

## 1562

At **WHITEHALL PALACE.**

Jan 1, Thur New Year gifts.

Among 180 gifts to the Queen:

by Sir Gilbert Dethick, Garter King of Arms: 'A Book of the Arms of the Knights of the Garter now being, covered with tinsel';

by Sir George Howard, Master of the Armoury:

'A Book containing the office of the Armoury, covered with black velvet and bound with passamain of silver with two plates of silver';

by Sir James Stumpe: 'Two greyhounds, a fallow and a black pied. Delivered to the Yeoman of the Leash';

by Modeno: 'The half picture of Patch, King Henry the Eighth's Fool';

by John Revell, Surveyor of the Works: 'A marchpane [marzipan] with the model of Paul's Church and steeple in paste';

by Levina Teerlinc: 'The Queen's person and other personages in a box finely painted';

by John Young: 'A table painted in a frame of walnut-tree, and certain verses about it of money, and a round piece of silver'.<sup>NYG</sup>

New Year: Katherine Duchess of Suffolk's payments included:

'To divers noblemen's trumpeters to the number of ten, 20s; to a goldsmith to encourage him to hasten the Queen's New Year's gift the 2nd day by her Grace [the Duchess], 3s; to the Queen's trumpeters the 3rd day in reward, 20s; to Handford of The Black Swan in Cheap, goldsmith, for a chess board and a set of men given to the Queen, £7; to Thomas the goldsmith for the workmanship of the Queen's New Year's gift, £6; to Gillam, goldsmith, for a chain of gold for the same, £5.13s10d; given to my Lady Knollys in a pair of sleeves for a New Year's gift, £6; to Master Peregrine and Mistress Susan for their New Year's gifts, 40s; to the Queen's Violins at New Year's tide, 20s'. [Ancaster MSS].

Susan and Peregrine Bertie, the Duchess's children, were born 1554 and 1555. Her gifts to and from the Queen are not in the New Year gift roll.

The Dean of St Paul's, Alexander Nowell, preached a sermon to the Queen, allegedly at St Paul's Cathedral on New Year's Day, having set ready for her as a New Year gift a prayer book in which he included pictures 'representing the stories and passions of the saints and martyrs'. The Queen at once sent for her old prayer book, and after the sermon complained strongly to the Dean about the 'idolatrous' images, reminding him that she had made a Proclamation 'against images, pictures, and Romish relics in the churches'.

[Nichols, Progresses (2014), i.252-254]. There is neither evidence nor likelihood that this took place at St Paul's; the Queen's only known visit there was for the Armada Thanksgiving, 1588. Nowell frequently preached at court.

New Year-May: Shane O'Neill in London from Ireland.

Shane O'Neill (c.1530-1567), a leader of rebels in Ireland, who styled himself 'The O'Neill', was son of Con O'Neill, 1st Earl of Tyrone (died 1559).

Camden: 'The most powerful Lord of all the North part of Ireland, which is called Ulster, came into England and humbly craved pardon for his rebellion'.

Machyn: 'Came to the court the Earl of Kildare, and brought the great O'Neill of Ireland, for he had the charge of him, to bring him to the Queen'.

Machyn also named him 'John O'Neill, the wild Irishman'.

Courtiers styled him 'O'Neill the great, cousin to St Patrick, friend to the Queen of England, enemy to all the world besides'. [Wright, i.87].

Jan 4, Sun Earl of Kildare at Whitehall.<sup>MA</sup>  
 Gerald FitzGerald, 11th Earl of Kildare (1525-1585) had brought O'Neill.

Jan 5, Seton, Mary Queen of Scots to Queen Elizabeth, explaining her continuing refusal to ratify the Treaty of Edinburgh. She wishes that 'God will grant a good occasion that we may meet together'. [Haynes, 378].

Jan 6, Tues Shane O'Neill's submission to the Queen at Whitehall.  
 Anon: O'Neill 'who had done much mischief the summer past in Ireland cometh by safe-conduct into England and was received gently in the court in his saffron shirt the Twelfth Day at night'.<sup>YL</sup> In presence of a large company, including the Ambassadors of Sweden and of Savoy, O'Neill made his submission:

'Like as I have of long time desired to come into the presence of your Majesty to acknowledge my humble and bounden subjection, so now here upon my knees I acknowledge you to be my Sovereign Lady, and confess that I have offended you and your laws, for which I have required and obtained your pardon. Because my speech, being Irish, is not well understood, I caused this my submission to be written both in English and in Irish, and thereto have set my hand and seal. To my kinsmen and friends I humbly beseech you to be merciful'. [Carew, i.312].

Shane O'Neill 'came out of Ireland to perform what he had promised a year before, with a guard of axe-bearing galloglasses, bare-headed, with curled hair hanging down, yellow surplises dyed with saffron, long sleeves, short coats, and hairy mantles; whom the English people gazed at with no less admiration than nowadays they do them of China and America. He being received with all kindness, and falling down at the Queen's feet, confessed his crime and rebellion with howling, and obtained pardon'. [Camden, *Annals*].

Jan 7, Westminster, Sir William Cecil to Earl of Sussex (Lord Lieutenant of Ireland): 'It hath been thought meet that Shane O'Neill should yesterday in an open presence in the afternoon come and submit himself, and receive pardon'...

'He came to the town about Thursday before [Jan 1]. On Saturday he came to the Lord Keeper's house, where were with the Lord Keeper [Sir Nicholas Bacon] the Lord Marquis of Northampton, the Earl of Pembroke, the Vice-Chamberlain, and poor I. There he humbly required that we would be means for him to come to her Majesty's presence to acknowledge his obedience. After some sharp rehearsal to him of his general faults we promised him our means'...

'I thought meet that his submission should be both in Irish and English, which he made upon his knees, and first prostrate upon his face...He hath here one thousand pound, and laboureth to have other five hundred'. [Wright, i.87-8].

Jan 13, Queen to Sir Nicholas Throckmorton (Ambassador to France):

'One Montignac, a servant of our sister the Queen of Scots, came this present day unto us out of Scotland with letters from the said Queen'. Sir Nicholas is to confer with him or with the Duke of Guise. [BL Add MS 35831, f.8].

Jan 14, Queen to the Queen of Scots, by the bearer St Colme, coming out of France: 'Neither can we presently send you our picture, which it pleased you to require, for that the party that ought to draw it in portraiture is at this time sickly, and thereby as yet unable to set it out'. [Keith, ii.136].

