

### **Irish and Scots.**

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### **Irish in England.**

*Including some English officials visiting from Ireland.  
See 'Prominent Elizabethans' for Lord Deputies, Lord Lientenants,  
Earls of Desmond, Kildare, Ormond, Thomond, Tyrone, Lord Bourke.*

1559 Bishop of Leighlin: June 23,24: at court.  
1561 Shane O'Neill, leader of rebels: Aug 20: to be drawn to come to England.  
1562 Shane O'Neill: New Year: arrived, escorted by Earl of Kildare;  
Jan 6: at court to make submission; Jan 7: described; received £1000;  
Feb 14: ran at the ring; March 14: asks Queen to choose him a wife;  
April 2: Queen's gift of apparel; April 30: to give three pledges or hostages;  
May 5: Proclamation in his favour; May 26: returned to Ireland;  
Nov 15: insulted by the gift of apparel; has taken up arms.

1562 end: Christopher Nugent, 3rd Lord Delvin: Irish Primer for the Queen.  
1563 Sir Thomas Cusack, former Lord Chancellor of Ireland: Oct 15.  
1564 Sir Thomas Wroth: Dec 6: recalled by Queen.  
1565 Donald McCarty More: Feb 8: summoned to England;  
June 24: created Earl of Clancare, and son Teig made Baron Valentia.  
1565 Owen O'Sullivan: Feb 8: summoned to England: June 24: knighted.  
1565 Dean of Armagh: Aug 23: sent by Shane O'Neill to the Queen.  
1567 Francis Agard: July 1: at court with news of Shane O'Neill's death.  
1567 O'Connor Sligo: Oct 19: at Hampton Court; Nov 8: submitted to Queen.  
1568 Sligo: Jan 20: at court, wishes to 'be reputed an Englishman'; has gift.  
1569 Nicholas White: Jan 14: visited Queen of Scots on way to Ireland.  
1570 Sir Brian McPhelim O'Neill, Irish captain: Sept 13: has gilt plate.  
1575 Nicholas Malby: Jan 31: to talk with the Queen.  
1575 Francis Agard, Irish Councillor: June 7: at Hatfield.  
1575 Lord Dunsany: Aug 8: at court, Staffordshire, 'a beggar'.  
1577 Adam Loftus, Archbishop of Dublin: Feb 8: coming to England;  
Feb 12,13: recommended; March 16: the wind has 'repelled' him back.

1577 Burnell, Nettervill, Scurlock, petitioners against 'cess' (local tax):  
April 15: described; May 14: imprisoned; four Irish lords before Council;  
May 26: petitioners described; June 1: close prisoners; Aug 9: released;  
Aug 21: were at court; Oct 14: Burnell, Nettervill, to Tower; Scurlock freed;  
Nov 11: to be consulted; 1578: March 22: free to return to Ireland.

1577 Cormock McTeig McCarty: May 29: recommended and knighted.  
1577 William Gerard, Lord Chancellor of Ireland: Oct 6: at court; Oct 31.  
1578 Gerard: April 11: his letter; May 24: Queen's displeasure;  
May 31: at court; June 2: has left for Ireland. Knighted there, 1579.  
1578 Thomas Snagge, Attorney-General for Ireland, coming to England: June 11.  
1578 Loftus, Archbishop of Dublin, and Nicholas White coming: Sept 18.  
1579 Archbishop of Dublin took leave: Feb 22.

1581 Sir William Gerard, Lord Chancellor of Ireland: Jan 14: at Chester; May 1: died at Chester; will.  
1582 Sir Nicholas Malby: April 3: at court; dispute in London and at court between Couley O'Kanevane and Edward White, described.  
1582 Lord Delvin brought to England and imprisoned: June 6.  
1582 Sir Lucas Dillon, a judge: September, end: in England (to June 1583).  
1582 Captain Eltoft slew Captain Zouche in a fray: Dec 6.  
1583 John O'Reilly: June 30: recommended and knighted.  
1583 Irish gentlewoman: Sept 15: given apparel at court.  
1583 Edward Berkeley: Sept 19: at court from Ireland.

1584 Brian Ore: May 8: Queen's gift of £30 after brother's murder.  
1584 Lord Valentia: July 9: sent to England; later went to France.  
1584 Brian O'Rourke: Oct 20: sent from Ireland to Oxford University.  
1585 Irish widow: Oct 31: given £8.  
1587 Archbishop Loftus: May 2: complains of Sir John Perrot, Lord Deputy.  
1588 Sir Richard Bingham, Governor of Connaught: Feb 12: took leave.

1590 Sir Nicholas White: Oct 17: in custody.  
1590 Sir Thomas Williams: Dec 15: writes from prison.  
1591 Bishop of Leighlin, Sir Nicholas White, Sir Thomas Williams: Feb 5: in London prisons; March 8,9: sent to the Tower.  
1591 six Irishmen: May 28: received £3 each as the Queen's gift.  
1591 Brian O'Rourke's Trial: Oct 28 (executed Nov 3).  
1593 Irishman: April 17: given £6.13s4d for his relief.  
1593 Grany O'Maly, woman sea captain: Sept 6: described; audience.  
1593 Sir Richard Bingham, President of Connaught: Sept 6: letters to and from.  
1594 John Annias, plotter: Feb 5,11: confessions.  
1594 John Daniell, plotter: Feb 5; Feb 25: confession.  
1594 Patrick Cullen, plotter: Feb 6,16: confessions.  
1594 Hugh Cahill, plotter: Feb 21: confession; Feb 25.  
1595 Elizabeth Corralin: April 9: Queen's £5 for losses in Ireland.

1596 Sir Henry Bagenal, Marshal of Ireland: Feb 28: robbed at court; March 9: Council's orders about the thief.  
1596 Sir Robert Gardner, Chief Justice of Ireland: March 11: at court; Dec 20,25,29: came with news for the Queen.  
1596 Sir Richard Bingham: Sept 29: in England; Sept 30: imprisoned.

1597 Christopher Nugent, 3rd Lord Delvin: April 4: at court from Ireland.  
1597 Feogh McHugh's head sent to England: May 8, and sequel.  
1598 Sir Henry Bagenal: Aug 14: killed in battle in Ireland.  
1598 Florence McCarthy: Aug 17: 'reward' from Queen: £133.6s8d.  
1599 Lord Dunsany: Feb 28: at Lambeth, sick; March 20: Queen sent jelly.  
1599 Archbishop of Cashel, Magrath: Dec 4: at court.

1600 Florence McCarthy: Feb 29: news of.  
1600 Dean of Limerick: March 4: at court for relief.  
1600 Florence FitzPatrick, Lord of Upper Ossory: May 8: coming to court; July 3: at court.  
1600 Sir William Saxey, Chief Justice of Munster: May 18: at court.  
1600 Sir Geoffrey Fenton: sent for more forces; June 15,23,24: at court.  
1600 Lord Howth, Sir Patrick Barnwell, Rochford: June 15: coming to England to complain of grievances: July 4: criticised.  
1600 Patrick Crosby: July 3: 'licentious life'; Oct 8: at Bristol.  
1600 Archbishop of Cashel: Sept 25: in England; Oct 1: to accompany new Earl of Desmond to Ireland; Oct 8: at Bristol.

1601 Sir James Dillon: April 2: recommended to the Queen.  
1601 Sir Francis Shane: April 2,4: recommended to the Queen.  
1601 Sir Richard Greame: April 10,14: recommended to the Queen.  
1601 James FitzThomas, false Earl of Desmond: May 29: captured;  
June 3,18: to be sent to England; Aug 21: in England; Aug 24: in the Tower.  
1601 Florence McCarthy: June 18: prisoner to be sent to England;  
Aug 21: in England; Aug 24: in the Tower of London.  
1601 White Knight's son at court: June 29 (father captured FitzThomas).  
1602 Sir Robert Gardner and Sir Oliver St John: May 8: have brought news.  
1603 William Daniel: Feb 10: has come to present Queen with Irish New Testament.

#### **Scottish Regents and Rulers.**

1542 Dec 8: birth of Mary, daughter of King James V and Mary of Guise;  
Dec 14: King James V died; Mary became Queen of Scotland.  
1543 Jan 3: Regent: James Hamilton, 2nd Earl of Arran.  
1548: Mary was taken to live in France, remaining there until 1561.  
1554 April 12: Regent: Mary of Guise; 'the Queen Regent' or 'the Dowager'.  
1558 April: Mary married (1) the Dauphin, François, heir to King Henri II.

The following events are all included in the Text:

1559 July 10: King Henri II died after an injury in a tournament.  
François II and Mary became King and Queen of France.  
1560 June 10: Mary of Guise died; Dec 5: François II died.  
1561 Aug 14: Mary left France to return to Scotland.  
1565 July 29: Mary married (2): Henry, Lord Darnley, son of Matthew Stewart,  
Earl of Lennox, and Margaret (Douglas), cousin of Queen Elizabeth.  
1566 June 19: birth of Prince James.  
1567 Feb 10: King of Scots was assassinated.  
May 15: Mary married (3) James Hepburn, Earl of Bothwell.  
June 15: Mary surrendered to the lords; later confined to Lochleven.  
July 24: Mary abdicated.  
July 29: Coronation of James, aged one.  
1568 May 2: Mary escaped from Lochleven.  
May 16: Mary crossed from Scotland to England.  
Aug 22: Regent: Earl of Moray, Mary's half-brother.  
1570 Jan 23: Earl of Moray was assassinated.  
1570 July 11: Regent: Earl of Lennox, King James's grandfather.  
1571 Sept 4: Earl of Lennox was assassinated.  
Sept 5: Regent: John Erskine, 1st Earl of Mar.  
1572 Oct 28: Earl of Mar died of illness.  
Nov 24: Regent: James Douglas, 4th Earl of Morton.  
1578 March 12: Earl of Morton was deposed; no further Regent.

