son of King Henry VIII, and thus a half-brother of the Queen.

A Scot had sent news from Dieppe in July 1562 that Captain John Ribault 'has found a new land called anciently La Floryda, which he says was never mentioned before. The inhabitants thereof worship the sun and moon. There are lemon woods, cedar trees, etc. with plenty of fowls, and a great abundance of vines, that compared to it France is a barren country. They have a King of their own...The Captain left 30 Frenchmen there in a fort that he made'. [SPF.v.171].

Court news. June 26, De Quadra to Emperor Ferdinand:

The Queen told Lethington, speaking of the Queen of Scots, 'that on no account would she consent to her marrying a son of your Majesty, but that if she liked to choose the King of Denmark, or the Duke of Ferrara, or any other Protestant prince, or any French gentleman, she would not only consent but would declare her the successor to the Crown of England'...

'Vice-Chamberlain Knollys, who went to Havre de Grace last week, returned yesterday, and I am told he brings bad news from there. He tells of the many difficulties and deprivations suffered by those inside...As the pestilence is consuming them I think they will soon lose the place if they are pressed'.

Court news. June 26, London, De Quadra to Philip II:

'Lethington left here on the 20th...It seemed to me...that he was going back confirmed in his determination to persuade his mistress to marry a husband chosen for her by this Queen, or at least one that was not objectionable to her, since on this condition he says she has promised her the succession... Many people think that if the Queen of Scotland does marry a person unacceptable to this Queen, the latter will declare as her successor the son of Lady Margaret [Henry Lord Darnley, son of the Earl and Countess of Lennox], whom she now keeps in the palace and shows such favour to as to make this appear probable'...

'Stukeley took leave of the Queen yesterday. He was to be accompanied by Jean Ribault and three other French pilots who went on the same voyage last year... Ribault had promised to deliver to Stukeley a fort which he had built in that land and left garrisoned by 30 men', but 'repented of his promise...and determined to escape with the French hostages and was captured with them'...

'Ribault is still a prisoner and they threaten to hang him. They say the Queen had given him 300 ducats of income and a house in return for the service he was to render in this discovery...but he says that he had not accepted it'.

[Span.i.338-340].

Jean Ribault was a prisoner for a year or more.

When Stukeley was in England in 1565 he told the new Spanish Ambassador of the events leading up to the 1563 voyage. De Silva to Philip II, 22 Oct 1565: 'He tells me that Ribault, a French captain, being here in the year '63, the Queen summoned him and told him that this Ribault assured her that Florida was a very rich and important country, and since he had ships and means he could undertake the voyage thither, although she would not help him with money or in any other way for the present, so that if your Majesty should complain she should be able to swear that the voyage had not been made by her orders. He was to have half of all he gained'. [Span.i.495].

June 27 [Le Havre], Thomas Wood to Lord Robert Dudley and Sir William Cecil, of 'our miserable state here, not only by occasion of this horrible plague (whereof there now die commonly sixty a day, or above), but for want of money to relieve the poor men withal, which daily fall down in great numbers... and of these that once fall sick few or none recover'...

'Here be not 4000 soldiers able to serve at this day, and not above a hundred labourers...Our misery is such as I never saw the like'. [Forbes, ii.443].

June 29, Tues French Ambassador, Paul de Foix, at Greenwich for audience.

Queen to Sir Thomas Smith, July: Upon committing the French hostages to the Tower the French Ambassador desired audience. I appointed my Council to inform him of their offence in breaking faith, and the cause I had to detain them for the forfeiture of 500,000 crowns due to us by Treaty...

On Tuesday, St Peter's Day, he entreated me to have other consideration of the hostages than to keep them prisoners, requiring me to put them at liberty in their own houses with a guard, or permit them to accompany together in the Tower, and have their friends and servants come to them. I challenged him in that he would seek thus to abuse my gentleness and courtesy to hostages as to practise to their stealing away, adding that I could not but think unkindly of him. He entered into certain passionate speeches, with other inconvenient words, and herein he fell to quarrelling with my Council in my presence, so that I broke off giving him further audience.

The hostages are allowed to walk in the gardens, and to have cooks to dress their meat according to their own diets. [SPF.vi.436-7].

Also June 29, Sir Hugh Paulet at Greenwich.

Paulet made further requests to the Privy Council for supplies for Le Havre.

June 29, Council to the Earl of Warwick, imparting the Queen's resolutions for money, men, victuals, etc.

'We perceive also, that Mr Portinari doth diligently and carefully serve... and that he findeth great hindrance, because the labourers esteem him so little as he can get none of them to do that which he commandeth...We take the man to be very willing to serve; and being a stranger [foreigner] we think the common workmen have little estimation of him'...

'As for the other stranger there, named Meliorino...we understood you meant to send him to her Majesty with report of things there'. [Forbes, ii.448,451].
[Meliorino Ubaldino at court: July 16].

June 29 [Le Havre], Earl of Warwick to the Council, with news that the French have brought up cannons for the siege. 'We are now environed by land every way...Our numbers are wonderfully decayed by this extreme plague...so as we lose now...above 500 a week...by means whereof here are presently able to serve... little above 3000...and for labourers there are not now...above fourscore able to serve'. Endorsed 'Haste haste haste'. [Forbes, ii.449-450].

June 30, Queen to the Earl of Sussex, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland:
'Our servant Thomas Stukeley...hath prepared a number of good ships well armed and manned, to pass to discover certain lands in the west towards Terra Florida, and by our licence hath taken the same voyage'. [Haynes, 401].

Thomas Stukeley left ostensibly for Florida, but apparently spent his time attacking shipping off France and Spain, from bases in Ireland and Devon.
[ODNB: Stucley]. He came to the court at Windsor on November 27.

c.June: Stationers entered a book published as:
'The First and Chief Grounds of Architecture used in all the ancient and famous monuments: with a farther and more ample discourse upon the same, than hitherto hath been set out by any other'. By John Shute, Painter and Architect.

Dedicated 'To the most high and excellent' Queen.
Epistle: 'Being servant unto the right honourable Duke of Northumberland, 1550, it pleased his Grace for my further knowledge to maintain me in Italy there to confer with...skilful masters in architecture, and also to view such ancient monuments hereof as are yet extant, whereupon at my return, presenting his Grace with the fruits of my travails, it pleased the same to show them unto that noble King Edward the VI, your Majesty's most dear brother of famous memory, whose delectation and pleasure was to see it...Having the said tricks and devices as well of sculpture and painting as also of Architecture yet in my keeping, I thought it good at this time to set forth some part of the same for the profit of others...My duty enforceth me, most sovereign lady (the perfect and natural head next unto God of this our commonweal), to show a token of the same unto your Highness, in presenting these my poor and simple labours, whereunto I am the rather boldened considering your Highness's delight in all kind of good learning, and perfect skill in the tongues and sciences'.

Also an Epistle 'Unto the loving and friendly Readers'. The book begins with a discourse on the history of 'the science of Architecture', then on the requirements 'of him that will be a perfect Architect or master of buildings'. It is necessary to be 'a very good Grammarian'; to have 'expert knowledge in Drawing'; to know Geometry, Optics (or Perspective), Arithmetic, Music, Physick, Astronomy, Philosophy. The rest of the book deals with different types of Pillars (or Columns), with illustrations. 60p. (London, 1563).

John Shute, a painter-stainer, wrote the first English book on architecture. He died on 25 September 1563. His book went into several editions.

July 1, Thur Spanish Ambassador at Greenwich for audience.

July 2, De Quadra to the Duchess of Parma: 'I was with the Queen yesterday and she told me...she had decided to send her Admiral to Havre de Grace with 6000 men, and it is probable that she would not only resist the French at that place but also do them much harm elsewhere...She was now fitting out ships in Portsmouth, and her only regret was that she herself could not be present to see what was going on and to meet the Queen Mother'. [Span.i.341].