St Colme: James Stewart, Laird of St Colme's Inch, whom the Queen of Scots had sent to France in November 1561.

Jan 15, Thur **BAYNARD'S CASTLE**, London; Earl of Pembroke.

William Herbert, 1st Earl of Pembroke (c.1506-1570).

2nd wife: Anne (Talbot) (1524-1588), daughter of George Talbot, 4th Earl of Shrewsbury, and widow of Peter Compton.

'The Queen's Grace came to Baynard's Castle to the Earl of Pembroke to dinner, and many of her Council, and tarried supper, and at night there was great cheer and a great banquet, and after a masque, and her Grace tarried all night'.<sup>MA</sup>

For slanders about a visit to the Earl see April 28 and June 20.

Jan 16, Fri **WHITEHALL PALACE**.

Jan 18, Sun play, *Gorboduc*, a tragedy by Thomas Norton and Thomas Sackville, acted at Whitehall by Gentlemen of the Inner Temple; followed by a masque; both play and masque had been previously performed at the Inner Temple Revels.

*Anonymous description*: 'There was a tragedy played in the Inner Temple of the two brethren Porrex and Ferrex, Kings of Britain, between whom the father had divided the realm; the one slew the other and the mother slew the man-killer. It was thus used first: wild men came in and would have broken a whole faggot, but could not, the sticks they broke being severed. Then came in a king to whom was given a clear glass, and a golden cup of gold covered, full of poison. The glass he cast under his foot and broke it, the poison he drank of'.

'After came in mummers'.

This was declared 'First, to signify unity; the 2, how that men refused the certain and took the uncertain, whereby was meant that it was better for the Queen to marry with the L.R. [Lord Robert] known than with the K. of Sweden; the third, to declare that civil dissension breedeth mourning'.

'Many things were handled of marriage, and that the matter was to be debated in Parliament...but it ought to be determined by the Council. And many things were said for the succession to put things in certainty'.

'This play was the [18] day of January at the court before the Queen, where none ambassadors were present but the Spanish'.<sup>YL</sup>

Masque, also of marriage: 'Beauty and Desire'.

*Machyn*: January 18 'was a play in the Queen's hall at Westminster by the Gentlemen of the Temple, and after a great masque, for there was a great scaffold in the hall, with great triumph as has been seen; and the morrow after the scaffold was taken down'.

*The entertainment is described in Gerard Legh's Accedens of Armory (December 1562); presented to the Queen, New Year 1563. The play was published in 1565 as Gorboduc, and in 1570 as Ferrex and Porrex.*

*Modern edition of the 'Grand Christmas at the Inner Temple': Nichols, Progresses (2014), i.206-233.*

c. Jan 21, Wed Savoy Ambassador at Whitehall to take leave.

Jan 21: Queen's gifts to Monsieur Morette: one basin and ewer gilt; one pair of gilt pots; three gilt bowls with a cover.<sup>NYG</sup>

*Jan 21: Anon*: 'The Ambassador of Sweden [Guildestern] 21 January maketh a great feast for the Council, lords and ladies. But the Lord Robert, his brother, the Admiral, the Earl of Pembroke, the Lord Chamberlain, the Earl of Bedford, came not thither, but dined with the Lord Chandos of purpose to deface the other. The Mayor and Aldermen of London were invited to the Ambassador's to dinner. They promised but afterward sent word they could not come. Some thought they durst not or they were otherwise commanded, but they excused it for that they had contrary precedents'.<sup>YL</sup>

Jan 24, Paris, Sir Nicholas Throckmorton to Sir William Cecil:  
 I have seen the Bishop of Salisbury's Apology. I wish he had as well answered the Calvinists and others, who were grieved with retaining too many ceremonies in the Church of England, as he hath done the Papists, who are offended with taking away too many. [SPF.iv.504].

Apologia pro Ecclesiae Anglicanae. By John Jewel, Bishop of Salisbury. English translation, 1562: 'An Apology, or answer in defence of the Church of England, concerning the State of Religion used in the same. Newly set forth in Latin and now translated into English'.

Frontispiece: Royal coat of arms, above 'Lord save the Queen'. 140p.

Jan 29, Linlithgow, William Maitland to Sir William Cecil, of a meeting between Queen Mary and Queen Elizabeth: Whereas you think that the first motion of the meeting should come from us, my mistress is so transported with affection that she respects nothing so as she may meet with her cousin. She is more bent on it than her Councillors dare advise...It is comfortable to all if it can be brought to a good end...My mistress loves the Queen of England so entirely that she will stick at no ceremonies in order to see her. [SPF.iv.510].

Jan 30, Edinburgh, Thomas Randolph (English Agent) to Sir William Cecil:  
 Of this Queen's affection to her Majesty either it was never greater towards any, or else it is the deepest dissembled and covered that ever was...As for the Lord Darnley, I believe that she will never match herself again with any of his age...I never knew greater desire than there is here, in the best and wisest, to see the Lord Robert preferred to the highest seat of honour. [SPF.iv.512].

Court news. Jan 31, London, Spanish Ambassador, De Quadra, to Philip II:  
 Lord Robert Dudley 'is desirous that your Majesty should write to the Queen in his favour, and persuading her to marry him'...

'As I had an opportunity afterwards of speaking to the Queen on the matter I asked her what was the meaning of Lord Robert's request after they had both been so convinced of your Majesty's goodwill towards the marriage. She said she was as free from any engagement to marry as the day she was born, notwithstanding what the world might think or say, but that she had quite made up her mind to marry nobody whom she had not seen or known, and consequently she might be obliged to marry in England, in which case she thought she could find no person more fitting than Lord Robert...I know that the letter they want is for nothing else but to go to the Catholics with it in their hands and persuade them...that they have secured your Majesty's countenance and that you have ceased to insist upon the restoration of religion'. [Span.i.224-226].

January: Anon: 'The Earl Lennox was sent for and committed to ward in his own house, two of his men committed to the keeping of the Master of the Rolls, his wife sent for. The cause as it was suspected for that he and his wife should labour to marry their son [Lord Darnley] to the Scottish Queen'.<sup>YL</sup>

February: 'Earl of Lennox in custody with the Master of the Rolls'.<sup>B</sup>  
 Sir William Cordell, of Rolls House, Chancery Lane, London.

Feb 1, Sunday evening: masquers came from London to court.