**Mary of Guise, Regent**, mother of Queen of Scots.

1559 March 19: sent Maitland to England; Aug 29: her portrait  
at Hampton Court; Oct 21: Act of Deprivation; Nov 2: sequel.  
1560 Jan 28: complained about English ships near Edinburgh;  
March 7: sent a Herald to Queen Elizabeth;  
June 10: died in Edinburgh.

**Mary Queen of Scots (1542-1587).**

1559 July 10: Accession of her husband as King François II; she is now also Queen of France; July 18, Sept 27: is called Queen of England.

1560 March 21,24, May 2: uses title Queen of England; May 21: French offer to annex Scotland to England; June 10: mother died in Scotland; July 6: Treaty of Edinburgh: she shall not style herself Queen of England (she always refused to ratify Treaty); Aug 22: English Ambassador Throckmorton's audience with her; Nov 17: his audiences with Cardinal of Lorraine and with her; Nov 30: her words after Amy Robsart's death; Dec 1: sends her picture to Queen Elizabeth; Dec 5: widowed, now Dowager Queen of France; Dec 23: Scots wish her to come home; Dec 31: praised by Throckmorton; December, end: Dymock's statement quotes Queen Elizabeth's views on Mary's marriage.

1561 Feb 4,6: Lord James Stewart going to her in France; Feb 26: Ambassadors Earl of Bedford and Throckmorton's audience; March 20: she should not marry a foreigner; May 18: news that she will return to Scotland; July 9: sends for passport and safe-conduct; July 13: refused; July 14: might become Queen Elizabeth's heir; Aug 14-19: sailed from France to Scotland; Aug 16: Elizabeth's letter to her; Sept 9-13: Maitland's audiences with Elizabeth, described in detail; Nov 27: Morette is to suggest two suitors to her; Dec 17: her response; Dec 22: the two Queens may meet.

1562 Jan 5: hopes to meet Elizabeth. [*Details of plans and preparations for an 'interview' between the Queens: see 'Proposed Progresses': 1562*]. Jan 30: court news; March, start: at Lord James's marriage; March 9: her uncle at English court, a possible marriage with Earl of Arran; March 13,29, April 2: a possible marriage with Eric of Sweden; June 17: sends verses and a ring to Elizabeth; July 15: Ambassador Randolph's audience with her; also July 15: interview between the Queens deferred to 1563; July 25: her grief; Aug 25: sends gift of hawks; Aug 29: some of her household at English court.

1563 Feb 27: traitors planned to proclaim Mary Queen of England; March 28: Elizabeth wishes her to marry Lord Robert Dudley; May 8,28, June 10: 'to marry Archduke Charles'; June 26: Queen Elizabeth would not consent to this; Aug 20: Randolph is to treat with her on her marriage; Sept 11: 'to marry Don Carlos'; Sept 20: 'to marry Archduke'; Nov 16 instructions to Randolph; Dec 13: received a ring from Elizabeth; Dec 31: Randolph had audience.

1564 Jan 21: advised not to marry Dudley; Feb 21: wishes to marry higher; March 5: Randolph is to offer her Dudley; March 8: his audiences with her; March 30: audience after naming Lord Robert as a suitor; April 19: two Queens to meet at York; May 22: not to meet; May 27: Elizabeth may offer Lord Darnley; June 4,5: not to meet this year; Sept 27: James Melville at English court; Elizabeth still hopes Mary will accept Dudley; Sept 29: Dudley was created Earl of Leicester; Sept 30-Oct 3: Melville's audiences, at which she was discussed; Oct 4: Lady Lennox hopes her son Lord Darnley will marry her; Elizabeth still offers her Dudley (now Earl of Leicester); Oct 7: instructions to Earl of Bedford and Randolph to offer Leicester; Nov 3: in Scotland all think she will marry Lord Darnley; Nov 7: Leicester is 'tossed' between the two Queens; Nov 17: she may marry Don John of Austria; Nov 26: English court news; Dec 16: Sir William Cecil's letter to Moray and Lethington; Dec 24: reply; Dec 18: she is to be offered Leicester, Duke of Norfolk, or Lord Darnley.

1565 Jan 1: choice is between Darnley and Leicester; Jan 30: the 'four Maries' begin to marry; Darnley has leave to go to Scotland, Leicester may be a duke; Feb 3: Darnley left for Scotland; Feb 5,6: Randolph's audiences with Mary; March 17: Queen Elizabeth's decision; March 20: Mary 'in love' with Darnley; March 30: Earl of Bothwell has offended her; April 15: her liking for Darnley; Maitland came to England to seek Elizabeth's approval; April 23,26,27,28: English court news: Darnley is betrothed; Lady Lennox 'a prisoner'; April 28, May 1,2: opinion of English Queen and her Council; May 5,10: Throckmorton sent to dissolve the marriage if possible; May 21: she is transported with love for Darnley; May 26: marriage deferred; June 3: Elizabeth's criticism of Darnley; Throckmorton's report; June 4: 'perils' in the Darnley marriage; June 18: Darnley and Earl of Lennox summoned back to England (disobeyed); June 20: Lady Lennox sent to Tower; June 23,24,26: Elizabeth's anger about the marriage; July 28: Darnley was proclaimed King of Scotland; July 29: marriage to Darnley; July 30: English envoy, Tamworth, sent to express disapproval of the marriage; Aug 3: Elizabeth still complains of it; Aug 17: French King offers to mediate; Aug 30: French special envoy coming to her; Sept 4: Chaseabout Raid; Sept 15: English court news; Sept 17,22: Scottish lords angered by marriage; Oct 1: Elizabeth's reply, offering her protection; Oct 11: Elizabeth's aid for Scots; Oct 18: Scotland is 'so evil guided'; Oct 23,23: Earl of Moray at English court for assistance.

1566 Feb 13: Mary repents her marriage; David Riccio is to be killed; Feb 14: called herself Queen of England; March 15: Riccio killed at court; March 15: her letter to Elizabeth; March 28: Elizabeth will help her; April 9: Elizabeth wears her portrait; April 10: Elizabeth agrees to be godmother to her unborn child; June 4,13: they cannot meet this year; June 19: birth of Prince James; James Melville left for England with news; June 23-28: Melville in London and at Greenwich; July 25: godparents; Sept 19: Scots nobles have coloured suits; Oct 14: succession to the English Crown not to be debated; Oct 31: Elizabeth to send Earl of Bedford to the christening; Nov 13: Bedford had left, with a gold font; Nov 27: he asks about the child's name; Dec 9: has the name; Dec 16: proposition concerning the succession; Dec 18: christening, described.

1567 Feb 10: King murdered; Feb 20: Bothwell suspected; Feb 22,24: Queen Elizabeth's sorrow and advice; Feb 26: Mary's Treasurer in London; March 1: Killigrew sent to condole; March 24: son might be sent to England; April 20: she will go with Bothwell 'to the world's end'; April 24: was waylaid by Bothwell, taken to Dunbar Castle; to Edinburgh May 3; May 10: Randolph discussed her with Queen Elizabeth; May 15: marriage to Earl of Bothwell; May 27: her nobles are offended; May 31: her plate is at the Mint; June 15: surrendered at Carberry Hill, later imprisoned on the Island of Lochleven; Bothwell escaped; June 23: Queen Elizabeth's letter of advice; July 1: the Pope's opinion of Mary; July 12: French plans for her to go to an abbey; July 13,14: contention as to whether England or France shall have James; July 18: her life is in danger; July 20: Queen Elizabeth is undecided; July 24: Mary was forced to abdicate in favour of her son, to govern with a Regent; Aug 6: Elizabeth's 'great grief'; Oct 16: Elizabeth's 'desolate cousin', a terrible example for princes.

1568 May 2: Mary's rings brought to London for sale; May 2: escaped from Lochleven; May 3: revoked Abdication; May 7,8: Proclamation and Bond for and against her; May 11: sent a ring to Elizabeth; May 13: defeated and fled after Battle; May 15: asks to cross to Carlisle; rings bought by Elizabeth; May 16: she has sent for aid from England and France; crossed to England. May 17: wrote to Elizabeth; May 18: at Carlisle; May 22: Lord Scrope and Sir Francis Knollys to leave for Carlisle; news from Spanish and French Ambassadors; May 29: Knollys' description of meeting her at Carlisle; May 30: Mary sent Lord Fleming and Lord Herries to Elizabeth.

*[For envoys sent by Mary thenceforth, and those sent to her, see: Ambassadors to and from Scotland].*

May 30: Knollys' conversation with Mary; June 2: her household; June 7: French special ambassador at court; June 8: Mary may be moved south; June 11: Knollys describes Mary; June 12: her letter to Elizabeth; news from Ambassadors; June 13: news from Carlisle; June 19: may be moved to Tutbury; June 27: special ambassador returned from Mary; June 29: Elizabeth's dilemma; June 5,12,17,22,26,27: negotiations; June 30: Fleming sent back to Mary, and to Scotland; July 1: George Douglas in England, from Mary; 3: is going to France. July 15: Lord Herries' audience, Havering. Oct 4-20, York: Commission enquiring into Mary's involvement in King's murder. Commissioners from Mary and Regent Moray then met in London, November, December.