July 4, Greenwich, Queen to the Earl of Warwick, 'our Lieutenant-General in Normandy and defender of the town of Newhaven':

'We have at sundry times heard and conferred with Sir Hugh Paulet knight upon such matters as he had in commission to inform or demand of me...He will declare unto you our earnest determination to go through with all things that any wise shall concern the defence of that town'. For 'men, money, and victual, we are resolved and have already put in execution, that there shall be no lack of any of them'...

'Your honourable and serviceable behaviour in that charge meriteth such singular favour at our hands, as we mean rather to show some argument thereof by our deeds and reward, than by writing'.

[In the Queen's own hand]: 'My dear Warwick, if your honour and my desire could accord with the loss of the needfullest finger I keep, God help me so in my most need as I would gladly lose that one joint for your safe abode with me, but since I cannot do that I would, I will do that I may, and will rather drink in an ashen cup than you or yours should not be succoured both by sea and land, yea and that with all speed possible, and let this my scribbling hand witness it to them all. Yours as my own, E.R'. [Archaeologia, 13 (1800), 201-3].

July 8, Thur Queen sent Sir Francis Knollys to Portsmouth. Knollys is to give orders 'for victuals and all other things for the defence and furniture' of Le Havre, all passing through Portsmouth. [Forbes, ii.456].

July 10: Slanderous words of the Queen at Devizes, Wiltshire.
July 10, Salisbury, Judges Weston and Harpur to Privy Council: At the Assizes ten Justices of the Peace presented 'examinations concerning most odious and false slanderous tales against the Queen's Majesty'. Copies were enclosed.

At Devizes Market on June 18 Robert Brooke said 'Say nothing, it is said my Lord Robert is fled out of the realm...It is told me that he hath gotten the Queen's Majesty with child, and therefore he is fled'.

Two witnesses had heard this. Brooke confessed that it was told him on that day by one Wykes. William Wykes confessed that he heard it on Trinity Sunday [June 6] from a man whose name he did not know. [BL Harl 6990, f.49-53].

July 11 [Le Havre], Earl of Warwick to the Privy Council:

'The plague doth increase here daily; whereby our numbers are decayed within these four days in such sort as we have not remaining...1500 able men in this town. There die now...a hundred a day, so as we cannot to get men to bury them; and besides this, the double number fall sick every day; by means whereof, if we have not a supply, we are not like to have 300 left within these ten days'...

The Rhinegrave reported yesterday 'that the French King, the Prince of Condé, and the Admiral, with 30 old bands of Gascons, would be here very shortly'.

Endorsed: 'Haste Post haste for thy life haste haste'. [Forbes, ii.458-9].

July 15 [Le Havre], Earl of Warwick to the Privy Council:
The enemy's ordnance has been battering the town and harbour.

'Our soldiers do not only still diminish wonderfully, above a hundred a day by death, and the double number by sickness, but also are overwearied and much discomforted with continual watch, ward [guard], and working; wherein they travail as much as is possible for men to endure...Yesterday Sir Hugh Paulet arrived here, who hath put us in good hope that we shall want nothing necessary for our relief, which God grant may in time be performed. For as the enemy approacheth nearer and nearer daily, so doth their forces increase...and are already supposed to be above 20,000 men of all sorts'. [Forbes, ii.460-461].

July 16, Queen to the Earl of Warwick, who had sent back an Italian engineer from Le Havre to confer with her: 'We have heard Signor Meliorino at good length, and seen such his inventions for the defence of that town as we think he hath very cunningly and politiquely devised; and therein surely we find him a man of great sufficiency in the matters for the which we did recommend him to you, and therefore we have thought meet to return him with speed; and wish that the inventions which he hath devised with certain ships were put in readiness, for the defeating of the enemy's battery...We have given to Meliorino in reward [blank], and think your goodwill and courtesy well bestowed of him'...

'We assure you, that your abode there now, in this time so perilous for sickness, is much to our grief and discontentation, for the remedy whereof we are not forgetful'. [Forbes, ii.462-3].

July 16, Portsmouth, one o'clock after midnight, Sir Francis Knollys to the Lords of the Council: I have sent for men from Hampshire and Sussex for Le Havre. Endorsed 'Haste haste Post haste for thy life'. [Forbes, ii.463].

July 17, Portsmouth, Knollys to Sir William Cecil, of men for Le Havre.

'It is the plague within the town that is the greatest enemy of Newhaven: it is the plague that diminisheth their numbers weekly so outrageously that my supply from hence makes but a small increase'...

'If any conditions of peace may be offered, or procured by moving of the Prince and the Admiral thereunto...it were not to be neglected'.

PS. Of this convoy 'The Saker is the wafter', and The Aid of the next. Endorsed 'Haste haste Post haste haste'. [Forbes, ii.464-5].

July 17, Fulham, Bishop of London (Edmund Grindal) to Sir William Cecil:
'Some that bear good zeal and dutiful affection to the Queen's Majesty do marvel that her Highness removeth not'. Grindal quotes in Latin precepts for a time of plague. [Flee quickly, flee far off, return late]. [Grindal, 258].

July 19, Queen to the Earl of Warwick (at Le Havre): 'We are sorry to perceive the death there to increase in such sort, as thereby we see more danger to that town than by the force of the enemy...Therefore, although we have caused great numbers of men to be levied here in the realm to reinforce you...yet considering we have presently certain articles and overtures of peace sent to us from our Ambassador in France...which were offered to him by the Prince of Condé and afterwards agreed unto by the King and his mother...for the surety of you and our people, which we prefer before any material town, we have resolved to send with all speed Sir Nicholas Throckmorton knight with commission sufficient to join with our Ambassador there to treat of some accord'...

'Our Admiral...hath this present day taken his leave, and is gone to our ships'. [Forbes, ii.474].

July 19, Greenwich, Sir John Mason to Sir Thomas Chaloner:

'The plague is entered into London...The Queen lies yet at Greenwich'...

'Lord and Lady Lennox are continual courtiers, and much made of. My Lord Darnley, their son and heir, is also a daily waiter and playeth very often at the lute before the Queen, wherein it should seem she taketh pleasure, as indeed he plays very well. The Queen removes tomorrow to Richmond, and thence to Windsor'. [SPF.vi.463-4].

July 19, Rouen, Sir Thomas Smith (Ambassador) to Sir William Cecil:

'Send me the Queen's Majesty's mind in plain and not ambiguous words, I pray you, out of hand, and with what articles I shall affirm that her Highness will be content, and send me authority to conclude'.

July 19, Rouen, Henry Middlemore (Agent) to Cecil:

I went to the Prince of Condé, but the Queen Mother had forbidden the Prince 'to write to her Majesty, and therefore neither could nor durst write to her' and 'neither durst see me nor speak with me'. 'I thought it high time for me to be gone...I am driven to tarry under my Lord Ambassador's wing, who is in Rouen, where open war hath been declared against us'. 'Monsieur de Briquemault...hath given them his best advice for the taking of Newhaven [Le Havre]'.

PS. 'There is not 10,000 men before Newhaven. The King [Charles IX, aged 13] bringeth with him none at all, but courtiers and lovers; which will keep themselves far enough off from the blows. The miserable Prince goeth on with the rest to Newhaven, but there is none more afraid than he'. [Forbes, ii.470-3].

20 July 1563-May 1564: Sir Nicholas Throckmorton was special Ambassador to France, sent to join Sir Thomas Smith to treat for peace negotiations.

July 20, Tues **RICHMOND PALACE**, Surrey.^c

July 22, Portsmouth, 2 o'clock after midnight, Sir Francis Knollys to the Council, after reading letters from the Earl of Warwick, and speaking to William Wynter, an Admiral on his way from Le Havre to court: 'I was utterly discouraged'. 'To send to Mr Throckmorton with all speed to conclude a peace is the only way, if it be not too late. Mr Winter hath left order, if the worst fall (that the town must be forthwith abandoned) to retire my Lord of Warwick into the Queen's Highness's ships; and as many of his men as possible'.