'At night was the goodliest masket came out of London that ever was seen, of 150 gorgeously beseen, and 100 chains of gold, and as for trumpets and drums, and as for torch-light 200, and so to the court, and divers goodly men of arms in gilt harness, and Julius Caesar played'.<sup>MA</sup> ['played' added in a later hand].

Feb 6, Queen to Lord Justice Fitzwilliam, in Ireland, summoning the Earl of Desmond and the Earl of Ormond to England. [SP63/5/19].

There was a hereditary feud between Gerald FitzGerald, 14th Earl of Desmond, and Thomas Butler, 10th Earl of Ormond. (Sequel: June 8).

Feb 7, Salisbury, John Jewel (Bp of Salisbury) to Peter Martyr, in Zurich: 'We have lately published an apology for the change of religion among us, and our departure from the Church of Rome. I send you the book'...

'The Queen, to our great sorrow, still remains unmarried...The Swede, a most constant and assiduous suitor, has very lately been dismissed; and now he has received his refusal threatens, as I hear, to look towards Scotland'.

[Zurich, 124-5]. Guildenstern, Swedish Ambassador, left in April.

\*Feb 9, Shrove Mon play, by Children of Paul's; payment made on March 9.<sup>T</sup>  
Feb 9, De Quadra: The Queen 'sent yesterday to invite me to an entertainment they are giving today...I excused myself from going'. [Span.i.229].

Feb 10, Shrove Tues Tournament: Tilt, at Whitehall.  
'Was a joust at Westminster against the Queen's Grace's palace; the Challengers the Duke of Norfolk and the Earl of Westmorland'.<sup>MA</sup>

Thomas Howard, 4th Duke of Norfolk; Henry Neville, 5th Earl of Westmorland.

Also Feb 10, Westminster, Queen to Sir Edward Warner, Lieutenant of the Tower: The Archbishop of Canterbury and others 'have commission to examine, enquire and judge of the infamous conversation [sexual intimacy] and pretended marriage betwixt the Lady Catherine Grey and the Earl of Hertford'. When required you shall take them 'by water as prisoners in your custody to Lambeth...and return them in like manner'. The commission was dated January 31. [Haynes, 378].

*Feb 10, St Germain, Cardinal of Ferrara to Guido Cavalcanti, in London, asking him to take charge of certain matters which he wishes to negotiate with the Queen. [SPF.iv.522]. Cavalcanti had in the past been employed to and from the Queen on several confidential missions. The Cardinal was hopeful of negotiating a marriage for the Queen with the Duke of Ferrara.*

Feb 11, Ash Wednesday first Lent sermon 'afore the Queen': Alexander Nowell, Dean of St Paul's. [Lent and Easter sermons are noted by Henry Machyn].

*Feb 12 [Edinburgh], Thomas Randolph to Sir William Cecil, of the proposed meeting between the two Queens: 'Our Papists greatly mistrust the meeting; our Protestants as greatly desire it; our preachers, to be plain with your honour, at one word, be more vehement than discreet or learned'. [Tytler, vi.254].*

Feb 13, Fri sermon, Whitehall: Gabriel Goodman, Dean of Westminster.

Feb 14, Sat Running at the ring: 'did run at the ring John O'Neill beyond St James in the field'.<sup>MA</sup> [Shane O'Neill].

Feb 15, Sun sermon, Whitehall: Edwin Sandys, Bishop of Worcester.  
Knighting: Lord Mayor of London, William Harper, merchant tailor.<sup>M</sup>

Feb 18, Wed sermon, Whitehall: Alexander Nowell, Dean of St Paul's.

Feb 18-May 12: Commission examining the validity of the secret marriage of the Earl of Hertford and Lady Catherine Grey in November 1560.

The Earl and Lady Catherine described their betrothal at Westminster within the chamber of the Maids of Honour. Lady Catherine 'was contented to marry with him the next time that the Queen's highness should go abroad' leaving her and the Earl's sister Lady Jane Seymour behind.

The betrothal was 'by kissing and embracing and joining their hands together, his sister only being present with them'.

Lady Catherine said that the Queen went to Greenwich 'and left her behind because she had a swelling in her face and left also the other Maids behind'. They married at the Earl's house at Cannon Row, with only Lady Jane and a priest present; they would not know the priest again if they saw him. Lady Jane had died in 1561. [HT.xiii.61-2].

c. February 21: **New French Ambassador** arrived.

Paul de Foix. He had previously been in England in November 1561 on his way to Scotland, and had audience then.

Sir Nicholas Throckmorton to the Queen, Feb 7, Paris, of Paul de Foix, who is to be the new French Ambassador to England: He is accompanied by a young gentleman of the Low Countries named Charles Utenhove, who is esteemed here very learned, especially for his knowledge of Greek; and who, being lately in England with De Foix, presented some Latin verses to your Majesty in your commendation, and did the like to the Queen of Scots, who presented him with a chain of £20. Some reward to him would not be ill disposed. [SPF.iv.518].

De Foix was Ambassador to England 1562-1566.

Feb 27, Edinburgh, William Maitland to Sir William Cecil, of the Queen of Scots: 'The thing in this world she most earnestly desireth is to see her good sister, so that by occasion thereof they might speak and frankly confer together...You would the first motion should come from us'. [Haynes, 379-380].

Maitland was sent to the English court in June to press for a meeting.

Feb 28, London, De Quadra to Cardinal Granvelle: I have had an interview with Cavalcanti. Last week Ambassador Foix arrived here again. [KL.ii.670].

c. Feb 28: French Ambassadors at Whitehall.

De Seurre, Ambassador 1560-1562, took leave, and presented Paul de Foix, new Ambassador. Queen's gifts, Feb 28, to Monsieur de Seurre, lieger Ambassador from the French King: one basin and ewer gilt; one pair of flagons gilt; one pair of gilt pots; one pair of lesser gilt pots; three gilt bowls with a cover; three other gilt bowls with a cover; one gilt cup with a cover; two gilt salts with a cover.<sup>NYG</sup>

February: Duchess of Suffolk's payments at her London house, Barbican, and at court included: 'Three dozen of rushes for Barbican and my Lady's lodging at the court, 6s8d; to an Italian which should have ministered medicine to her Grace for the smallpox, 5s; for the better getting of a bill signed by the Queen, 20s; for a carre from Barbican to the court at two several times to carry beds etc, 16d; for a lock for a privy [private] door in her Grace's lodging at the court at Westminster, 10d; for a pair of playing tables for her Grace at the court, 3s8d'. [Ancaster MSS].