1569 Jan 3,9 10: conferences ended; Jan 18: Regent Moray left. Jan 18: Duke of Norfolk willing to marry Mary. Jan 26: in keeping of Earl of Shrewsbury; moved to Tutbury. March 13: Proclamation in Scotland, implicating her in King's murder; John Borthwick sent by Mary; March 31: Elizabeth's letter to Mary; April 28,29: Bishop of Ross at court, now Mary's Ambassador to England; May 10: Mary was taken ill, doctors sent; May 15: John Wood at court; May 16: Duke of Norfolk confessed that he hoped to marry Mary; June, end: English noblemen had supported the marriage; her views. *Discourse* on her marriage; July 1: Norfolk 'secretly resolved' to marry her. July 25: Elizabeth wishes commissioners to come; July 27: French King desires Mary to marry Duke of Norfolk, not Don John; Aug 9: rumours concerning her; Aug 13: warning about Duke of Norfolk; Sept 1: she consents to marry him; Sept 6: Elizabeth's orders to Norfolk; Sept 8: he left court; Sept 20: French King urges the marriage; Sept 27: Queen's message to Mary; Sept 29,30, Oct 3: court news; Oct 5: plan to send Mary to Scotland; Oct 8,26: court news; Nov 9: Northern Rising began, in favour of Mary; Nov 22: she is to be moved south; Nov 25,28: at a Coventry inn; Nov 30: Elizabeth's response; Dec 2,4,9,10: news of Mary's move; Dec 15: Bp of Ross's note of plan for her escape; 1569 end: Elizabeth's poem.

1570 Jan 15: Elphinstone may propose to hand her over to Scotland; Jan 31: her letter to Duke of Norfolk; April 29: conference concerning her; May 4: Bishop of Ross's book in her favour; May 7: conditions for a league; May 17,21-23,27: discussions on restoring her; June 23: Norfolk will not deal for marriage with her again; July 1: her gifts to Elizabeth; Aug 3: may have liberty to take the air; Sept 2: conspiracy in Lancashire to free her; Sept 7: Elizabeth's orders to Earl of Shrewsbury; Sept 25: a possible Treaty; Sept 26: Scottish Commissioners to come; Cecil and Mildmay going to her; Oct 1: articles for a proposed Treaty; Oct 11: Cecil's promises to her; Oct 16: she is in danger; Oct 21: Elizabeth will go forward with a Treaty; Nov 13: Elizabeth has a portrait of James; Nov 28: Commissioners are coming; Nov 30: the conspiracy; Dec 7: she is ill, Bishop of Ross has gone to her; Dec 11: Bishop of Ross describes her illness; Dec 18: she is out of danger; Dec 23: Elizabeth is sending her a ring.

1571 January-April 7: Commissioners: see 'Ambassadors and Agents from Scotland'.  
Feb 23: French plots to free her; March 12: plot for her to marry Duke of Anjou;  
March 25: Ridolphi Plot, to free her; April, start: Charles Bailly, one of her  
men, arrested; April 9: Bishop of Ross and the two Queens; May 14: Mary is to  
be questioned; June 25: warning of plots to free her; July 14: a new plot  
discovered; several imprisoned; Sept 1: she sent money towards Scotland;  
Sept 5: her labours 'to stir up a new rebellion'; Sept 13: a cipher used by her  
and Duke of Norfolk; Oct 2: her 'pernicious practices'; Oct 7: Elizabeth angered  
by her plots; Oct 19: several involved in plots; Nov 8: Bishop of Ross: she is  
'not fit for any husband'; Nov 15,22, Dec 5: a book against her published;  
Dec 6: the book cannot be suppressed, printed abroad.

1572 Jan 16: Duke of Norfolk tried, sentenced to death; Jan 31: she is  
'that devilish woman'; Feb 5: Earl of Shrewsbury still her Keeper;  
Feb 19: Lord Seton's plot; March 4,5,13,14: Mary's ciphered letter;  
March 18: she is in great danger; May 12,19: Committee in Parliament wish her  
dealt with for treason; May 23: speeches against her; May 26: Clergy deputation  
to Elizabeth; May 28: Parliamentary deputation; Elizabeth's response;  
May 30: a speech by an M.P.; June 2: Duke of Norfolk executed;  
June 30: Elizabeth vetoed a Bill against her; July 2: Elizabeth deferred  
decision; Sept 5: after Massacre of St Bartholomew, a Bishop wants her head cut  
off; Sept 7: Killigrew left for secret negotiations to send her to Scotland,  
(to be executed); Oct 8: the French wish to free her and restore her.

1573 Feb 19: Edinburgh Castle held by Mary's supporters;  
Feb 28: linen to be sent to her; March 6: Castle to be besieged;  
June 9: prisoners taken in the Castle; June 26: she is the 'bosom serpent';  
July 3: President of Tours going to her; Aug 20: President at court.

1574 Feb 26: Earl of Shrewsbury's Protestant chaplain pilloried;  
May 22: Mary had made crimson satin skirt for Elizabeth;  
May 28: renewed proposal to surrender her to Scotland;  
Aug 4: her letter of court news;  
Dec 5: plots for and against her.

1575 Jan 25: abuse of Mary, a she-wolf, a snake in one's bosom, etc;  
March 11: her gift to Elizabeth; March 24: Scots nobles still have affection  
for her; May 12: suspicion of her; July 11: she may meet Elizabeth;  
July 19: they are on better terms; Aug 13: wishes Elizabeth to visit her;  
Sept 10: French Ambassador's nephews to visit her.

1576 Feb 29: Mary's gift for the Queen; May 11: theft of her property;  
May 21: two thieves taken; May 31, June 1: rumour that Elizabeth may visit her;  
June 4,6: more news of theft; Dec 13: Don John plans to marry her.

1577 Feb 20: Don John's plot to release Mary; June 1: his plan to marry her;  
July 12: her letter concerning Earl of Leicester; Dec 21: her portrait had been  
sent to Don John.

1578 May 1,3: Elizabeth refused to allow French Ambassador to visit her;  
June 3,13: Earl of Leicester is going to Derbyshire; June 15: has visited her.

1579 June 24: Mary might be brought to London; July 4: her letter of court news;  
Oct 9: a plot to deliver her.

1580 July 9: Mary at Buxton; most of her folks have the 'new disease'.

1581 July 23: while Mary lives Queen Elizabeth is not safe;  
Nov 7: Robert Beale sent to her, concerning her expenses, etc.

1582 Jan 27: King of France might put Mary on the English Throne;  
April 11: she wishes to renounce her claims in favour of her son;  
Sept 2: 'the bosom serpent'; Dec 6: plot against her and her son.

1583 April 6: Robert Beale sent to her, concerning her complaints and proposals;  
May 6: he had returned; May 25: Earl of Shrewsbury is 'in love with her';  
June 1: Beale and Mildmay arrived to discuss a Treaty for her liberty;  
June 22: Beale returned to court; Aug 18: Throckmorton Plot, to put her on  
the English Throne; Oct 15: Sir Francis Walsingham criticises her intrigues;  
Dec 6: dispute between Earl and Countess of Shrewsbury over her;  
Dec 12: implicated in Throckmorton Plot; Dec 20: 'had a child' by the Earl.

1584 Jan 10: Spanish Ambassador's dealings with her; January, end: Parry's plot;  
May 13: to be no Treaty for her liberty; Aug 15,18: Sir Ralph Sadler her new  
Keeper; Oct 1: Earl of Shrewsbury 'had a child' by her; Nov 15: Countess of  
Shrewsbury denied making allegations about her; Nov 18: Claude Nau, Mary's  
secretary, at court concerning the allegations; Dec 22: Nau took leave.

1585 Jan 4,5: Sir Amias Paulet to be new Keeper, as Lord St John refuses;  
Feb 12: Elizabeth wishes Mary's agent, Morgan, sent back from Paris;  
March 4: Paulet's Instructions; April 17: he is at Tutbury, replacing Sadler;  
Sept 19: Earl of Shrewsbury pleased to be no longer her Keeper.

1586 January, end: Thomas Morgan to continue to serve her;  
May 22: Ballard's plot; June 5: Babington in conspiracy to free her;  
July 6,17: letters from and to Babington; Aug 4: Ballard's arrest;  
Aug 9: her secretaries summoned to court; Aug 16: arrested, and moved;  
Aug 19: Elizabeth's thanks to Paulet; Aug 21: her coffers opened at court;  
Aug 26: to be moved to Fotheringhay; Sept 4: her secretaries will confess;  
Sept 8,10,15,16: a location for her Trial; Sept 21: court news;  
Sept 25: arrived at Fotheringhay; Oct 5: court news; Oct 6: Elizabeth's letter  
to her; Oct 10: Leicester urges her execution; Oct 12,13: refused to stand  
trial; Oct 14-15: Trial, described by Lord Burghley and Francis Walsingham;  
Oct 25: at Westminster sentence was pronounced; Nov 3,4: speeches in Parliament;  
November and December: Scottish and French ambassadors interceded for Mary;  
Nov 13: Parliamentary deputation at court pressing for her execution;  
Elizabeth's response, also Nov 14; Nov 19: Mary was informed of the sentence;  
Nov 24: second Parliamentary deputation: Elizabeth's dilemma;  
Dec 4: Proclamation of the sentence; Dec 6: publicly proclaimed; rejoicing;  
Dec 10: draft of death-warrant; Dec 19: her letter to Queen Elizabeth.  
1586 end: Robert Cecil: *Copy of a Letter*: Elizabeth's replies to petitions.