Endorsed 'Haste haste haste Post haste, for thy life haste, for thy life Post haste, with all possible diligence'. [Forbes, ii.479].

July 23, Queen to the Palsgrave, the Landgrave, and the Countess of Emden, recommending the Vidame de Chartres and the Sieur de Beauvoir, who leave for Germany on account of the fighting in France. [SPF.vi.472].

July 23 [Le Havre], Earl of Warwick to the Queen: This morning the Constable of France sent the Master of the Camp to request me 'to send some gentleman of credit to parley with him'. Sir Hugh Paulet was sent; the Master required 'the delivery of the town into the French King's hands'. Paulet answered that the Earl had no commission to render up the town 'but was sent by your Majesty to keep it. They departed, and...fell to their battery again...Beseeching your Majesty that we may know your pleasure...with all possible speed'.

July 24, Warwick to the Queen: 'My most dear Queen and gracious mistress, I have received your letter [July 19] whereby I, with the rest here, may well perceive the great care your Majesty hath of us all, in that, in respect of our lives and safeties, you do not regard the loss of this town. Yet nevertheless...we have all determined...either to do that the which shall be most for your honour, or else to end our lives upon the breach together'. 'Your Majesty's most humble and obedient subject to the death'. [Forbes, ii.483-4,486-7].

July 25, *in France*: Sir Nicholas Throckmorton, new special Ambassador, was arrested in Rouen, was made a prisoner-of-war, and was kept under restraint until 1564, when, after the French hostages in England were released, he was also released and returned to England.

July 25: marriage, at Bletchingley Church, Surrey: Charles Howard (c.1536-1624), son of William Howard 1st Lord Howard of Effingham, Lord Chamberlain (and himself later 2nd Lord Howard and 1st Earl of Nottingham), married Katherine Carey, daughter of Henry Carey 1st Lord Hunsdon, the Queen's cousin; she died in 1603. The Queen was godmother to Howard's 1st child (June 1564).

July 26 [Le Havre], Earl of Warwick to the Queen: 'Weighing...the extremity wherein we now stand, even to the point...of our utter famine in few days... we think it good to take the benefit of your most gracious devised policy, by transporting of ourselves into England in your Highness's ships, if the same might come to pass in convenient time'. [Forbes, ii.494].

July 26, Mon **NONSUCH**, Cheam, Surrey.^c Earl of Arundel.
Nonsuch was built by King Henry VIII; now owned by Henry Fitzalan, 12th Earl of Arundel (1512-1580), Lord Steward of the Household; a widower.

July 28, *in France*: Agreement between the Constable of France and the Earl of Warwick for the surrender of Le Havre.

July 28 [Le Havre], Sir Maurice Denys to Sir William Cecil: This day my Lord of Warwick has taken order with the Constable of France to surrender this town within six days, and the same day his Lordship was hurt in the thigh with an arquebus shot, and therefore will embark as soon as he can. [SPF.vi.481].
The Earl had six days, from 8 a.m. on July 29, to remove his men and ships.

July 31, Portsmouth, Lord Admiral Clinton to Sir William Cecil:
'I left The Philip and Mary, The Lion, The Saker, and two galleys, with eight victuallers, with Mr Winter in the road of Newhaven, to join with the ships under his charge for the dispatch of the men and such things as is to be brought thence...And I, with The Elizabeth Jonas and The Victory came hither this evening'...
'I came to Newhaven yesterday at one o'clock in the afternoon, and departed thence at 2 o'clock this morning; finding my Lord of Warwick a shipboard ready to depart'. [Forbes, ii.499-500].

July 31, Sat **RICHMOND PALACE**, Surrey.^c

Aug 1, Sun Queen received news of the surrender of Le Havre.

Richmond, Proclamation (510): Explaining the evacuation of Newhaven.
'Almighty God' permitted the garrison to be visited with a great 'plague of infectious mortal sickness', which could not be contended with.

Aug 1, Richmond, Queen to the Archbishop of Canterbury (Matthew Parker):
'It hath pleased the Most Highest, for the amendment of us and our people to visit certain places of our realm with more contagious sickness than lately hath been; for remedy and mitigation thereof we think it both necessary and our bounden duty that universal prayer and fasting be more effectually used in this our realm'. We command our ministers and our other subjects to 'obey such godly and wholesome orders as you...shall uniformly devise, prescribe, and publish for the universal usage of prayer, fasting, and other good deeds during the time of this visitation by sickness and other troubles'. [Parker, 184].

Queen's Printers, Richard Jugge and John Cawood, of St Paul's Churchyard, printed 'A Form to be used in Common Prayer twice a week, and also an Order of Public Fast, to be used every Wednesday in the week, during this time of mortality, and other afflictions, wherewith the Realm at this present is visited. Set forth by the Queen's Majesty's special commandment expressed in her letters'. On Wednesdays, 'no part thereof to be spent in plays, pastime, or idleness, much less in lewd, wicked, or wanton behaviour'.

Dated on title-page July 30, but opens with the Queen's letter of August 1 to the Archbishop. Edmund Grindal, Bishop of London, wrote to Sir William Cecil on July 30, August 1, and August 12 of preparations for publication.

[Grindal, Remains, 82-94,258-261].

Aug 1, Spanish Ambassador, De Quadra, to Sir William Cecil, from Mr Morgan's at Leytonstone [Essex], in Latin: Two or three of my servants were seized with the plague last week, of whom one has died. I immediately left London for this place, where I will stay until I can safely return. [SPF.vi.486].

Aug 3: St Mary Woolchurch Haw churchwardens: 'Paid for two books of prayers in the plague-time, 6d'.

1563. St Margaret Westminster: 'To John Welch, for the killing and carrying away of dogs during the plague, and for the putting of them into the ground, and covering of the same, 3s2d'.

'To the painter of Tothill Street, for painting of certain blue crosses, to be fixed upon sundry houses infected, 6d'.

St Michael Cornhill: 'Four books of prayer set forth this plague-time, 12d'.

*Aug 3, Tues dinner, Stanwell, Middlesex.^{C,T}
Stanwell manor-house. Crown property, occupied by Edward FitzGarrett (or Garrett; 1529-1590), Lieutenant of the Gentlemen Pensioners 1554-1590; younger son of Gerald FitzGerald 9th Earl of Kildare;
wife: Agnes (Leigh), widow of Sir Thomas Paston, of Norfolk, one of King Henry VIII's Gentlemen of the Privy Chamber.*

*Aug 3, Tues **WINDSOR CASTLE**, Berks.^C*

Aug 4 [Windsor], Sir William Cecil to Sir Thomas Smith:

'The first of August in the morning cometh the certainty of the rendering of Newhaven, which, seeing it pleased Almighty God to visit with such incurable infection, being as it seemeth a den of poison, it was well bargained to depart it...My Lord Admiral [Clinton] is here, my Lord of Warwick at Southwick, by Portsmouth'. [Wright, i.136-7].

*Aug 7, Windsor: Sir William Cecil's 'memorial' against the French, the first items being 'To send for the French Ambassador, to expostulate the detaining of Sir N. Throckmorton. To send to the French King to demand him'. [Haynes, 404].
Throckmorton, Ambassador to France, was a prisoner there.*

Court news. Aug 7, De Quadra to the Duchess of Parma: These past days a man called Capitan Casaro de Naples arrived here. He brought arms from Antwerp. He was lodged in the palace and spoke many times to the Queen in the presence only of Lord Robert and Cecil. When he left the Queen gave him 400 escudos, and Lord Robert a fine white mule, which they say he took to present to Count Egmont. He is thought to have come for some very important negotiation. [KL].

Aug 7, Leytonstone, De Quadra to Sir William Cecil, with thanks for appointing a lodging for him. [SPF.vi.491].

The Ambassador moved to Langley, near Windsor, where he died on August 24.