Mar 1, Sun sermon, Whitehall: William Alley, Bishop of Exeter.

March 1: in France: Massacre of Vassy, when 1200 Huguenots were killed, provoking the First War of Religion; ended by Peace of Amboise, March 1563.

Court news. March. Anon: 'The Earl of Hertford and Lady Catherine were divers times convented before the Commissioners for that they married secretly ...Both he and she stood stiff that they were married, albeit they could not tell the priest's name. Many were examined in that matter to know if they had understanding...but nothing could be found'...

'The common bruit is that the Queen mindeth to establish the succession of the Crown. Some say that she will not do it, because she is persuaded that if there were any heir apparent known the people would be more affectionated to him than to her, because the nature of Englishmen is variable, not contented with the state present but desirous of alterations. And that the people in hearing never so little fault in the prince would if the successor were known exaggerate it'..

'News brought how at the marriage of Lord James [Stewart] of Scotland in February last [Feb 8] the Scottish Queen took a golden cup and caused it to be filled with wine, and asked an Englishman called Randall [Randolph]...whether if she did drink to the Queen of England he would pledge her, who accepted it very humbly, whereupon when he had pledged her she gave him the cup'.

'These news were so grateful in England that forthwith it is determined that the Queen would go this summer to York and to desire the Scottish Queen to meet her there, and that this should be done with great triumph and with the attendance of all the nobility'.<sup>YL</sup>

Mar 8, Sun sermon, Whitehall: Robert Horne, Bishop of Winchester.

*By March 9: French lord in London on his way back to France.*

*René de Lorraine, Marquis d'Elboeuf (1536-1566), brother of the Duke of Guise, and an uncle of the Queen of Scots. He had accompanied her to Scotland in August 1561 with another brother, who had been well entertained at the English court in October 1561 with feasting, a masque, and bear-baiting.*

*Thomas Randolph to Sir William Cecil: Feb 4, for a safe-conduct for the Marquis, and 25 post-horses for him and his company. He is sent for, as 'his wife is marvellous sick and like to die'. He desires so much to be there 'and we so well content to let him go'.*

*Feb 12: Mary desires the Marquis to be 'well looked upon of the Queen's Majesty for her sake', and will send by him 'or by whomsoever bringeth the picture [of Queen Elizabeth], a fair ring with a diamond made like a heart'.*

*Feb 28: 'The Marquis departs...He has received great honour, and such presents as this country brings forth, as hawks, hounds, greyhounds, and horses, which are passed all by sea...He greatly desires to do service to the Queen's Majesty, as the good entertainment of the Grand Prior his brother, and Monsieur Damville, has put in him a marvellous conceit how welcome he shall be to her and her nobles'. Mary desires 'that the usage of him may be the more familiar and kind', so that he may justly report it to her uncles in France'. [Scot.i.599,603,607].*

*Lord Grey to Cecil, March 17, Berwick: By your March 9 letter I perceive that you had no knowledge of the Marquis's coming until he was at Ware. [SPF.iv.557].*

*By March 9: Marquis d'Elboeuf at Whitehall for audiences.*

*De Quadra, March 13: 'The Queen received the Marquis with extraordinary warmth and Lord Robert sent him a present of 3000 nobles which he would not accept. The design is to win over these uncles of the Queen of Scots in order that they may persuade her to marry the Earl of Arran, who being poor, a heretic and a subject, would make a good precedent for this Queen to marry Robert. But the principal object is to prevent the Queen of Scots from marrying anyone powerful enough to cause them alarm. This Queen is trying to get the Queen of Scots to come and see her in Newcastle or some other place on the frontier'. [Span.i.230].*

*The Marquis returned to Paris on March 19.*

March 11: 'A great tempest of wind that did great hurt of houses and boats, and the Queenhithe stairs borne away'.<sup>MA</sup>

An official wrote (no addressee):

'It may please you the displeasures done at Richmond by the tempest': chimneys have blown down; 'the glass much of it is blown away'. 'The decays at Eltham by the tempest' include 'the leads blown up; the glazing much blown out'.

'The decays at Greenwich by the tempest: The tiles blown off the Queen's lodgings...The great banqueting-house very dangerous and ready to fall down which had need of help. The glass in most parts about the place is blown away and shaken'. Also 'decays at Hampton Court'. [SP12/20/52].

Royal watermen repaired 'the Queen's barge called *The Lion* impaired through the rigorous wind against the arches of London Bridge in March 1562'.<sup>T</sup>

March [11], Anon: 'The Earl Lennox delivered out of the Master of the Rolls keeping to the Tower. Before the Council, as it is said, being examined he said his wife was the next heir to the Crown'.<sup>YL</sup>

Mar 11, Wed sermon, Whitehall: Alexander Nowell, Dean of St Paul's.

Mar 13, Fri sermon, Whitehall: Dean Nowell.

Also March 13: Proclamation (492): Suppressing Rumours of Coin Devaluation. Anon: It declared that 'the Queen minded [intended] not to alter the money... Some say that the Wednesday before forty persons at the court at the sermon made their supplication to the Queen that some order might be taken for the price of victuals, otherwise by reason of the dearth they should starve for hunger'.<sup>YL</sup>

Court news. March 13, London, De Quadra to Philip II:

'They have recently examined here the Earl of Lennox and four gentlemen neighbours of his in York who had been summoned by the Council...They sent him to the Tower the day before yesterday'...

'They have sent for Lady Margaret and her sons...and will then declare Lady Margaret a bastard, on the ground that her father...was already secretly married when he wedded Queen Margaret [sister of King Henry VIII]'.

An envoy of the King of Sweden had been in Scotland to propose to the Queen of Scots that ambassadors should come to negotiate her marriage to the King; this caused great excitement in England until it became known from the Marquis d'Elboeuf that Mary would not entertain the idea.

'The visit of this envoy of the King of Sweden to Scotland has caused his Ambassador here [Guildestern] to be treated so scurvily that he has made it an excuse for his departure, and he will leave in a week...In his last audience with the Queen very hard words passed between them, and he spoke out so plainly that she burst into tears, but he has had to pay dearly for it since in the disagreeable and discourteous way in which they have treated him'...

'Cardinal Ferrara has again ineffectually tried to open negotiations with the Queen by means of a Florentine called Guido Cavalcanti'. [Span.i.230-231].

c.March 14: Shane O'Neill to the Queen, asking for advice on 'two choices' which the Privy Council has given him, and asking to borrow more money.