1587 January: more Scottish ambassadors, to intercede for Mary;  
Feb 1: Elizabeth signed death-warrant, description;  
Feb 3: Privy Council decided to send off the warrant;  
Feb 7: the warrant was read to Mary;  
Feb 8: execution at Fotheringhay, described;  
Feb 9: news brought to court; London celebrations;  
Feb 10-12: Queen Elizabeth's reaction; court sermon;  
Feb 14: Queen's letter and envoy to King James; Davison sent to Tower;  
March 6: Robert Carey, English envoy, at Berwick;  
March 28: Davison's Trial;  
July 10,19: Earl and Countess of Rutland to have 'blacks' for funeral.  
Aug 1: Funeral, Peterborough Cathedral, described; expenses.

**King James VI (1566-1625).**

*See also: Ambassadors to and from Scotland.*

*For annual gratuities to the King see Subject Indexes: Finance.*

1566 June 19: born, Edinburgh; Dec 18: christening, godmother Queen Elizabeth.

1567 Feb 10: father murdered; July 24: became King on his mother's forced abdication; July 29: Coronation, at Stirling.

1573 Jan 15: plot to put him into Queen Elizabeth's hands;  
April 14: presents from the King of France.

1574 Sept 29: Countess of Lennox plans to visit her grandson.

1578 Jan 12: present to be taken to him;

March 9: Countess of Lennox died, bequest of a bed.

1579 Sept 8: his kinsman D'Aubigny arrived from France, soon a favourite;

Oct 10: several marriages considered for him; he prefers Queen Elizabeth.

1580 Feb 22: created D'Aubigny Earl of Lennox (March 5; in 1581 Duke of Lennox).

July 9: about to have the 'new disease'.

1581 June 1,2: Earl of Morton tried and executed, contrary to his promise.

1582 April 26: Queen Elizabeth wishes to get possession of him;

May 6: Danish ambassador discussed his possible marriage to a Danish princess;

Aug 22: Raid of Ruthven: Protestant lords detained him;

Oct 18: Queen Elizabeth's letter of advice.

1583 March 7: scheming for him to marry Earl of Leicester's step-daughter;

May 6: sent special ambassadors to negotiate a union; May 23: Elizabeth declined to marry him herself, was angered by Leicester's scheme; May 26: Duke of Lennox died, bequeathed him his heart; May 29: letters from and to James;

June 27: he escaped from the Protestant lords;

Aug 9: to be put into possession of the government; Elizabeth's promise to him;

Aug 17: Walsingham's special embassy; Sept 16: James follows the counsel of the Duke of Guise; Oct 15: Walsingham dissatisfied; Nov 30: James recommends the Archbishop of St Andrews; Dec 9: Elizabeth wishes him to marry Swedish princess.

1584 May 4: executions for the Raid of Ruthven; June 5, Nov 4: demands return of noblemen who had fled to England; July 11: seditious words about him.

1585 Feb 12: rumoured to be coming to York; May 28: possible marriages for him;

May 29: Edward Wotton kept him company; June 13,20: English horses for him;

July 4: letter to Elizabeth; July 31: Treaty to be made; Aug 13: poem for the Queen;

Aug 14: she has written to him; Nov 23: to make a league with England.

1586 Jan 12; court news; March 19, May 7: deer and huntsmen sent to him;

July 6: Treaty of Berwick; to receive an annual gratuity from England;

Sept 1: Archibald Douglas resident Ambassador in England; his instructions;

Sept 10: James's opinion as to his mother; Sept 21,29: court news;

Oct 14-15: his mother's Trial; Oct 24: only craves her life to be spared;

Nov 10: sent Keith to intercede; Nov 26, Dec 3: court news; Dec 6: his letter angered Queen Elizabeth; Dec 15,16: more letters to the Queen.

1587 January: his ambassadors at court interceded for his mother in several

audiences; Jan 31: Sir Alexander Stewart in Scotland; Feb 8: execution of

mother; Feb 13: his reaction; Feb 14: Elizabeth's letter, taken by Robert Carey;

Feb 23: Job Throckmorton's Commons speech; March 6: refused to receive Carey;

April 11: lays the blame on Privy Council; April 30: Elizabeth's explanation to

French Ambassador; May 8: poet Du Bartas to be in Scotland with him; marriage negotiations; Nov 8: allegedly plotting against England, and Dec 9.

1588 Jan 2: to be offered title Duke of Lancaster; January, end: Robert Carey re-opened diplomatic relations; Aug 4: letter to Elizabeth offering assistance against the Spaniards; Aug 15: her letter, taken by Sir Robert Sidney.

1589 June 14: needs horses; July 19: sends merchants to London prior to his marriage; Aug 20: married by proxy to Anne of Denmark; Aug 26: John Colville came to ask Elizabeth's help; Aug 31: Anne is 'daily expected'; Sept 1: she embarked; Sept 8: purchases for the marriage; Sept 20: asks for players; Sept 27: viewed plate and furniture; Sept 28: a masque for his marriage; Oct 7: Earl of Essex's secret letters to him; Oct 10: Anne is in Norway; Oct 20: Lady Rich's picture; Oct 23: Anne not to come before next Spring; Oct 24: sailed for Norway to fetch his bride; remained until April 1590.

1590 April 6: sent an envoy to Elizabeth; April 24: elected Knight of Garter; May 1: arrived in Scotland with Queen Anne; May 4,7: presents for him; wishes to have a representative from Elizabeth; June 13: Earl of Worcester arrived with presents; June 15: three Scottish envoys in London; Nov 3: he complained of Holinshed's *Chronicle*.

1591 Feb 3: needs deer from England.

1592 Jan 14: Earl of Bothwell had attacked Holyroodhouse; April 4: scandalous words about his mother; May 29: deer for him; December, end: 'Spanish Blanks'.

1593 July 15: Sir Robert Melville in England for money;

Dec 22: letter of advice from Queen Elizabeth.

1594 Feb 19: first child born, Henry; April 13: letter to Queen Elizabeth, complaining about Lord Zouche and quoting Virgil; May 17: her reply; June 5: letter explaining his Virgil; Aug 19: letter from Elizabeth, to be godmother by proxy; Earl of Sussex left for Scotland; Aug 30: christening, Queen Elizabeth's gifts; Sept 21: his letter brought to her.

1596 Oct 4, Nov 10: arrangements for christening of second child, Elizabeth; Nov 12: complained of Spenser's *Faerie Queene*; Nov 28: christening, with Queen Elizabeth as godmother by proxy.

1597 April 22: received deer from England; May 5: 'Peace Treaty', Carlisle, after Border disputes.

1598 Jan 4: Elizabeth's angry letter about his speech in Scottish Parliament; March, end; Edward Bruce brought his reply; May 11: brother-in-law, Duke of Holstein, in Scotland; Aug 31: wants action taken against Valentine Thomas; Dec 20: Elizabeth's Declaration concerning Thomas; Dec 26: she sends him advice.

1599 April 20: he has employed 'foolish persons' as envoys.

1600 Aug 5: Gowrie Conspiracy; Aug 11: comment; Aug 21: Elizabeth's letter, taken by Sir Henry Brouncker; Sept 29: Brouncker back at court, with a letter; Oct 28: Rohan brothers in Scotland two months; Dec 25: Earl of Essex advised him to send the Earl of Mar to England.

1601 March 5: Earl of Mar in London (after Essex's execution); April 5: James began secret correspondence with Robert Cecil; May 11,14: Elizabeth increases his gratuity; Dec 2: her letter after Duke of Lennox left; Dec 13: praises King.

1603 March 12: Sir Robert Carey wrote to him of Elizabeth, near to death; March 17: Earl of Northumberland's letter; March 19: Carey sent news; March 24: after Queen Elizabeth's death he was proclaimed King of England; Carey rode towards Scotland;

March 26: Carey brought the news to him.

**Scots in England.**

*See also: Ambassadors from Scotland.*

*Also: 'Court': Women: Lennox, Countess of.*

1559 James Hamilton, Earl of Arran, second in line to Scottish Throne:  
May 29: in France, listed as a suitor to Queen; June 21: has fled from France, to escape arrest; June 27: will marry Queen; June 28: she sends Randolph to aid his escape; July 17, 21: she wishes him helped; July 27: hid in a wood;  
Aug 13: Council wish him to marry Queen; Aug 25: King of Navarre does not wish them to marry; Aug 29-31: secret visit to Queen before leaving for Scotland;  
Oct 19: Queen denies his visit; Oct 20: is on his way 'in stealth';  
Nov 18: Queen thinks it 'the most desirable match';  
Dec 18: is to marry her 'on Jan 1'; Dec 27: envoy coming for the marriage.

1559 William Maitland, Laird of Lethington: March 19: audience, on his way to France; April, end: again in England.

1560 Leviston, on way from France, a plotter: Feb 22.

1560 July 12: Earl of Arran's future marriage may be arranged;

Aug 4: he is not 'personally agreeable' to the Queen.