Aug 10, Windsor, Sir John Mason to Sir Thomas Chaloner:

The French have stayed Throckmorton, who was sent over to treat with them, and say that he shall remain till their hostages are given up. The plague is very sore in London, but is not yet dispersed into other places. The soldiers of Newhaven who are come over, many of them infected, put us in doubt that by their resort to their counties they will spread it abroad. [SPF.vi.493].

Aug 16 [Windsor], Sir William Cecil to Sir Thomas Smith, in France:

'The French Ambassador is here lodged in your old lodging at Eton, where though he lie very commodiously and as an ambassador yet he...may not depart'. [BL Lansdowne 102/40].

Sir Thomas Smith was a former Provost of Eton College, Bucks, where De Foix was detained in retaliation for Throckmorton's detention in France. Smith was himself also under arrest in France in September.

August 20-c.September 25: Thomas Randolph was Agent in Scotland.

Randolph's Memorial to Mary Queen of Scots:

He returns to treat with her on a matter of great importance, her marriage. It is well known to Queen Elizabeth that Mary's friends are seeking a husband for her 'in the Emperor's lineage', which 'must needs bring a manifest danger to the private amity betwixt the Queens, an apparent occasion to dissolve the concord that is presently between the two nations, and an interruption of such a course as otherwise might be taken to further and advance such right or title as she might have to succeed to the Crown of England'. By such a marriage she can judge no good intended towards herself.

Queen Elizabeth has willed him to say that if Mary will have regard to these things, she will proceed to enquire into her right or title to be her 'next cousin and heir'. As to her marriage, she wishes there might be found some noble person of great birth in England, who might be agreeable to her.

Randolph also had Instructions that: If he finds the mention of a noble person of England shall not be liked, he may say that some other great person of any other country, being not of such a greatness as suspicion may be gathered that he may intend trouble to this realm, might be allowed. Neither Elizabeth nor England can think any mighty prince a meet husband for her to continue the amity that now is with this realm. [SPF.vi.509-510].

Aug 21, Sat dinner, New Lodge, Windsor Forest, Berks.^c

George Tyrell made ready at the New Lodge.^T Crown property.

Aug 21: christening: Queen was godmother to 'Lady Berkeley's child'.^T Parents: Sir Maurice Berkeley, of Bruton, Somerset; 2nd wife: Elizabeth (Sandys), a Gentlewoman of the Bedchamber. Queen's gift to 'Sir Maurice Berkeley's child': one gilt cup with a cover.^{NYG} 1st child: Robert Berkeley.

Aug 21: Bruton Church register: baptised: Mr Robert Barkley. Died in infancy. There was a second son, also Robert (1566-1614).

Aug 21, Bishop of London (Edmund Grindal) to Sir William Cecil: 'A short Meditation to be used in private houses' has been sent to the printers.

Alexander Lacy printed 'A Form of Meditation, very meet to be daily used of householders in their houses, in this dangerous and contagious time. Set forth according to the order in the Queen's Majesty's Injunctions'.

'The master, kneeling with his family in some convenient place of his house, perfumed before with frankincense, or some other wholesome thing, as juniper, rosemary, rosewater and vinegar, shall with fervent heart say, or cause to be said, this that followeth. The servants and family to every petition shall say: Amen'. In addition to the Meditation there is a 'Prayer to God to cease the plague'. [Grindal, 264, 476-484].

Aug 24, Tues: death. Alvaro de la Quadra, Spanish Ambassador to England 1559-1563, died at Langley, Berkshire.

Aug 25, Sir William Cecil to the Archbishop of Canterbury: 'From Windsor, where we are yet in health, thanked be Almighty God. On Tuesday the Spanish Ambassador died here, within two miles, of a burning ague'. [Parker, 187].

A Memorandum was made of De Quadra's 30 servants, comprising: two Chaplains; Secretary; Chamberlain; Porter; Juana, his washerwoman; Isabel, the servants' washerwoman; six Pages; barber; cook, butler, pantrymen; lackeys; two Irish grooms; various gentlemen and general servants. The Ambassador died so heavily in debt that his servants delayed sending his body abroad for burial in case it was 'arrested' by creditors. It was not until March 1565 that his corpse was sent to Naples and his household were paid off and sent abroad also, although most of his debts were still unpaid. [Span.i.362-3,411].

New Ambassador (June 1564): Guzman de Silva. In the interim the Duchess of Parma corresponded with Luis Roman, formerly De Quadra's Secretary.

Aug 27, St Mary Woolnoth: 'Paid for two little new books of service for the time of the plague...6d; for frankincense to air the church, 1d';

Also in 1563: 'For juniper to air the church, 2d'.
1563. St Dunstan in the West: 'For frankincense and juniper to burn in the church, 3d'.

Aug [30, Windsor], Sir William Cecil to Sir Thomas Smith: 'The French Ambassador...lieth here at Eton, better lodged than ever he was in England, at liberty to walk and ride where he will, and so he useth to ride much abroad'...

'My Lord of Hertford and my Lady Catherine, because of the plague, are thus delivered: he with his mother, as prisoner, she with her uncle my Lord John Grey. The hostages, also being afraid of the plague, shall be put to some custody abroad, but not as prisoners...They die in London above one thousand in a week'. [Wright, i.137-8].

Earl of Hertford and his elder son Lord Edward left the Tower for the Duchess of Somerset's house, Hanworth, Middlesex; Lady Catherine and her younger son Thomas went to Lord John Grey at Pyrgo, Havering, Essex.

Lord John Grey sent details to Sir William Cecil in January 1564 of 'My Lady of Hertford's weekly rate for her board, her child, and her folks here', including a nurse, a lackey, a launder, 'the widow that washeth the child's clothes', and six others: £6.16s8d. [Ellis (2), ii.276-7].

Aug 31, Madrid, Sir Thomas Chaloner to the Queen, sending her a theological book containing the doctrine of Frater Georgio Siculo, of which there are not six copies extant. His doctrine seems to dissent both from the Papists and Protestants. It is for the rareness a piece of work meet for her to peruse, whose high wisdom can judge more ripely what it doth impart. [*SPF.vi.516*].

August/September: visit, Twelve Oaks, Windlesham, Surrey.
George Tyrell made ready at the Twelve Oaks.^T

August/September: visit, Sunninghill, Berks.^T
Sunninghill manor and Park: Crown property. Keeper 1557-1593: Sir Henry Neville (c.1520-1593), also of Billingbear, Waltham St Lawrence, Berks.
2nd wife: Elizabeth (Gresham), daughter of Sir John Gresham; she died in 1573.

Sir Henry Neville was son of Sir Edward Neville (executed for treason, 1539) and Eleanor (Windsor), daughter of Andrew 1st Lord Windsor.

Neville was a godson of Henry VIII, and from his resemblance to the King was rumoured to be his 'base son', and thus Queen Elizabeth's half-brother.

Anecdote of the Queen and Sir Henry Neville at Maidenhead, Berks.
'Queen Elizabeth, in her first progress at Maidenhithe Bridge, being met by all the nobility, knights, and esquires of Berks, they kneeling on both sides of her way, she alighted at the bridge foot, and walked on foot through the midst, and coming just against Sir Henry Neville of Billingbear, made a stay, and laid her glove on his head, saying "I am glad to see thee, Brother Henry". He, not pleased with the expression, swore she would make the court believe he was a bastard, at which she laughed, and passed on'.

[*Notes and Queries* (1850), 307. With note by Lord Braybrooke: 'Taken from a volume of Berkshire pedigrees in the British Museum'. Anonymous and undated].

Sept 1 [London], Luis Roman to Cardinal Granvelle: 'The Earl of Warwick entered here yesterday with only his servants and some gentlemen of the court... He carried his right leg tightly bound up with taffeta and a wide large band of red taffeta as a support'. [*Span.i.347*]. The Earl delayed going to court, partly for fear of spreading plague. His wound troubled him for the rest of his life, and eventually killed him after gangrene set in.

Sept 2, Sun sermon, Windsor: William Whittingham.