He prays her Majesty to choose him a gentlewoman for his wife, such as both she and he may agree on; and in the meantime to appoint him to attend on my Lord Robert Dudley, that he may learn to ride after the English fashion, to run at the tilt, to hawk, and to shoot or use such other good exercises as he may perceive the said Lord to be apt unto. [SP63/5/42].

Shane's second wife had died in 1561; he married an Irishwoman in 1565.



Mar 15, Sun sermon, Whitehall: Alexander Nowell, Dean of St Paul's.

Court news. March 18, Westminster, William Honing (Clerk of the Signet) to Sir Thomas Chaloner, Ambassador to Spain:

'I wish you had heard Mr Day, the Provost of Eton, who very gravely has behaved himself twice this Lent in sermons in court. The long ancient prelate Cheyney, who preached this time two years...is now Bishop elect of Gloucester'...

'The Marquis d'Elboeuf has been entertained here according to the old courtesy of England'.

'We have had a forcible wind, which made revel among the boats in the Thames and work for tilers. The poor tents at the court gate were rooted up, I mean those pitched at Charing Cross'. [SPF.v.628].

March 19: William Chesworth, waterman to Sir William Cecil, Principal Secretary, was paid 'for his attendance at the Privy Stairs with his master's barge by the Queen's Majesty's commandment, with six others'.<sup>T</sup>

Mar 22, Palm Sunday sermon, Whitehall: John Jewel, Bishop of Salisbury.

*March 25: Elizabeth St Loe, of Gloucestershire, a Gentlewoman of the Privy Chamber, was released from the Tower after being in custody since August 1561 after the discovery of Lady Catherine Grey's marriage. The 'demands' of the Lieutenant of the Tower from the Crown for 'diet' of prisoners not able to pay their own charges included: Mrs Elizabeth Seintlowe, 31 weeks, for herself by the week, 26s8d; for her servant, 5s; for fuel and candle, 5s. [SP12/22/46].*

*Katherine Astley, Chief Gentlewoman of the Privy Chamber, received £30 on June 20 'to be by her delivered over in way of the Queen's Majesty's reward to Elizabeth St Loe lately dismissed out of prison into her country'.<sup>T</sup>*

Mar 26, Maundy Thursday ceremonies and alms-giving. By the Queen, with Edmund Guest, Bishop of Rochester, Queen's new Almoner; to 28 poor women, each 20s in a red purse and 28d in a white purse.<sup>T</sup>

Also March 26: New French hostage at Whitehall to meet the Queen.

Esprit d'Harville, Sieur de Palloiseau, a Gentleman of the King's Chamber. He took his oath to observe the Treaty of Câteau-Cambrésis.

He was described to the Queen by Sir Nicholas Throckmorton, March 5, as one who esteems 'hunting, hawking, good fellowship and house-keeping more preferable than the court'. He replaced Du Pont. [SPF.iv.545,567].

William Scarlet, Master of the Barges, 'carriage and recarriage of the French lords from Gravesend to London and from London to the court in March'.<sup>T</sup>

Mar 27, Good Friday sermon, Whitehall: Edmund Grindal, Bishop of London.

Court news. March 29, De Foix, mémoire for Catherine de Medici, as to the Swedish Ambassador, who had been negotiating for the Queen to marry Eric XIV:

'The Swedish Ambassador wishes to return, but he is deferred from one day to the next by sweet words from the Queen, who is afraid he will go to her neighbour [Mary Queen of Scots, to propose marriage with the King]'.

'The Ambassador has already been three or four times to take leave of her, but she always finds ways to send him back without giving him his *congé*. He should be going on Easter Day to take his final farewell of her. However I do not know if she will be able to detain him here for some time longer, since for several days, in order to keep him here, she has sent people to tell him in secret that the Queen is angry with Lord Robert Dudley. For this news they always bring back some reward, and the Ambassador's hopes are renewed'. [Teulet, ii.175-6].

\*Mar 29, Easter Day Swedish Ambassador at Whitehall to take leave.  
Nicolas Guildenstern, Ambassador 1561-1562.

Anon: 'The Ambassador of Sweden preparereth all things ready to depart, albeit he knoweth his master will come. Yet forasmuch as he hath no hope of success of the marriage, and that he hath no other answer but that the realm is free for all men and he is welcome, he thinketh it will be but vain for his master to come, and so he saith he hath always advertised him, and what great unlikelihood it is he shall not speed [succeed], seeing the Queen maketh so much of the Lord Robert'.<sup>YL</sup>

March 31, Queen's gifts: To Master Nicolas Guildenstern, at his departure: one basin and ewer gilt; one pair of pots gilt; one pair of gilt flagons; one pair of lesser flagons; three gilt bowls with a cover; three more gilt bowls with a cover; one gilt cup with a cover; one other gilt cup with a cover; two gilt salts with cover.<sup>NYG</sup>

Mar 31, Easter Tuesday sermon, Whitehall: Dean Nowell of St Paul's.

March 31, Falkland, Thomas Randolph to Sir William Cecil, of the Marquis d'Elboeuf: 'There is so much spoken here of the Marquis's good entertainment that the court thinks England equal with any nation. He left nothing unreported in his letters to the Queen...He wrote also to the four principal ladies of his entertainment from day to day'. [Scot.i.611].

March: Duchess of Suffolk's payments included:

'To the cooks in the Queen's Privy Kitchen at Westminster, passing through the kitchen, 3s4d; to the Collectors for Paul's steeple, 6s8d; to the Queen's gardener for turning the waters to her Grace's lodging, 3s4d; to a painter which went to the court and drew her Grace's arms for her saddle, 20d; to the Company of the Goldsmiths for warning of my Lady's silver dust box when it was stolen out of her chamber at the court, 6s8d'. [Ancaster MSS].

Court news. April 2, De Quadra to Duchess of Parma: 'The Swedish Ambassador leaves here in three days. He says he is instructed to go to Scotland, and that five Swedish ships are waiting to escort him...The Queen writes to the King of Sweden that...notwithstanding the marriage negotiations having come to nothing, she still remained as friendly and kindly towards him as ever. It is believed that the King will do his best to get the Queen of Scotland'. [Span.i.233-4].