[*Envoys for marriage: see: Ambassadors from Scotland*].

1560 James Hamilton, Lord David Hamilton, on way from France: Oct 15,17,18.

1560 Lady Fleming and son Lord Harry de Valois, on way to France: Oct 16.

1560 Lord Seton coming to court on way from France, with portrait: Dec 1.

1560 Alexander Clarke also coming to court on way from France: Dec 1.

1561 Lord James Stewart, half-brother of Queen of Scots:

March 24: to go to her in France; May 8: is coming on way back;

May 15: at Southwark, described; May 18-19: at court; May 20: left;

May 25: description of visit. [Created Earl of Moray 30 Jan 1562].

1561 Matthew Stewart, Earl of Lennox, father of Lord Darnley:

Nov 27: Earl and Countess and sons summoned to court.

1562 Earl of Lennox: January, end: in custody;

March 11,13: to Tower of London; Nov 25: released from Tower.

1562 Laird of St Colme's Inch: Jan 14, April 26: at court.

1562 James Beaton on way from France, criticised: Aug 5.

1562 James Gray, with hawks from Queen of Scots: Aug 25.

1563 James Hepburn, Earl of Bothwell: April 20: in Tower;

May 21: 'a great Papist'. Released later in May.

1563 Lord Darnley: June 26: Queen may name him as her successor;

July 19: much at court, with his parents, Earl and Countess of Lennox;

Sept 9: they have leave to go to the North.

1564 James Melville: April, end: at court on his way from Count Palatine: described his audiences. *Returned in September: Ambassadors from Scotland.*

1564 Earl of Bothwell: Sept 12: at Harrow, going to Scotland.

1564 Andrew Beaton: Nov 17: on way to France; Dec 15: at court on way back.

1565 Lord Darnley left for Scotland: Feb 3; married Queen of Scots: July 29.

1565 David Chamber, on way to France, criticised: Sept 20.

1565 Rebel Scottish lords in Northumberland: Oct 16.  
Earl of Moray, sent to court by the lords: Oct 22,23: audiences.

1566 after David Riccio's murder, March 9, several lords took refuge in England.

1566 Bastard of Montgomery, a Scot: June 23: twice with Queen.

1567 Earl of Moray: April 16,17: at London and court on way to France;  
July 25: at court on way back to Scotland; Aug 2: had left;  
Aug 22: Regent of Scotland.

1567 Earl of Lennox: April 19: left Scotland after his son the King's murder;  
June 21: at court; June 27-28: Lady Lennox and George Douglas at court.

1568 Lord John Hamilton at court on his way to France: Feb 24,26.

1568 Duke of Châtellerauld: Oct 1: coming to court from France;  
Dec 13: at a London inn, not yet permitted to go to Scotland.

1569 Duke of Châtellerauld: Jan 7: asks to leave; Jan 18: permitted to leave.

1569 Regent Moray: Jan 14: to make purchases; Jan 18: returning to Scotland.

1571 Charles Bailly: April, start: arrested and imprisoned.

1572 George 5th Lord Seton at Edinburgh after stealthy journey through England:  
Feb 19, March 4; March 8: boasts of his journey; March 15: ciphers found in his  
ship; March 17: the Queen's orders; March 18: papers brought to court;  
March 20: is 'a false lying Scot'.

1573 Lord Livingston: Feb 6: in France; March 19: in London.

1575 John Seton, son of Lord Seton: Feb 28, March 8: was at Kenilworth;  
March 28: secretly with French Ambassador; April 14; April 19.

1576 Laird of Gartley at Reading: Sept 24.

1580 Lord Claud Hamilton, a fugitive: March 23: at court secretly, with  
face covered; July 15: has received £150.

1581 Earl of Angus and other Scots fled after Earl of Morton's execution;  
arrived in Carlisle: June 8; September, start: Angus at court-August 1582.

1582 Lord Claud Hamilton, sueing for his pension: June 7.

1582 Earl of Angus: Aug 22: back in Scotland, in the Raid of Ruthven.

1583 Esmé, 1st Duke of Lennox: Jan 4: after expulsion from Scotland  
returning to France, his previous home; Jan 8: audience;  
Jan 11,16: court news; has left; May 26: died in Paris.

1583 Archibald Douglas: Dec 1: in London.

1584 Earls of Angus and Mar, and Master of Glamis, fled Scotland: May 4.  
May 15: King James sent Thomas Livingston to demand their return;  
May 25: John Colville was sent by the 'distressed lords';  
June 5: Queen will not consent to return the distressed noblemen.

1585 Scottish envoy to demand return of noblemen: Feb 24.  
Banished Scottish lords and ministers in London: April 1;  
May 12: to confer on their petitions;  
Oct 8: lords and ministers left to return home.

1586 Laird of Lochleven and James Colville at court: March 17.  
1586 Scottish ship-master at court: March 20.  
1586 Baron of Corstophine, on his way from France: April 19.

1589 Master of Gray, on way from France: March 31; April 2,5,30;  
 May 3; praised by Queen; May 19: took leave.  
1589 James Colville: April 1,2,26; May 1; May 3: left.  
1589 Richard Cockburn: April 1,2; May 3: left; May 11.

1590 Lord Fleming and Lord Sanquahar coming to England: Oct 5.

1591 Sir Walter Scott, on way back from France: May 25.

1592 Lord Home, on way back from his travels: June 8.  
1592 Lord Hawes, on way back from his travels: Sept 19.

1594 Sir James Sandilands, on his way from Italy to Scotland: Sept 18.  
1595 Sept 1: news of the Queen's delayed gift for the Laird of Duart.  
1596 Laird of Bomby going to Bath: Aug 6.  
1596 end: Sir Walter Scott at court, after capture of Kinmont Willie.

1597 Earl of Cassillis going to Bath: May 5.  
1597 Laird of Bomby: June 9: going home, no better for Bath.  
1597 Master of Montrose going to France: Dec 26. Returned in July 1599.

1598 Earl of Argyll and George Erskine on way to travel abroad: May 2.  
 Argyll returned in October 1600.  
1598 Lord Spynie, on way from France to Scotland: Oct 15.  
1598 Queen's response to Master of Gray's offer to serve her: Dec 4.

1599 Lord Home, on way to travel abroad: May 3,5. Returned in March 1600.  
1599 Sir Michael Balfour at Dover after foreign travel: June 30.  
1599 John Colville, Master of Montrose, and other Scots: July 20.  
1599 James Colville, on way to France: Nov 20. Returned in October 1600.  
1599 Sir Walter Scott, on way to France: December, end.

1600 Lord Home, at court on way to Scotland: March 31.  
1600 Earl of Gowrie: April 6: private audience; April 15: his horses;  
 Aug 5: 'Gowrie Conspiracy': killed in Scotland;  
 Aug 11, Sept 7: rumours about his visit to England.

1600 Earl of Argyll, and James Colville: Oct 19: audience; Nov 2: comment.

1601 Master of Gray at court on way to Scotland: Jan 10.

1601 Ludovic, 2nd Duke of Lennox: Oct 22: coming on his way from France;  
 Oct 26: in London; Oct 28: needs a house; Nov 11: audience;  
 Nov 15: dined at court; Nov 22: his brother D'Aubigny and Laird of Kilsyth  
 are leaving for Scotland; Dec 2,4: Lennox is leaving for Scotland.

1601 Sir James Sempill: Oct 22,28; in London; Dec 4: is leaving.

1602 Alexander 6th Lord Home in London on way to France: July 23;  
 Sept 26: audience on his way home.  
1602 Master of Gray's son had been at court: Aug 24.

1602 Lord Roxburghe at court on way to France: Sept 17,18,19.

#### **Ambassadors to Scotland.**

1559: Peace Commissioners. May 31: Treaty of Upsetlington.  
Made by Thomas Percy, 7th Earl of Northumberland; William 3rd Lord Dacre of Gilsland; and Cuthbert Tunstall, Bishop of Durham.

The Bishop reached London on July 20, on his way to inform the Queen.

1559-1566: Thomas Randolph: Agent, returning several times to court.

1559 Aug 29-31: at court, then secretly accompanied Earl of Arran to Scotland;

Nov 25: secretly accompanied Scottish envoys to court;

Dec 12,13: is returning to Scotland, using a pseudonym.

1560: Henry Killigrew: to escort Bishop of Valence to Scotland:

March 30: left; May 13: at court on their return.

1560: Peace Commissioners. For Peace with the French in Scotland.

Sir William Cecil, Dr Nicholas Wotton, and 3 others; with the Bishop of Valence, Monsieur de Randan, and 3 others. June 17: at Edinburgh: preliminary Articles.

July 6: Treaty of Edinburgh. July 7: Peace proclaimed in Scotland.

1561: Thomas Randolph: April 28: his expenses as Agent.

1561: Sir Peter Mewtas: in response to Scottish embassy: Sept 17: left.

Returned mid-October.

1562: Thomas Randolph: Jan 30, Feb 12,27; March, start: at a marriage;

March 9; April 25; May 26,29; June 3,17; July 15; Aug 29: court news.

1562: Sir Henry Sidney: to inform Queen of Scots that her 'interview' is

deferred: July 15: his instructions; July 25: audience with Mary.

1563: Thomas Randolph: June 10: court news; Aug 20: memo to Queen of Scots;

Nov 16: Queen Elizabeth's response; Dec 13,31: news of Queen of Scots.