A chief translator of the Geneva Bible (1560). Earl of Warwick's 'fighting Chaplain' at Le Havre; Dean of Durham from July 1563 until his death in 1579.

Sept 3, Mon hunting, Windsor Forest.

Sept 4, in haste, at Windsor, Lord Robert Dudley to Archbishop of Canterbury: 'The Queen's Majesty being abroad hunting yesterday in the forest and having had very good hap beside great sport she hath thought good to remember your Grace with part of her prey, and so commanded me to send you from her Highness a great and a fat stag killed with her own hand. Which because the weather was hot...I caused him to be parboiled...for the better preservation of him, which I doubt not but shall cause him to come unto you as I would be glad he should'.

Sept 6, 'from my little house at Bekesbourne, nigh to Canterbury', Matthew Parker to Lord Robert Dudley, thanking him and the Queen. [*Parker*, 190-191].

Sept 8: Lady Catherine Grey's 'stuff' in the Tower, and its condition after her two year imprisonment.

Sept 8, Plumstead, Sir Edward Warner (formerly Lieutenant of the Tower) to Sir William Cecil: 'My Lady Catherine is as ye know delivered, and the stuff that she had, I wish it were seen. It was delivered by the Queen's commandment, and she hath worn it now two years full, most of it so torn and tattered with her monkeys and dogs as will serve to small purpose. Besides that she had one other chamber, furnished with stuff of mine, the which is almost all marred also...Some of it is fitter to be given away, otherwise than to be restored to the Wardrobe again'.

Warner lists, with marginal notes:

'Stuff delivered in August 1561...out of the Wardrobe in the Tower, for the necessary furniture of the Lady Catherine Grey's chamber', viz: 6 pieces of hangings of tapestry to hang her chamber [these be of divers sorts and very old and coarse]; 3 window-pieces of like stuff; a sparver for a bed of changeable silk damask [all broken, not worth 10d]; one silk quilt of red striped with gold [stark naught]; one bed and bolster of down, with two pillows of down; one white linen quilt stuffed with wool; two pair of fustians, the one of six breadths, the other of five; two carpets of Turkey making [the wool is all worn away]; one small window carpet; one chair of cloth of gold, cased with crimson velvet, with two pommels of copper and gilt, and the Queen's arms in the back [nothing worth]; one cushion of purple velvet [an old cast thing]; two foot-stools covered with green velvet [old stools for King Henry's feet]; one cupboard joined; one bed, one bolster, and a counterpane for her women [a mean bed].

[Wright, i.140-141].

Sept 9, Windsor, Henry Cobham to Sir Thomas Chaloner, in Spain:

The Lady Lennox, her husband and son, have waited all this progress, and now have leave to go into the North. The Earl of Warwick is at the court, and is well countenanced by the Queen.

Sept 11, Windsor, Henry Killigrew to Chaloner: We stand yet in good terms with Scotland, whence we heard this day from Randolph great bruit that the Prince of Spain would match that way. [Don Carlos, King Philip's heir]. [SPF.vi.524-5].

Sept 17: *death*. Henry Manners, 2nd Earl of Rutland (1526-1563), K.G., Lord President of the North, died of the plague at Worksop, Notts.

Funeral, September: St Mary's Church, Bottesford, Leicestershire. His son Edward Manners (1549-1587) became 3rd Earl of Rutland.

The widowed Bridget Countess of Rutland married (1566) Francis Russell, 2nd Earl of Bedford; she died in 1601.

St Mary's, Bottesford, has a spectacular series of monuments with effigies of Earls of Rutland and their Countesses, of nearby Belvoir Castle.

These include: Henry Manners, 2nd Earl.

Edward Manners, 3rd Earl (died April 1587), with his wife Isabel.

John Manners, 4th Earl (died February 1588), with his wife Elizabeth.

Roger Manners, 5th Earl, with his wife Elizabeth; both died in 1612.

Sept 19: Complimentary Latin and Greek verses by 23 Eton College boys, with a Dedicatory Epistle to the Queen. 73 poems, referred to as Epigrams.

With a prayer in Latin for the Queen in her long abode (at Windsor) because of the long continued contagious plague. [BL Royal MS 12A XXX]. Presentation manuscript, including some acrostics, by young poets whose surnames are given. Edited, with translation, in Nichols, Progresses (2014), i.259-368.

Sept 20, Castle of St Germain, Sir Nicholas Throckmorton to Sir Wm Cecil:
 Three marriages are taken here for concluded, wrought by the Cardinal of Lorraine, viz. the French King with the second daughter of the King of the Romans, the Prince of Spain with his eldest daughter, and Charles of Austria with the Queen of Scots. [SPF.vi.531]. [None of these marriages 'wrought' by the Queen of Scots' uncle took place].

Sept 23: Precautions taken because of the plague, and plans in case the Queen is obliged to move from Windsor.

Sept 23, Marquis of Winchester (Lord Treasurer), to Sir William Cecil:

'The Queen's Majesty hath done very well to prorogue the Parliament to October twelve months, and to adjourn the [law] term to Hilary next. The Exchequer and the Receipt will be well kept in Syon...And at Sheen the courts of the Wards and of the Duchy may be well kept'...

'The Surveyor of the Works can deliver you a bill of all the Queen's houses of access: for he is not without one in his purse, another in his head'...

'I think no house of the Queen's about London within twelve miles meet for her Grace's access to, before the feast of All Saints [November 1]'.

'Then I note you these houses after written to serve if need require: Hatfield. Grafton. The More. Woodstock. Langley, no good winter house, and yet my Lady of Warwick's for term of life. Homewards from Langley I cannot bring the Queen but by Reading and by Newbury, where they die. Wherein may be great peril, more than I wish should be'.

'I think her Majesty best where her Highness now is in Windsor, if health there continue: though the house be cold, which may be helped with good fires. And if her Highness shall be forced to remove, as God forbid, I think then best the household be put to board wages, and certain of the Council appointed to wait, and herself to repair to Oatlands, where her Majesty may remain well, if no great resort be made to the house, and by this doing the peril of all removes shall be taken away, and the great charge that thereof followeth'.

'And there is at hand Hampton Court, Richmond, and Eltham, large houses for rooms, and good air. And now cold weather and frosts will bring health, with God's help. The rest of the houses the Surveyor can name you'.

Warrants to be made include: The Surveyor of the Works, £300; for the repair of Hatfield, £100. [Wright, i.142-5; and MS].

Crown property referred to: Hatfield manor, Herts; Grafton manor, Northants; The More, Rickmansworth, Herts; Woodstock Palace, Oxon; Langley manor, Oxon; Reading Abbey, Berks; Newbury manor, Berks; Oatlands Palace, Surrey; Hampton Court, Middlesex; Richmond Palace, Surrey; Eltham Palace, Kent.

Edmund Forster made ready at Oatlands.^T

The Queen remained at Windsor until she moved to Richmond, 27 April 1564.

September, at Windsor: 'The Queen's Majesty lying in her castle of Windsor, there was set up in the market-place of Windsor a new pair of gallows to hang up all such as should come there from London, so that no person or any kind of wares might come or be brought from London to or through...Windsor, not so much as through the river by Windsor to carry wood or other stuff to or from London, upon pain of hanging without any judgement, and such people as received any wares out of London into Windsor were turned out of their houses and their houses shut up'. [Stow, Memoranda, 126-127].

Sept 27: Royal Charter founding a Grammar School in Guernsey, Channel Islands: Queen Elizabeth School, later Elizabeth College.

Sept 29-Oct 7: *Sir Thomas Gresham (1519-1579), the Queen's principal financial Agent, was at Antwerp to pacify her creditors, being taken there and back in The Swallow, leaving from Harwich, Essex, and returning to Lowestoft, Suffolk.*

Oct 3, Antwerp, *Sir Thomas Gresham to Sir William Cecil, reporting on his financial dealings, and complaining that despite his long service his allowance of 20 shillings a day has been 'abridged': 'This is the 24th journey that I have taken over the seas for her Majesty, of no small charge; divers times in great danger of my life with drowning. And hitherto, I have always accomplished her Majesty's commandment and instructions in all points, to her Majesty's great honour and credit through all Christendom. And besides this, my leg was broken in her Majesty's service, whereby I am become lame; and now, I do wax old'...*

'I trust her Highness will be as good unto me as the King her late brother and the Queen her late sister was; for so her Highness promised me'...