April 2, Queen to the Keeper of Westminster Palace, warrant to deliver 'One Spanish cape of carnation cloth of gold with three narrow borders of incarnate [carnation] velvet embroidered with Venice gold lined with carnation velvet to make a suit of apparel for Shane O'Neill. And the broad passemain of gold and silver that is upon a Spanish cape of purple velvet to be taken off and employed upon the said suit of apparel'. [BL Add 5171A, f.63].

April 5: The Bulwarks at Berwick. April 5: 'Remembrance to Mr Secretary for the requests of Lord Grey'. The names of the Bulwarks are to be had from Mr Secretary Cecil, because the Queen said she would name them. [SPF.iv.581].

When the Earl of Bedford succeeded Lord Grey as Governor of Berwick in 1564 work was being done on Bulwarks called: Brass Mount; Cumberland's or Middle Mount; Hunsdon's Mount; Meg's Mount; Windmill Mount.

Queen Elizabeth's Pier was built in 1577.

[John Scott, Berwick-upon-Tweed (1888)].

Court news. April 11, London, Roger Ascham (Latin Secretary) to John Sturm, in Strasbourg: Respecting the Queen's marriage, no one knows what to think. I wrote to you [in 1560] 'that in her whole manner of life, she more resembled Hippolyta than Phaedra...for of her own nature, without the advice of anyone, she is so entirely averse and abstinent from marriage'.

Ascham describes the Queen's achievements, purifying religion, making peace with Scotland and France, restoring the coinage, building up the navy; he goes on to describe her character and pursuits, and her talent and learning.

'Neither at court, nor in the universities, nor among our heads in church or state, are there four of our countrymen who understand Greek better than the Queen herself. When she is reading Demosthenes or Aeschines, I am very often astonished at seeing her so ably understand'...

'All her own subjects, and very many foreigners, are witnesses to her proficiency in other languages. I was one day present when she replied at the same time to three ambassadors, the Imperial, French, and Swedish, in three languages: Italian to the one, French to the other, Latin to the third; easily, without hesitation, clearly, and without being confused, to the various subjects thrown out, as is usual, in their discourse'.

She is 'besides all this, my most munificent mistress...If she would only marry, she would leave no room for higher commendation'. [Zurich, 133-135].

*April 12, in Ireland: death: Brian O'Neill, 2nd Earl of Tyrone (kinsman of Shane O'Neill), murdered by a cousin. His brother Hugh O'Neill (1550-1616) was styled Lord Dungannon until recognised as 3rd Earl of Tyrone in 1585.*

*He led a major rebellion in Ireland in the last years of the reign.*

Court news. April 14, Anon: 'The Ambassador of Sweden departed by ship. The Lord Robert after in great hope of the marriage; bruits that he should be made duke; he revoketh [recalled] his servants who being in despair of the thing were departed from his service'.<sup>YL</sup>

April 14, Paul's Wharf, William Honing to Sir Thomas Chaloner, in Spain: Until St George's Day is past, I see no signs of removing hence, and then to Hampton Court or Greenwich. So few of the rooms of the Order [of the Garter] are void that there is no forespeaking of an election.

Lady Throckmorton has shown herself so good a solicitor for her husband's revocation, that yesterday Sir Thomas Smith was ordered to prepare for France to succeed him. [SPF.iv.602].

*Sir Nicholas Throckmorton had been pleading to be recalled since soon after becoming Ambassador to France in 1559. Sir Thomas Smith arrived there in September 1562 to replace him.*

*Apr 20, Mon: marriage, at St Dunstan in the East, of Sir Nicholas Bacon's niece: Valentine Browne, Auditor of the Exchequer, married (2) Thomasine Bacon, daughter of Alderman James Bacon, 'brother unto my Lord Keeper of the Seal of England; and there was a great wedding; and after the marriage done home to dinner, for there dined my Lord Keeper and most of the Council, and many ladies and many of the Queen's Maids gorgeously apparelled'...*

*'There was as great cheer as has been seen in these days'.<sup>MA</sup>*

Apr 22, Wed Eve of Garter ceremonies, Whitehall. At a Chapter of Garter Knights held in the Great Closet (a chapel) the Queen appointed a Lieutenant, as was customary.

Apr 23, Thur St George's Day Garter ceremonies, Whitehall.  
Queen's Lieutenant: Thomas Howard 4th Duke of Norfolk.

*Machyn*: 'The Queen's Grace went from her chapel with 12 Knights of the Garter in robes with collars of gold with Garters, and 20 of her chapel in copes of cloth of gold, to the offering, singing the English procession from the chapel round about the hall and back again to the chapel singing'.

*Herald*: The Queen 'feeling herself not very well at ease wore no robes but a Collar of the Order that day'. She dined in the Privy Chamber, the Knights in the Presence Chamber.

Apr 24, Fri Final 1562 Garter ceremonies, Whitehall.

*Herald*: The Knights 'repaired into the Council Chamber and from thence into the Chamber of Presence and so before the Queen into the Closet or Chapter-house, where Chapter being ended they left the Queen and proceeded through the Hall to Evening Prayer'. No new Knights were elected. [Bodleian Ashmolean MS 1108].

*Anon*: 'In the Chapter-house of the Knights of the Garter the Duke of Norfolk moveth the Queen to marriage, first generally, and at length of the Lord Robert, and so did the most part of all the Knights there present. It is said the Earl of Arundel and the Marquis of Northampton departed out of the house when they heard it moved'.<sup>YL</sup> De Quadra to Duchess of Parma, April 30: 'The Knights of the Order proposed to the Queen that she marry Robert, which she neither refused nor promised..saying she held him worthy to be ruler of the world'. [KL.iii.11].

Feast for Knights, at Windsor: May 10.

Also April 24: Queen's warrant to pay Affabel Partridge, her goldsmith, 'for a chain of gold given by the Queen's Majesty to the Lady Heningham at her departure from the court', £21.<sup>T</sup> [Lady Heveningham].

April 25, St Andrews, Thomas Randolph to Sir William Cecil, of the proposed meeting of Queen Elizabeth and the Queen of Scots:

'To avoid expense, it is determined that all men shall wear black cloth, for the Queen herself has not cast off her mourning garments, which will hold in very much money'. [Scot.i.621].

April 26: *French envoy at Whitehall.*

The First War of Religion in France had begun in March with a massacre of Huguenots by Guises, whose leaders were relatives of the Queen of Scots.