1564: Thomas Randolph: Jan 21: court news; Feb 21: sends verses;

March 5: instructions to; March 8,30: had audiences with Queen of Scots;

June 20: at Richmond on his return.

Oct 4,7: instructions for him and Earl of Bedford concerning Mary's marriage;

Oct 12: Agent in Scotland; Nov 3,7: court news.

1565: Thomas Randolph: Feb 5, March 17: court news; March 30,31: rumours;

April 15, May 21, Sept 4,20, Oct 18: court news;

1565: Sir Nicholas Throckmorton: special ambassador, to dissuade Mary

from marrying Lord Darnley. April 26, May 1,2: is to go; May 5: left;

May 26: on way back; June 1: returned; June 3: was unsuccessful.

1565: John Tamworth: to explain the Queen's disapproval of marriage of

Mary to Lord Darnley. June 30: left; was unwelcome; Aug 30: is back.

1566: Thomas Randolph: Feb 13: news that the Queen repents her marriage;

Riccio is to be killed. Later in February was expelled from Scotland.

1566: Henry Killigrew: special ambassador:

June 13: his instructions; June 15: left. Returned in July.

1566: Francis Russell, 2nd Earl of Bedford: to represent Queen at christening of Prince James: Nov 13: on his way; Nov 27, Dec 9: queries as to the name;

Dec 18: christening, described.

1567: Feb 1: returned to Whitehall.

1567: Henry Killigrew: to condole after King's death:  
 March 1: left; March 24: has returned.

1567: Sir Nicholas Throckmorton: to aid Mary, now imprisoned.  
 June 23: is to leave; July 2: left; July 12,14,18,20: letters;  
 Aug 6: revoked; Sept 12: returned, without seeing Mary.

1568: Thomas Leighton: to congratulate Mary on her escape from Lochleven:  
 May 18. Arrived after she had crossed to England.

1568: Henry Middlemore: to Queen of Scots and Regent Moray:  
 June 8: his instructions; June 13: with Mary; June 15: met Moray;  
 June 22: Moray's reply.

1569: Henry Middlemore: left for Scotland: March 17.  
 1569: William Drury, to Regent Moray: July 25.  
 1569: George Carey: special ambassador: Sept 21: left; Oct 13: is back.

1570: William Drury: to demand the captured Earl of Northumberland: Jan 3-29.  
 1570: Sir Henry Gates: sent with William Drury.  
 1570: Thomas Randolph: Jan 29: sent to the Scots nobles: Jan 30. To 1571.

1571: Sir William Drury: special ambassador: May 20: left;  
 June 4: sent a Captain with news. Returned c.June 25.

1572: Thomas Randolph: to bring about an accord: Feb 2: left;  
 March 15: news; March 17: information to. Returned mid-May.

1572: Sir William Drury: to bring about an accord: Feb 2: left; March 15:  
 news; March 17: information to; May 11: Drury and French special ambassador  
 to enter Scotland; May 12: Drury describes Lord Seton. Returned c.July 1.

1572: Henry Killigrew: special ambassador: 1572-1573.  
 To negotiate secretly for Queen of Scots to be sent to Scotland.  
 Sept 7: left; Oct 27: news of him.

1573: Killigrew: Jan 15,22: secretly in Lord Burghley's London house.  
 Returned to Scotland. Feb 19: his advice; June 26: Regent's request to.  
 Returned to England in July.

1574: Henry Killigrew: with secret instructions concerning Queen of Scots:  
 May 28: left; Sept 19: has returned to England; Sept 29: at court.

1575: Henry Killigrew: June 7: to be ready to return to Scotland;  
 June 17: special ambassador, with William Davison as his secretary;  
 Aug 3: Queen's angry letter to, for Regent Morton, after Raid of Reidswire.

1577: Robert Bowes: special ambassador: Sept 8. Returned c.Oct 8.  
 Nov 17: sent back as resident Agent: 1577-December 1579.

1578: Thomas Randolph: Jan 12: is to find a gift for boy King James;  
 Feb 3: left with a gift; April 13: at court on his return.

1579: Nicholas Errington: special ambassador, after D'Aubigny arrived in  
 Scotland: Sept 15: left; Oct 10: King's marriage plans. Returned Dec 30.

1580: Nicholas Errington: again special ambassador: Feb 22-c.April 15.

1580: Robert Bowes: special ambassador: April 20-May 22.  
 Again special ambassador: Aug 31-October.

1581: Thomas Randolph: to intercede for Earl of Morton, in prison:

Jan 6: left. Returned in March. Morton was executed on June 2.

1581: Nicholas Errington: to advise King.  
Oct 28: left; was denied entrance to Scotland.

1582: Sir George Carey: sent after the Raid of Ruthven:  
Aug 29: left; Oct 9: at court on his return; his gifts from King James.  
1582: Robert Bowes: Aug 29: joined Carey. **Resident:** 4 Sept 1582-Oct 1583.

1582: William Davison: accompanying La Mothe, French envoy to Scotland;  
Dec 22: left.

1583: Davison: April 12: at court on his return (after La Mothe).

1583: Robert Bowes: Feb 20,21: news of John Haller, allegedly robbed;  
March 18: received £2000 for the King; Sept 30: received £1000.

1583: Sir Francis Walsingham: special ambassador, for friendship with Scotland:  
Aug 6,9: very reluctant to be sent; Aug 13: took leave; Aug 17: left; his  
mission described; Sept 16: has left Scotland; Oct 15: returned, dissatisfied.

1584: William Davison: special ambassador: April-mid September.  
April 24: left; June 5: took Queen's answer to a request from the King.

1585: Edward Wotton: to try to negotiate a league, and keep the King company.  
May 28: to advise on the King's marriage; May 29: in Scotland, described;  
Oct 23: at court on his return.

1585: William Knollys: concerning a league: Nov 23; Dec 6: is back.

1586: Thomas Randolph: to negotiate for a league: Feb 5: left;  
March 19: is to provide deer; King has signed articles of the league;  
May 7: the deer.

1586: Commissioners for a Treaty. May 31: Edward Manners, 3rd Earl of Rutland;  
William 2nd Lord Eure; Thomas Randolph. June-July: met Scottish Commissioners  
at Berwick. July 3: Queen's order. July 6: Treaty of Berwick.

1587: Robert Carey: sent after execution of Queen of Scots: Feb 14: took letter  
for King James; March 6: not permitted to enter Scotland, details.

1588: Robert Carey: sent after an envoy from Denmark arrived: January, end;  
Feb 19: had returned to court.

1588: William Ashby: resident: June 1588-November 1589.  
June 30: left, with money for the King.

1588: Sir Robert Sidney: sent after Spanish Armada fled around Scotland:  
Aug 15: left, with Queen's 'full opinion'; Sept 16,19: hastily returned after  
uncle Earl of Leicester died.

1589: William Ashby: April 2: Lord Hamilton's child to be christened;  
June 22: at christening; July 13: Queen 'well satisfied'; Aug 31: King James,  
now married, needs assistance; Sept 20: James requires the Queen's players;  
Sept 27: news of John Colville's return, with gifts; Oct 12,13,21: information  
for Ashby; Dec 1: replaced by Robert Bowes. 1590: Jan 20: at court on return.

1589: Aug 20: King James was married by proxy to Anne of Denmark.  
After news of the marriage: Henry Clinton, 2nd Earl of Lincoln: to be special  
ambassador to Scotland, to take marriage gifts: Aug 20; Sept 9; Sept 22: is to

depart; Oct 12,13: new Queen's arrival is delayed; he is 'to stay on the way';  
Oct 21: is to leave Yorkshire for Lincoln; Oct 23: at Lincoln.

1589: Robert Bowes: resident: 1 December 1589-1597 Nov 15, died.

With George Nicholson as Secretary.

1590: Robert Bowes: Jan 21: to provide a christening gift for Bothwell's child;  
Feb 7: has a gift; March 8: describes christening, and the gift; May 4: Queen  
Anne to be crowned; June 15: describes 3 Scots envoys; Oct 5,19: news of lords  
and travellers; Nov 3: King complains of Holinshed's *Chronicle*.

1590: Edward Somerset, 4th Earl of Worcester: special ambassador, taking gifts:  
May 7,15: to replace Earl of Lincoln; June 13: in Edinburgh, described.

1591: Robert Bowes: Feb 3: King James needs deer for his hunting.

1592: Robert Bowes: May 29: King James is to receive deer.

1593: Thomas 5th Lord Burgh: special ambassador after the discovery of the  
'Spanish Blanks' (December 1592): Feb 12; April 14: at court on return.

1593: Robert Carey: sent to receive a message from the King:

Dec 26: at court on his return, described.

1593: Edward 11th Lord Zouche: Ambassador Extraordinary, with advice:

Dec 22: left, with the Queen's letter.

1594: Lord Zouche: April 13: at court on his return; King's letter of complaint.

1594: Robert Radcliffe, 5th Earl of Sussex, Ambassador Extraordinary, to attend  
christening of Prince Henry: July 26: to replace Earl of Cumberland;  
Aug 19: left; Aug 30,31: christening, gifts described; Sept 21: at court on  
return; Oct 20: payment to those who took the gifts.

1594: Robert Bowes: Oct 29: at court; on leave until 1596.

1594: George Nicholson: Oct 29: Agent whilst Bowes absent. 1594-1596.