'I have written a letter to her Majesty, wherein I have touched my grief as far as I dare...Tomorrow I do make a banquet to all the Queen's Majesty's creditors'. [SPF.vi.537-540]. The Queen's promise was made at Hatfield in 1558, three days after her Accession. Gresham's usual allowance was restored.

Court news. Oct 9, Langley, Luis Roman to the Duchess of Parma:
This week the French Ambassador has had two audiences with the Queen. [KL].

Oct 12, Paris, *Sir Thomas Smith to the Queen: 'Yesterday I met the Rhinegrave, who spoke of the favour he bears to England and to your Majesty, and asked if you mind not to marry Lord Robert. I said I could not perceive that you minded to marry, whereof he was sorry. The Rhinegrave said you must needs marry shortly, for there is no Prince in Christendom so weak and so small allied as you are. But if you are disposed to marry Lord Robert he would be your affectionate servant, and would help to get you friendship in France or Germany. Without doubt the Queen of Scots has agreed to take King Philip's son'.*

'Charles of Austria was suitor with England, and was refused. If you like, the Rhinegrave can again animate him and the Emperor to recommence the suit, and he does not doubt to bring it to pass. If you like not that, the Landgrave's son is a goodly gentleman, and other there be in Germany'.

'The Rhinegrave has a marvellous desire to speak with Lord Robert, and would come disguised to talk with him'. [SPF.vi.551]. The Rhinegrave visited the English court in April 1566.

Oct 13, Paris, *Sir Thomas Smith to Sir William Cecil: Tales are spread here that the Queen of England is dead, some say of the plague, some by a fall from a horse. Everybody is asking me when I had word. Others are telling what strife is in England. Now they are willing to have peace, truce, or some good accord or alliance. If you mind not to have peace with France, let me know.*

Oct 14, Paris, *Smith to the Privy Council: Yesterday I informed the Constable that I was certified by him that saw the Queen that she was alive on Michaelmas Day [Sept 29] at Windsor; and that the Duke of Norfolk, Lord Robert, and many of the nobility were there in health, and in good agreement. [SPF.vi.555,557].*

Oct 15 [Sweden], King Eric XIV to the Queen, in Latin:

I thought last year that all hope of marrying you was taken away. I never sought the Queen of Scots for myself, but for my brother. I made suit to the Landgrave's daughter only for the purpose of trying your constancy. I would never have thought that any woman would have lived single so long on my account, especially when urged so strongly to marry as you are. I hope that now you will consent to marry me and will send me a safe-conduct. [SPF.vi.559]. This was intercepted by the King of Denmark, at war with Sweden: see 5 March 1564.

c.Oct 15: Sir Thomas Cusack at Windsor with the Queen.

Cusack (c.1505-1571), Lord Chancellor of Ireland 1546-1556, until dismissed, had been sent over by Lord Lieutenant Sussex and the Irish Council 'to advertise the matters of Ulster' to the Queen. She wrote to Sussex, October 15, that Cusack was to be re-appointed as Lord Chancellor. [SP63/9/17,38].

Cusack returned to Ireland in February 1564.

Oct 27, Queen's Instructions to Sir Nicholas Throckmorton and Sir Thomas Smith, to be Commissioners to treat for peace with France.

If Sir Nicholas remains a prisoner they are not to proceed. The Queen has yielded to send her embassy thither for the love of peace, yet she will not forget her honour so much as to have her Ambassador remain there as a prisoner.

If he is set at full liberty, first she would have present restitution of Calais, and of 500,000 crowns forfeited to her by the stealing away of the hostages and by other breaches of the Treaty of Câteau-Cambrésis (1559).

If no good end be had between them, they shall say that the Queen may prohibit French wines being brought into her country; can impeach their fishing, and keep her coal from them. They are not ignorant how she can keep the Narrow Seas with her Navy, and damage their countries. They may say that she has little need of their commodities. If they shall find that the French will not come to reason, they shall advertise her with their opinions. [SPF.vi.574-6].

Throckmorton remained a prisoner for several months.

c.October-December: Roger Ascham at Windsor with the Queen.

Roger Ascham (1515-1568), the Queen's Latin Secretary, had been her Tutor from 1548-1550, and still read Greek and Latin with her.

In *The Schoolmaster* (1570) he recalled in the 'Preface to the Reader':

'When the great plague was at London, the year 1563, the Queen's Majesty Queen Elizabeth lay at her Castle of Windsor'.

In 'The first book, teaching the bringing up of youth', Ascham wrote: 'There is one example for all the gentlemen of this court to follow...It is your shame (I speak to you all, you young gentlemen of England) that one maid should go beyond you all in excellency of learning and knowledge of divers tongues. Point forth six of the best given gentlemen of this court, and all they together show not so much good will, spend not so much time, bestow not so many hours, daily, orderly, and constantly, for the increase of learning and knowledge, as doth the Queen's Majesty herself'.

'Yea, I believe that besides her perfect readiness in Latin, Italian, French, and Spanish, she readeth here now at Windsor more Greek every day than some Prebendary of this Church doth read Latin in a whole week. And that which is most praiseworthy of all, within the walls of her Privy Chamber she hath obtained that excellency of learning to understand, speak and write, both wittily with head, and fair with hand, as scarce one or two rare wits in both the Universities have in many years reached unto'.

'Amongst all the benefits that God hath blessed me withal, next the knowledge of Christ's true religion, I count this the greatest, that it pleased God to call me to be one poor minister in setting forward these excellent gifts of learning in this most excellent Prince'.

Ascham added that 'Diligent learning ought to be joined with pleasant partimes'. 'The pastimes that be fit for courtly gentlemen': 'To ride comely; to run fair at the tilt or ring; to play at all weapons; to shoot fair in bow, or surely in gun; to vault lustily; to run; to leap; to wrestle; to swim; to dance comely; to sing, and play of instruments cunningly; to hawk; to hunt; to play at tennis'. [The genesis of *The Schoolmaster*: Dec 10].

16 November 1563-20 June 1564: Thomas Randolph was Agent to Scotland.
Memorial for Randolph, November 16:

1. The Queen has seen the discreet answers made by the Queen of Scots, wherein he shall say that she perceives her good acceptance of her meaning.
2. She is glad that the Queen of Scots does not disallow the manner used in division of the matters requisite to be considered in her marriage; that is, the contentation of herself, of her people, and of the Queen and of her realm. Except manifest cause be given to the contrary, the Queen means not to show any offence towards any of the uncles of the Queen of Scotland.
3. A person meet for the Queen of Scots in marriage ought to be chosen of such as, having qualities agreeable to her own liking and to her realm, have no less disposition to continue the strait bond of concord betwixt the two countries. She would be glad if some nobleman within the Isle might be found. As for whom she deems not meet, Queen Mary may readily judge by the example of her marriage with the French King. If she will in her marriage show herself conformable to the Queen's opinion, Elizabeth will then proceed to the declaration of Mary's right, as of her natural sister or daughter. [SPF.vi.593].

Nov 23, Marquis of Winchester to Privy Council, of arrangements for the law term during the plague: 'If the deaths continue till nigh Christmas, Hilary Term cannot be kept at London, for the great peril that will fall thereof. Then the Exchequer must continue at Syon, and that will keep the Queen's Majesty from Hampton Court and Richmond. And then remaineth Oatlands, Eltham and Greenwich, or else Ewelme, Woodstock, Grafton. And if the Queen's Majesty make her removings that way, then may the term be about Guildford or Farnham'...