Sir Nicholas Throckmorton to the Queen, April 24, Paris: The Count of Roussy is being sent by the Queen Mother and the King of Navarre. They do you great honour in sending such a personage of quality. I desire that he may be honourably received. He is not unknown to you. I suppose he comes to learn how you are informed of the garboils, and which way you are bent to lean. It would be well for you to inform the Count of your affection to the King, the rather now he is so young and his realm in trouble.

St Colme is also coming to England. He has to declare to you on behalf of the Duke of Guise how desirous he is that the interview shall take place between the Queens. [SPF.iv.620,623].

April 26, Sun Count de Roussy at Whitehall for audience.<sup>B</sup>  
Louis de Luxemburg, Count de Roussy, who had been in England as one of the French hostages, April 1560-May 1561.

The Laird of St Colme also had audience. He accompanied the Marquis d'Elboeuf to France in March, and was now on his way back to Scotland.

Queen to Sir Nicholas Throckmorton, April 28: The Lord of St Colme arrived whilst we were in speech with the Count. [SPF.iv.636].

April 28-c.May 20: Sir Henry Sidney was special Ambassador to France, after the beginning of the First War of Religion.

Sidney was sent to join Sir Nicholas Throckmorton. He had instructions to offer the Queen's 'opinion for ending the controversy there'. [SPF.iv.636].

Anon: 'Sir Henry Sidney sent over in ambassade to the French King under pretence to see if he could pacify the matter of France, as it is reported, but belike to see in what state things there stood'.<sup>YL</sup>

April 28,30: Slanders linking the Queen and Lord Robert Dudley.

The Spanish Ambassador's secretary, Borghese Venturini, being dissatisfied with his treatment, brought numerous charges against the Ambassador (which by June had come to the notice of the Queen and Council).

April 28: The second denunciation included: De Quadra had said many times to Borghese that he knew the Queen was secretly married to Lord Robert Dudley; De Quadra had composed an injurious sonnet on the subject.

April 30: De Quadra's 'justification' for writing to King Philip that the Queen had been secretly married to Lord Robert at the Earl of Pembroke's house. [For details see June 20. Venturini's 'denunciations', and De Quadra's 'memoir' in justification, are printed by Kervyn de Lettenhove, vol.iii.

Statements by Venturini are also printed in SPF.iv.641-3].

c.April 29: Prince of Condé's envoy at Whitehall.

De Séchelles, a Gentleman of the King's Chamber, sent from French Protestants for very secret negotiations, to explain why they have taken up arms.

Sir Nicholas Throckmorton to Cecil, April 24, Paris, desiring that Séchelles may be well used, and at his departure presented with a chain value of £100.

Throckmorton to the Queen, April 24: He is of a great house in Picardy, and has suffered persecution for his zeal in religion. I desire that when he arrives order will be taken for bestowing of him commodiously, so that he may have access and treat with you secretly, for the more secretly the matter is kept the better for your purpose and your friends. The good usage of this gentleman will greatly advance your credit here with all the favourers of the religion.

Beza, the principal minister of the reformed churches, sends you by Séchelles two books of psalms in metre lately translated by him. [SPF.iv.621-2,624].

Over the next 30 years Dr Théodore de Bèze (also known as Beza), presented a number of works to the Queen, several dedicated to her.

c.April 29: Prince of Condé's envoy at Whitehall secretly with the Queen.

Anon: 'Cicilius a Frenchman cometh from the Prince of Condé and the Protestants of France to the Queen's Majesty to desire favour, but neither men nor money. He was lodged secretly at Lambeth and quickly dispatched'.<sup>YL</sup>

De Séchelles to Sir William Cecil, May 1, Lambeth, asking him to forward his dispatch, and his passport to the coast. [SPF.v.2].

Apr 30,Thur Indenture between the Queen and Shane O'Neill, Whitehall.

O'Neill is to give three pledges or hostages out of those persons with him in England, who are to remain after his return to Ireland, and three others of those under his rule in Ireland, to be chosen by the Queen. One part signed by the Queen, the other by O'Neill in presence of the Council. [Carew, i.314].

April 30: Given by the Queen and delivered 'to the Lady Wodehouse one loose gown of black velvet embroidered overthwart and cut between the borders with a lozenge cut, lined with sarcenet and fustian, and edged with luzarns. And one French kirtle of purple satin lined with purple taffeta. [Queen Mary]'. [Lost, 10]. luzarns: lynx.

April: Duchess of Suffolk's payments included: 'To the Waits that played at her Grace's lodging at the court, 20d'. [Ancaster MSS].

April: The Art of War was printed, translated from Machiavelli's Arte della Guerra (1520), and dedicated to the Queen by Peter Whitehorne.

'The Art of War, written first in Italian by Nicholas Machiavelli, and set forth in English by Peter Whitehorne, student at Gray's Inn; with an addition of other like Martial feats and experiments'. [Title-page date: July 1560].

'To the most high and excellent' Queen.

'It is to be thought that for the defence, maintenance, and advancement of a Kingdom, or Commonweal, or for the good and due observation of peace, and administration of Justice in the same, no one thing to be more profitable, necessary, or more honourable, than the knowledge of service in war, and deeds of arms: because considering the ambition of the world, it is impossible for any realm or dominion long to continue free in quietness and safeguard where the defence of the sword is not always in a readiness'...

'Since the necessity of the science of wars is so great, and also the necessary use thereof so manifest, that even Lady Peace herself doth in manner from thence crave her chief defence and preservation...I thought, most excellent Princess, I could not either to the special gratifying of your Highness, the universal delight of all studious gentlemen, or the common utility of the public wealth, employ my labours more profitably...than in setting forth something that might induce to the augmenting and increase of the knowledge thereof'...

'About ten years past, in the Emperor's wars against the Moors and certain Turks being in Barbary...I had...reduced into English the book called The Art of War, of the famous and excellent Nicholas Machiavelli, which in times past he being a councillor, and Secretary of the noble City of Florence, not without his great laud and praise did write'...

'My translation...I have presumed to dedicate unto your Highness...a most worthy and noble Patroness...Most humbly beseeching your Highness so to accept my labour herein as the first fruits of a poor soldier's study'....

'Praying...the Almighty GOD to give your Highness in long prosperous reign, perfect health, desired tranquillity, and against all your enemies lucky and joyful victory'. Divided into 7 books. 218p. (London, 1562).

\*May 1, Fri Count Roussy at Whitehall to take leave.