1596: Robert Bowes: Jan 28: with Queen; Feb 7: left for Scotland;

Oct 4: forthcoming christening of King's daughter; Nov 10: Queen to be  
godmother; Nov 12: King offended by Spenser's *Faerie Queene*;

Nov 28: described christening.

1597: Sir William Bowes: special ambassador: April 1-July.

1597 May 5: 'Peace Treaty' to settle Border disputes.

1597: George Nicholson: Agent: Nov 15, when Robert Bowes died-March 1603.

1598: Sir William Bowes: taking a 'passionate' letter: Jan 4-February.

1598: George Nicholson: March 15, May 11: news of Duke of Holstein;

April 15: news of 'comedians'; May 2: news of Earl of Argyll.

1599: Sir William Bowes: resident: April 20;

Aug 30: had been recalled; Sept 1: King's complaint of him.

1600: George Nicholson: Aug 6,11,Sept 7: sends news of Gowrie Conspiracy.

1600: Sir Henry Brouncker: to congratulate the King on his escape:

Aug 21: left; Sept 29: at court on his return.

### **Ambassadors from Scotland.**

1559: William Maitland: from Queen Regent: March 19: audience; left for France; April, end: on way back to Scotland.

1559: Rubay: from Queen Regent: Nov 25: audience.

1559: secret envoys for aid against the French in Scotland:

William Maitland, Robert Melville: Nov 25: Maitland at Berwick;

November-December: in England; Dec 9: Melville leaving for instructions;

Dec 20: Maitland hidden near palace; Dec 21,24: court news.

1560: Feb 18: Maitland and Robert Melville are leaving.

1560: Prior of St John, James Sandilands, going to France:

Oct 6-8: at Hampton Court; Nov 17: in France.

1560: special ambassadors to treat of marriage to the Earl of Arran:

Earl of Morton; Earl of Glencairn; William Maitland.

Oct 16: at Berwick; November-December: in England.

Nov 17: French Cardinal's opinion; Nov 20: embassy 'well received';

Dec 8,10,11: Queen's answer; Dec 16: took leave; Dec 19: left.

1561 Laird of St Colme's Inch, with Leviston:

Aug 14-16: at court in Essex, with message from Queen of Scots.

During mid-August Mary returned to Scotland from France.

1561: William Maitland: to desire friendship with Queen of Scots:

Sept 9: arrived; Sept 10-13: audiences at Hertford, fully described.

1562: William Maitland: to arrange for an interview between the Queens:

Jan 29; June 1-July 11: regular audiences and court news. (No interview).

1563: William Maitland: special ambassador going to France:

March 28: with the Queen; April 2: left for France; June 3: at court on

his return; June 20: took leave; July 26: Queen's answer.

1564: James Melville: with various instructions from Queen of Scots.

Sept 26: in London; Sept 27: audience, described; Sept 29: at Dudley's creation

as Earl of Leicester; Sept 30-Oct 3: audiences fully described; Oct 4: left.

1565: William Maitland: to seek approval of Mary's intended marriage to

Lord Darnley: April 15: in London; April 23: Elizabeth is 'much troubled';

April 24: she is displeased; May 8: left; May 10: news of him.

1565: John Hay: to seek approval of Mary's marriage, and to obtain release

of Darnley's mother, the Countess of Lennox, in the Tower:

June 21; June 2,24: audiences; June 26: took leave, unsuccessful.

1565: John Beaton: c.July 21; Aug 3: left.

Sept 15: again at court, on way to France.

1565: Robert Melville, sent by Protestant lords for aid: Sept 17;

Sept 22: his information; Sept 29: court news; Oct 1: Queen's answer.

1565: David Chamber: Sept 20: on way to France; criticised.

1565: Earl of Moray: after 'Chaseabout Raid':

Sept 4: is coming; Oct 16: coming from Newcastle, from banished lords;

Oct 22: in London; Oct 23: audience, described, and Nov 5.

1566: Robert Melville: to ask for release of Countess of Lennox: February, end; March 15: sent back to Scotland.  
1566: James Thornton: with news of Riccio's murder: April 16.

1566: Robert Melville: to ask Queen to be godmother, and to meet Mary: June 2: audience; June 23: gave Queen news of birth of Prince James; Oct 14: audience about the question of succession; Dec 16: has left.

1566: James Melville (brother of Robert): sent with news of birth of Prince James: June 19: left Edinburgh; June 23: in London; June 24: audience; June 26: took leave.

1567: Clerneau: Feb 26: audience, after King's murder.

1567: Robert Melville: Feb 20: has arrived; March 1: required to leave. Sent again: June 16; June 23: took leave.

1567: Nicholas Elphinstone: July 8: on way from France to Scotland.

1568: Nicholas Elphinstone: from Regent Moray: Jan 25: arrived; Feb 2: was refused audience. Sent again: May 2: from Regent Moray with rings; May 6: left.

1568: John Beaton: from Queen of Scots, after her escape: May 11: with a ring; May 16: going to France for aid.

1568 May 16: Queen of Scots crossed from Scotland to England. Envoys sent by her, including her Ambassador the Bishop of Ross, are included here.

1568: John Wood, Moray's secretary: May 21; again June 15.

1568: John 5th Lord Fleming: May 16: accompanied Queen of Scots to England; May 30: sent by Mary to Queen Elizabeth and to continue to France; June 5: audience; June 12: described by De Silva; June 17: not permitted to go to France; June 22: audience; June 26: Queen's response; June 27: audience; June 30: Queen sent him to Queen of Scots and to Scotland.

1568: John Maxwell, Lord Herries: May 16: also accompanied Mary to England; May 30: sent by Mary to Queen Elizabeth; June 5: audience; June 12: described by De Silva; June 17: audience; June 22: audience; June 26: Queen's response; June 27: audience; July 15: audience, at Havering; July 21: Queen sent him to Queen of Scots and to Scotland. From October he was a Commissioner for the Queen of Scots; Dec 22: challenged to a duel with Lord Lindsay.

1568: George Douglas, sent by Queen of Scots to France; July 1,3: in London.

1568: Commissioners enquiring into involvement of Queen of Scots in her husband's murder: sent by Queen Elizabeth, Queen Mary, and Regent Moray. Oct 4-20: met at York; Oct 19: Elizabeth summons representatives to court; Oct 31, Nov 1: audiences; Nov 2: Queen wishes Commission to meet nearer court; Nov 16,22: court news; Nov 23,24: Commissioners at court; Nov 25: 1st session; Nov 26: 2nd session; Nov 27-29: at court; Nov 29: 3rd session; Dec 1,2: 4th session, described; Dec 3,4: Mary's Commissioners at court; Dec 6: 5th session; Dec 7: 6th session, Casket Letters were produced, quoted; Dec 8-10: further sessions; Dec 14: sessions summarised by Sir William Cecil; Dec 16: Mary's Commissioners at court; Dec 21: Queen's message to Mary; Dec 23,25: Mary's Commissioners at court; Dec 29: news of Casket Letters.

1569: Commissioners: Jan 3: summary by Sir William Cecil;  
Jan 12: conferences to end; Jan 14,18: Regent Moray returning to Scotland.  
1569: John Lesley, Bishop of Ross (a Commissioner):  
New Year: at court; Jan 18: court news.  
Left in February to visit Queen of Scots.  
April: now Ambassador from Queen of Scots.  
April 28,29: audiences; May 15: court news;  
June, end: court news; presented pamphlet to Queen; Aug 13: court news;  
Sept 30: had audience, attended at court a month; Oct 3: court news;

1569: John Borthwick: from Queen of Scots; March 13.  
1569: Alexander Bog: from Queen of Scots: March 31; April 28: at court.  
1569: John Wood: from Regent Moray: March 30,31; again May 15.  
1569: Alexander Hume: from Moray: Aug 13.  
1569: Robert Pitcairn: from Moray: Oct 5: audience.

1570: Nicholas Elphinstone: from Regent Moray to ask for Queen of Scots  
to be sent back to Scotland: Jan 15: audience; Jan 18: awaits answer;  
Jan 24: took leave. [Regent Moray was assassinated, Jan 23].

1570: Bishop of Ross: Jan 29: his plots; Feb 4: arrested, in Bishop of  
London's custody; April 17: court news; May 4: news of him; May 27: at liberty;  
May 31: audience; June 8: his plot; June 9,11,16: news of him;  
June 28: audience; June, end: again in custody; Aug 3, Sept 1: audiences;  
Sept 2: news of plots; Oct 1: at Chatsworth, with Mary; Oct 11: letter;  
Oct 21: court news; Nov 13: audience; Dec 7: gone to Mary; Dec 11: his news.

1570: Robert Pitcairn, Abbot of Dunfermline: from Scots lords, for advice:  
May 15: arrived; June 3: took leave, after audiences.  
1570: Sir William Stuart, from Regent Lennox: Sept 15; Dec 13: has left.

1570: Commissioners to come to treat concerning the restoration of the  
Queen of Scots: Sept 26: safe-conducts; Nov 28, Dec 9: news of them.  
1570: Robert Pitcairn, Abbot of Dunfermline: Nov 28: has arrived with news  
of Commissioners; Dec 13: court news.

1571: Commissioners: Jan 3: Bishop of Ross arrived before them;  
Jan 13: Queen of Scots' Commissioners had audience; Feb 19: Regent Lennox's  
Commissioners arrived; Feb 22,24: Earl of Morton's audiences; Feb 28: answer;  
March 1,5,6: conferences; March 8,9,14: answers; March 15: court news;  
March 16,19,20: audiences; March 24: Queen suspends Treaty;  
April 4: Commissioners took leave; April 8: left.