'And of all this matter provide first for the Queen, that the term, the Exchequer nor the Commissioners' sittings be not nigh to her Grace because the resort to them will be from all places in the realm, whereof may grow peril'.

Hilary law term 1564: Jan 24-Feb 12.

[BL Harl 6990, f.38v-39].

Nov 24, Wed Theft at Windsor Castle.

A gilt ewer was left in the 'Great Chamber while the usher went down with the rest of the plate received out of our Cellar'. He returned to find that the ewer had been stolen. The ewer had been delivered from the 'Office of Jewels and Plate into the Office of Ewery'. John Moyle, Serjeant of the Ewery, was held responsible, but was discharged by a warrant of 2 October 1564. [Jewels, p.155].

Nov 27: 'Mr Walker was slain the 27th of November'.

William Walker, Priest of the Chapel Royal by 1538-1563. [Cheque Book, i.19].

November 27-c.Dec 26: John Somers was again special Ambassador to France. Somers took further instructions to Sir Nicholas Throckmorton and Sir Thomas Smith, in France, as Sir Nicholas was still a prisoner. [SPF.vi.598].

Nov 27, Sat Thomas Stukeley and French captains at Windsor.

Nov 28, Windsor, Sir William Cecil to Sir Thomas Smith: 'Mr Somers departed from hence yesterday...Yesterday Mr Stukeley came to the court, with certain French captains whom he took coming from Florida. They were the Frenchmen whom John Ribault left last year in Terra Florida, which perceiving that Ribault came not, thought best to come from thence in a vessel made by themselves'...

'The death of London the last week was 300. The term shall be kept at Hertford Castle'. [Wright, i.150-152].

Ribault sailed to Florida again in May 1565 to attempt to relieve the Frenchmen there, but he and 600 men were hanged by the Spaniards 'not as Frenchmen but as heretics'. In 1568 Frenchmen attacked the Spanish forts and hanged all their captives 'not as Spaniards but as murderers'.

Nov 29, Mon, Windsor, Privy Council to William More, directing search to be made for vagabonds and other loiterers about the Verge of her Majesty's house, and the suburbs of London, who have occasioned recent disorders.

[HMC 7th Rep. 617]. More, a Justice of the Peace, was of Blackfriars, London, and Loseley, Surrey; the Verge extended for 12 miles around the court.

Dec 5, Rome, Gurone Bertano [to Sir William Cecil], in Italian, offering his suggestions in all humility: He regrets that the Queen did not take a husband. It is known that she favours Lord Robert, but that his position is against him. This may be obviated by his being made King two or three months before his marriage; the Pope might send him the Crown, and make his brother a Cardinal.

Gurone Bertano, an Italian living in Rome, had begun in September to send newsletters, which Cecil informed him in January 1564 'much delighted' the Queen. [SPF.vi.607, vii.37].

Dec 10, Fri, at Windsor: Roger Ascham, the Queen's Latin Secretary, described in the Preface to *The Schoolmaster* how he was among ten gentlemen, including Sir Richard Sackville and other Privy Councillors, who dined with Sir William Cecil.

After the news that day 'that divers scholars of Eton be run away from the School for fear of beating' the conversation turned to whether to spare the rod was to spoil the child; Ascham held that 'young children were sooner allured by love, than driven by beating, to attain good learning'.

'After dinner I went up to read with the Queen's Majesty. We read then together in the Greek tongue, as I well remember, that noble Oration of Demosthenes against Aeschines, for his false dealing in his Ambassage to King Philip of Macedonia'.

Soon afterwards Sir Richard Sackville came up to the Privy Chamber; he told Ascham he agreed with his views on education and requested him to find a schoolmaster to teach his grandson Robert Sackville, and Ascham's own son, and further asked Ascham to write a treatise on teaching, having taught the Queen, the best scholar that ever was in our time.

Ascham accordingly wrote '*The Schoolmaster, or plain and perfect way of teaching children to understand, write, and speak the Latin tongue, but specially purposed for the private bringing up of youth in gentlemen and noblemens' houses, and commodious also for all such as have forgot the Latin tongue*'. One manuscript has a dedicatory letter to the Queen, 30 October 1566.

Both Ascham and Sackville had died before the book was published by Ascham's widow, 1570, dedicated to Sir William Cecil.

Dec 13, Edinburgh, Thomas Randolph to Sir William Cecil, after the Queen of Scots was presented with a ring from Queen Elizabeth:

'The jewel was marvellously esteemed, often looked upon and many times kissed'. Next day she showed me the ring on her finger. She said "Two jewels I have that must die with me, and willingly shall never out of my sight", and showed me a ring which was the King her husband's'. [Scot.ii.28-29].

Dec 18, court, Francis Chaloner to his brother Sir Thomas Chaloner, Ambassador to Spain, sending letters for his revocation, as he requested.

'The Queen is entirely given over to love, hunting, hawking, and dancing; consuming day and night with trifles; nothing is treated earnestly; and though all things go wrong they jest, and he who invents most ways of wasting time is regarded as one worthy of honour'. Francis wrote this sentence in Latin, the rest in English. [SPF.vi.624].

Dec 19, Sun French Ambassador, Paul de Foix, at Windsor for audience.
Queen to Sir Thomas Smith (a letter of instructions, begun on December 17):

The French Ambassador required further answer of me...This Sunday he came to me, using good words to move me to accord to peace. He pressed that you might have full authority to proceed not only to treat but to end. I answered that... you should again repair to the King, and if you find reason offered you should accept it, and should end the whole matter. The Ambassador took my answer in good part. [SPF.vi.621].

*Sir Thomas Smith had already begun to negotiate alone.
A Treaty with France was signed in April 1564.*

*Dec 21: A Psalm and Prayer to be used on occasion of the abatement of the Plague. Dec 21, Fulham, Bishop of London (Edmund Grindal) to Sir William Cecil: 'I send you herewith a psalm and a prayer, which may be set forth (if ye so think it good), in this time of the diminution of sickness, minding also to cause another psalm and prayer of thanks to be drawn, which may be used when it shall please God to send us perfect delivery'. [Grindal, Remains, 111-114,265].
For a printed Thanksgiving for Cessation of the Plague see 22 January 1564.*

By Dec 24: Spaniard secretly at Windsor with the Queen.
Petrus Ximenez (1514-1567), Spanish theologian and scholar.

Dec 24, Langley, Luis Roman to Cardinal Granvelle: Ximenez, called in France Monsieur de la Montana, has come from the Prince of Condé. He was with Lord Robert, and with the Queen for more than two hours. He has brought plans of three towns. 7 Feb 1564, as above: Ximenez has worked with a painter to design an engine to be placed in the English ports which would send to the bottom ships which sought to force an entry. [KL.iii.580,642].

Christmas 1563-New Year 1564:
Two plays (companies unknown). [Revels, 116].

27 Dec 1563-March 1564: Dr Valentine Dale was special Ambassador to the Duchess of Parma, Regent of the Low Countries.

By an Edict of November 28, the Duchess had suspended until Candlemas (February 2) 1564 the import of English woollen goods into the Low Countries, allegedly because of the plague in England.

Dale's Instructions (December 27) were to protest about this. He was ordered: 'In your negotiation you shall say to the Regent that you are bold to speak your simple French to her and so begin; but, for the explication of your whole matter, you shall beseech her to let you tell your message in Latin'. [KL].

Dec 30: Complaint about the French Ambassador, Paul de Foix, detained at Eton in retaliation for Sir Nicholas Throckmorton's restraint in France.

Dec 30: The Provost of Eton College complained that when De Foix was refused the keys of the College for the exit of a couple of guests after the closing of the gates, he burst into the Provost's chamber sword in hand and demanded the keys instantly. The Provost, William Day, thought it wisest to comply, but complained to Sir William Cecil.

De Foix was required to change his lodging. [SPF].

Dec 31, Edinburgh, Thomas Randolph to Sir William Cecil, of an audience with the Queen of Scots on December 26, when they talked of her marriage. He repeated that Queen Elizabeth 'thought that none fitter could be found than some nobleman of her realm', who would 'unite the two countries in perpetual concord'.