1571: Bishop of Ross: Jan 3: audience.  
April 9: audience; May 13: questioned; May 14: in custody of Bishop of Ely;  
Aug 8: summoned to Hampton Court; Aug 14,17: left for Bishop's country houses;  
Oct 16,19: summoned to London; Oct 24: sent to Tower; Nov 8: questioned.

1571: James Cunningham, from Regent Lennox: Aug 5.  
Sent again, from new Regent Mar: Oct 2.

1572: Nicholas Elphinstone: from Regent Mar: July 4.  
1572: Bishop of Ross: August, start: moved from Tower to Farnham, Surrey.

1573: Bishop of Ross: Oct 3: oration for the Queen; Nov 11: at Southwark with  
Bishop of Winchester; Nov 14: Bishop's complaint; Nov 16: to leave England.  
Bishop of Ross left for France in 1574.

1578: Robert Pitcairn, Abbot of Dunfermline: July 15: is coming;  
July 21,22: in London, to come to Hertfordshire; July 25: described; audience;  
July 28: audience; July 30: took leave; Aug 3: court news; Aug 4: gift.

1580: Alexander Hume: partly about English pirates: Nov 13; Nov 22: at court.

1583: John Colville: from King James, coinciding with Duke of Lennox's visit.  
Jan 4: is on his way; Jan 8: audience; Jan 17: took leave.

1583: special ambassadors, including John Colville and Colonel Stuart,  
for an alliance and money: May 6: described, audience; May 9: conferences;  
May 11: audience; May 14: described; May 23: took leave; May 29: have left.

1583: Archibald Douglas: Nov 25: praised by French Ambassador;  
Nov 30: in London.

1583: Archbishop of St Andrews: Nov 30: in London, ostensibly going to baths  
abroad; Dec 3: audience, called himself Ambassador; Dec 4,9: court news.

1584: Archbishop: March 23: left for Scotland; his misbehaviour described.

1584: Thomas Livingston: to demand fugitive noblemen: May 15; June 5.

1584: John Colville: from the 'distressed lords': May 25-late June.

1584: Patrick, Master of Gray: Aug 20: is to come; Aug 23: safe-conduct;  
Sept 6: is preparing; Oct 27: has arrived; Oct 31: at Kingston, Surrey;  
Nov 1,4: audiences; demanded fugitive noblemen; Dec 28: Queen's gift.

1585: Master of Gray: Feb 12: had left in January.

1585: Sir Lewis Bellenden: to ask for return of 3 lords who fled to England.  
Feb 24: arrived; April 1: confronted the lords; May 7: took leave;  
May 10: left (the lords remained in England).

1585: Robert Bruce: messenger for aid for King: Aug 13-14: at court.

1586: William Keith: sent concerning a league with England: Jan 12.

1586: **Archibald Douglas**: March 17: going to Scotland; Sept 1: in London,  
as **resident Ambassador**: described; Sept 18: audience delayed;  
Sept 21: at court; Sept 29: King James's wishes;  
Oct 5: audience; Oct 11: instructions; Oct 18: letter for him;  
Oct 30,31, Nov 19,26,29: audiences; Nov 22: at Cecil House;  
Dec 3,6: audiences, described; Dec 30: met new envoys.

1586: William Keith: sent to intercede for Queen of Scots: Nov 10;  
Nov 12: response; Nov 19: audience; sent message to King James;  
Nov 22: at Cecil House; Nov 26,29: audiences; Nov 30: comment;  
Dec 6: audience; King's letter to him read by Queen; Dec 7: response.

1586: Master of Gray: Oct 11: may be envoy; Dec 30: in London, described.

1586: Sir Robert Melville: special Ambassador: Dec 30: in London.

1587: Patrick, Master of Gray: to intercede for Queen of Scots:  
Jan 6: audience; Jan 8,9: in conferences; Jan 10,15: audiences, described;  
Jan 21: letter; Jan 30: took leave; Feb 13: imprisoned, banished.

1587: Sir Robert Melville: to intercede for Queen of Scots:

Jan 6: audience; Jan 8,9: in conferences; Jan 10: audience; letter;  
Jan 15: audience; Jan 30: took leave.  
1587: Sir Alexander Stewart: also with envoys: Jan 21: going to King James;  
Jan 31: King's anger with him.  
1587: William Keith: Jan 30: took leave.

1587: **Archibald Douglas**: Feb 2: praised by Queen; April 25: note to;  
April 30: French poet staying with; Nov 12: audience.  
1588: **Archibald Douglas**: Jan 2: sent to James to offer money and dukedom.

1589: James Colville: with news of King's intended marriage: March 27;  
April 1: audience, with Richard Cockburn; April 2; April 26: audience;  
May 1,3: is leaving, with £3000; May 11: in Edinburgh, with Cockburn.

1589: John Colville: for aid, after the King's marriage: Aug 26;  
Sept 8: needs help from Lord Mayor of London; Sept 27: in Edinburgh;  
Oct 24: acknowledges Queen's gifts.

1590: **Archibald Douglas**: Jan 24,27: Richard Douglas is sent to;  
May 6: violent dispute with an Italian Agent.

1590: Richard Douglas: to invite Queen to be godmother to Bothwell's child;  
Jan 24,27; Feb 9: took leave.  
1590: Sir Lewis Bellenden: from King James in Denmark: April 6.

1590: Colonel Stuart, Sir John Skene, Sir John Carmichael: June 15: described;  
June 21: Stuart and Skene, going to Denmark; July 5: Carmichael: took gratuity.

1591: Sir John Carmichael received King's gratuity: Jan 21.  
1591: **Archibald Douglas**: May 25: news of Laird of Buccleuch;  
June 12: was at Stepney.  
1591: Thomas Foulis: received King's gratuity: June 30.

1592: Roger Aston: messenger from King James: Jan 14.  
1592: James Hudson: received King's gratuity: July 18.

1593: Sir Robert Melville: for the King's gratuity: July 15.

1594: James Colville and Edward Bruce, to complain of Lord Zouche:  
May 4: audience; Colville left for France; May 17: Bruce took leave.  
1594: David Foulis: had King's gratuity: July 2.

1594: Sir Richard Cockburn: special, for money: Aug 5: described;  
Aug 7: audience; Aug 13: took leave (1st); Sept 3: audience; Sept 15:  
took leave (2nd); Oct 13: took leave (3rd); Nov 10: final leave-taking.

1595: James Colville: audience on way back from France: Jan 24.  
1595: David Foulis: March 30: complaint of sermon; Aug 22: took gratuity.  
1595: Sir William Keith: with messages: Oct 21.

1596: David Foulis: Sept 24: was refused audience; gratuity to be reduced.

1597: Roger Aston, messenger: Feb 13.  
1597: James Hudson: resident Agent: Feb 13: Roger Aston with him;  
April 22: in Scotland with deer; Dec 26: news of Master of Montrose.

1598: Edward Bruce: March, end: arrived; April 25-27: preparations to leave;

May 3: had gratuity for King James.

1598: Roger Aston: May 11: news of Duke of Holstein.

1598: David Foulis, for gratuity, and for action against Valentine Thomas:  
Aug 31: arrived, audience; Sept 10: at Council; Nov 27: for a passport;  
Dec 1: audience; Dec 15: had gratuity; Dec 20: statement as to Thomas;  
Dec 26: took leave; Dec 27: his baggage; left.

1598: James Hudson:

Oct 15: news of Lord Spynie; Dec 1: news of David Foulis.

1599: Archibald Douglas:

April 20: may be resident Ambassador again.

1599: James Hudson:

Aug 30: news of James Sempill;

Nov 20: news of James Colville (in London) and of Sempill.

1599: James Sempill:

April 20: to come instead of David Foulis;

Aug 30: described, audience; Sept 1: Queen's response;

Sept 5,6: his anecdotes of the Queen;

Nov 20: praise of the Queen;

Nov 23: ready to leave.

1600: Sempill:

Feb 22: is returning to Scotland, with King's gratuity.

1600: James Hudson:

April 6: news of Earl of Gowrie, in London.

1600: James Hamilton: resident Agent:

Aug 24,25: arrived, audience.

1600: Richard Preston:

Sept 7: arrived, audience; Sept 13.

1601: David Foulis:

Feb 24: in London to prepare for Earl of Mar;

Feb 27: Lord Mayor of London and a house for the Earl.

1601: John Erskine, 2nd Earl of Mar, with Edward Bruce: special embassy.

Earl of Essex had advised King James to send Mar: 25 Dec 1600.

Essex was executed for high treason: 25 Feb 1601.

March 6,7: Mar arrived, described; March 15: audience; March 25: news;

April 5: audience; note on secret correspondence with Sir Robert Cecil;

April 23: at Garter ceremonies;

April 28: Mar's thwarted visit to Chelsea, with the Queen;

May 2: dined at Chelsea; May 8: took leave;

May 9,14: news of the Scots; described by John Harington; May 27: praised.

1601: David Foulis: Oct 26: to take gratuity; Dec 13: audience.

1602: David Foulis and Roger Aston took King's gratuity: Feb 3.

Roger Aston took a further gratuity: July 8.

*See also: Anecdotes (Aston).*