Mary called the Earl of Argyll. 'Randolph' saith she, "would have me marry in England". He says merrily "Is the Queen of England become a man?"

"Who is there in that country", saith she, "whom you would wish me to marry?" He saith, whom she could like best; and wished there were so noble a man there as she could like'...

'Divers have been in hand with me to know whom in England the Queen's Majesty will give in marriage to the Queen. To some I say it is not in her power; to others that I wish this Queen would stand at her appointment'...

'Except a very few...none suspect anything is meant of my Lord Robert, but either of his brother or my Lord Darnley...I believe if it come unto her choice there is not one of those two that she will take'. [Scot.ii.32-33].

December: Draft Proclamation (516): Prohibiting Portraits of the Queen.

'Forasmuch as through the natural desires that all sorts of subjects and people, both noble and mean, hope to procure the portrait and picture of the Queen's Majesty's most noble and loving person and royal majesty, all manner of painters have already and do daily attempt to make...portraiture of her Majesty in painting, graving, and printing, wherein is evidently seen that hitherto none hath sufficiently expressed the natural representation of her Majesty's person, favour or grace, but that most have so far erred therein as thereof daily are heard complaints amongst her loving subjects'...

'Therefore her Majesty...is pleased that...some cunning person meet therefor shall shortly make a portrait of her person or visage to be participated to others for satisfaction of her loving subjects; and furthermore commandeth all manner of persons in the meantime to forbear from painting, graving, printing or making any portrait of her Majesty until some special person, that shall be by her allowed, shall have first finished a portraiture thereof; after which finished, her Majesty will be content that all other painters or gravers that shall be known men of understanding...shall and may at their pleasures follow the said patron or first portrayer'. [Draft in Sir William Cecil's hand].

1563: Stationers entered: 'The Picture of Queen Elizabeth'.

Published as a Broadside: a coloured portrait above the following verses:

(1) 'Lo here the pearl,	(2) Lo here the heart,
Whom God and man doth love:	That so hath honoured God:
Lo here on earth,	That for her love,
The only star of light:	We feel not of his rod:
Lo here the Queen,	Pray for her health,
Whom no mishap can move	Such as good subjects be:
To change her mind	(Oh Princely Dame),
From virtue's chief delight:	There is none like to thee'.

[The verses, with a portrait, are the frontispiece of *Gloriana*, by Roy Strong (1987)].

1563: Prayers allegedly by the Queen published. *Precationes privatae. Regiae E.R.* In Latin, including verses from Scripture. The Queen's prayers comprise four Collects, a Thanksgiving for recovered health, a Thanksgiving for benefits conferred, and a Prayer for wisdom in the administration of the Kingdom. [English translations: Elizabeth, *Works*, 135-143].

1563: In Rome, the Papal Council passed a resolution:

'A pardon to be granted to any that would assault the Queen, or to any cook, brewer, baker, vintner, physician, grocer, surgeon, or of any other calling whatsoever, that would make her away. And an absolute remission of sins to the heirs of that party's family, and a perpetual annuity to them for ever, and to be of the Privy Council to whomsoever afterwards should reign'. [Wright, i.126].

c.1563: 'Certain Cautions for the Queen's Apparel and Diet'.
By Sir William Cecil.

'We think it very convenient that your Majesty's apparel, and specially all manner of things that shall touch any part of your Majesty's body bare, be circumspectly looked unto and that no person be permitted to come near it, but such as have the trust and charge thereof'.

'That no manner of perfume, either in apparel or sleeves, gloves or such like, or otherwise that shall be appointed for your Majesty's savour, be presented by any stranger or other person, but that the same be corrected by some other fume'.

'That no foreign meat or dishes being dressed out of your Majesty's court be brought to your food, without assured knowledge from whom the same cometh, and that no use be had hereof'.

'That it may please your Majesty to take the advice of your Physician for the receiving weekly twice some preservative *contra pestem et venena* [against plague and poison], as there be many good things *et salutaria* [and wholesome]'.

'It may please your Majesty to give order who shall take charge of the back doors to your Chamberers' chambers [Gentlewomen of the Bedchamber], where Laundresses, Tailors, Wardrobers, and such, do use to come; and that the same doors may be duly attended upon, as becometh, and not to stand open but upon necessity'.

'That the Privy Chamber may be better ordered with an attendance of an Usher and the Gentlemen and Grooms'.

[Haynes, 368; undated, but appropriate for a plague year].

1563: Laurence Humphrey published: *The Nobles, or of Nobility*.

'The original nature, duties, right, and Christian Institution thereof three books. First eloquently written in Latin by Laurence Humphrey, Doctor of Divinity, and President of Magdalen College in Oxford, late Englished'.

'Whereto for the readers' commodity, and matter's affinity, is coupled the small treatise of Philo a Jew. By the same Author out of the Greek Latined, now also Englished'. Dedicated to the Queen.

'To the most Christian Princess Elizabeth, Queen of England, France, and Ireland, etc. The noblest protector and defender of the true faith'.

The Dedication (18p) includes a discourse on Nobility, who 'bear the sway in princely courts'. Also a further lengthy Dedication 'To the right honourable and worshipful of the Inner Temple'.

The book of several hundred pages concludes with 'The Little Treatise of Philo a Jew, concerning Nobility' (12p). (London, 1563).

Dr Laurence Humphrey (c.1526-1590), Regius Professor of Divinity at Oxford, was President of Magdalen College, Oxford, 1561-Feb 1590. He had dedicated the original Latin version of his book to the Queen, 20 July 1559.

1563: Dr Humphrey also dedicated to the Queen: *Commentarii in Hesaiam*.
Latin translation of St Cyril of Alexandria's Commentaries on Isaiah.

(Basle, 1563). The Queen's presentation copy is at the British Library.

c.1563: Janus Julius Monacius, French gentleman, dedicated to the Queen a description of the plague, and a remedy for it, entitled: 'Très excellente et nouvelle description contre la peste, et un rède très singulier, avec souveraine preservation contre la contagion dicelle'. Latin dedication, and Latin and French verses in praise of the Queen.

c.1563: George Needham, a Customs official, addressed to the Queen: 'Articles of Emden', a tract on English trade with 'Germany and Eastland', setting forth the advantages of transferring trade from the Low Countries to the port of Emden. 15 folios. [BL Add MS 35207].
Trade Commissioners from Emden came to England in March 1564, and trade with Emden, rather than with Antwerp, began in May 1564.
The Eastland Company was founded in August 1579.

1563: Jeronimo Osorio da Fonseca addressed a Latin Epistle to the Queen: Epistola...ad serenissam Elisabetham Angliae Reginam.
Osorio (1506-1580), a Portuguese priest, who became a Bishop, was endeavouring to persuade the Queen to return to Catholicism.
78p. (Louvain, 1563).

Dr Walter Haddon wrote an Answer in Latin to Osorio; the English Ambassador to France had the book published there. (Paris, 1563).

A French Bishop arranged for the Epistle to be translated into French, and brought a copy to England to present it to the Queen: see 3 June 1564.

Richard Shacklock made an English translation of the Latin Epistle, entitled A Pearl for a Prince.
Dedicated to the Queen: see 14 March 1565.

Abraham Hartwell translated Haddon's Answer into English, as: A Sight of the Portugal Pearl. (London, 1565).

The controversy begun by Osorio was carried on by a succession of authors, lasting altogether for 35 years. Summarised by A.C. Southern, Elizabethan Recusant Prose 1559-1582 (London, 1950), 119-120.

c.1563: A portrait of Lord Robert Dudley has later additions to reflect his elevation to the peerage as Earl of Leicester (29 Sept 1564) and his induction into the French Order of St Michael (January 1566), Anglo-Dutch School.
Reproduced and discussed by Elizabeth Goldring, Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester, and the World of Elizabethan Art (2014), 52,59-60.