May 1, Queen's gift: To Count Roussy, Ambassador from the French King: one chain of gold.<sup>NYG</sup>

May 3, St Andrews, Thomas Randolph to Sir William Cecil:

The Scots 'make full account that nothing can let [hinder] the interview. All men are retired home to make their provision'. [Scot.i.622].

May 5, Tues Proclamation by the Queen in favour of Shane O'Neill.

His submission is accepted, and he is in future to be accepted and reputed as a good and natural subject. [SP63/6/6]. His return to Ireland: May 26.

May 6, Wed, Westminster. Proclamation (493): Enforcing Statutes of Apparel.

'The Queen's Highness's pleasure is that the laws heretofore made touching the reformation of the excess of apparel', in 1533 and 1554, be observed.

At court 'for her Highness's Chamber it is ordained the Lord Chamberlain and the Vice-Chamberlain, and for her Majesty's Household the Lord Steward, the Treasurer, or the Controller, to appoint such trusty officers as they shall think fit to have in those two places special regard to all such as shall...presume to enter into the court otherwise apparelled than is permitted...and straight to apprehend them and to commit them to ward'.

Their masters are to be summoned, and if the servant had been transgressing with the knowledge of his master, a bond of 200 marks is to be taken from the master for his connivance in the offence. Similar orders are to be followed throughout the country.

There are particular orders to hosiers and tailors 'for the reformation of the use of the monstrous and outrageous greatness of hose, crept alate into the realm to the great slander thereof'. Also forbidding 'outrageous double ruffs', and forbidding anyone under the degree of knight to have 'gilted spurs, or any damasking, or gilt sword, rapier, or dagger'...

'Ladies and gentlewomen attending upon the Queen or resorting to the court, and their gentlewomen, to be apparelled according to the ancient order of the court...to the intent there may be a difference of estates known by their apparel, after the commendable custom in times past used in the court'.

The Queen also orders that no man shall wear any sword or rapier 'passing the length of one yard and half a quarter of blade', nor 'any dagger above the length of twelve inches in blade', nor 'any buckler [shield] with a sharp point', on pain of forfeiture of the same, imprisonment, and fine.

May 7, Thur, Westminster. Proclamation (494): Enforcing Statutes of Apparel. The Queen explains the necessary and beneficial laws for apparel now devised. She wishes speedy reformation of 'the monstrous abuse of apparel almost in all estates, but principally in the meaner sort', and 'the decay and disfurniture of all kind of horses for service within the realm'.

Summaries of the laws are to be set up by all Sheriffs.

*May 7: Charges against Margaret Countess of Lennox.*

*Margaret (Douglas) (1515-1578), wife of Matthew Stewart, Earl of Lennox. She was the daughter of Archibald Douglas, Earl of Angus, by his 2nd wife Margaret Tudor, Dowager Queen of Scotland, sister of King Henry VIII.*

*The Countess was thus a first cousin of Queen Elizabeth. Since April she and her elder son Lord Darnley had been in the custody of Sir Richard Sackville at Sheen, Surrey. Her younger son Charles Lennox remained in the North.*

*Numerous charges against the Countess, proved by various witnesses, including: She sent a Laird to the Queen of Scots who 'by plain and open words made suit in the Earl and Countess's names to the Queen for her marriage to Lord Darnley'.*

*She devised 'that the Queen of Scots in all their writings should be called the Hawk, and that all writings should be burnt'.*

*'She has by open talk many times usurped the name of second personage to the Crown of England, and that in default of the Queen she would give place to none. Her servants have made like boasts'.*

*'She has openly said that either Queen Mary or Queen Elizabeth was a bastard, and all the world knew that Queen Mary was lawful'.*

*She is herself 'a very bastard, so declared by the Estates of Scotland'.*

*'She loves not the Queen, as she has suffered these two years a Fool in her house uncorrected to rail upon her'.*

*'She uses witches and soothsayers'. [SPF.iv.12-15].*

*May 9: Deposition against the Countess of Lennox by William Forbes, a servant, including: 'That he has heard in all the house that the Countess is next the Crown; that he has heard her say that Queen Elizabeth was a bastard, and that God would send her her right one day'.*

*'That he has heard her rail upon my Lord Robert [Dudley] and his blood, calling them traitor's birds, and that he caused kill his wife, with more odious words' and 'that he was lying sick in the pox. That on the day that Paul's steeple was burnt [June 1561], six of Lord Robert's men, and divers of the Queen's Guards, were struck with sudden death in St James's Park'.*

'That the schoolmaster [of Lord Darnley] made a commentary upon the Prognostications of Nostradamus...My Lady looked that the highest should have declined, but it turned to herself and Paul's steeple'. [SPF.v.23].

Nostradamus: Michel de Nostre-Dame (1503-1566), French astrologer, famed for his ambiguous prophecies.

May 10, Sun New French hostage at Whitehall to meet the Queen. Nicholas de Hellevillier, Baron de la Ferté Fresnay, took oath to observe the Treaty of Câteau-Cambrésis. He replaced the Count de Benon. [SPF.v.24].

May 10, Sun: at Windsor, Feast for Knights of the Garter. Queen's Lieutenant: Edward Lord Clinton, the Lord Admiral.

May 12: Lady Catherine Grey's marriage to the Earl of Hertford was declared invalid by the Archbishop of Canterbury (Matthew Parker) in the Court of High Commission. Their son Edward Seymour was therefore illegitimate. The Earl was fined £1,500.

May 16: christening. Queen was godmother to 'Sir Francis Knollys' child', May 16.<sup>T</sup> Parents: Sir Francis Knollys, Vice-Chamberlain; wife: Katherine (Carey), a first cousin of the Queen. Queen's gift to their daughter, May 18: three gilt bowls with a cover.<sup>NYG</sup> The child was a 7th daughter, born on May 9. In June 1562: 'Sir Francis Knollys' child called Dudley Warwick killed'.<sup>YL</sup>

By May 20-June: Portuguese special Ambassador in England. Juan Pereira d'Antas, Portuguese Ambassador to France.

Sir Nicholas Throckmorton to Sir William Cecil, April 27, Paris: He is a devout servant to the Pope and this estate, and therewith a cunning negotiator. Amongst his errands for navigation and such matters, you may hear of an overture for marriage. [King Sebastian was born in 1554; his grandmother was Regent]. The King has dealt liberally with him to make this journey, so he is like to come in good order, and expects to be entertained there accordingly. May 5: His errand (according to his words) is to impeach the general navigation by the Queen's subjects to the coasts of Barbary and Africa. [SPF.iv.635-6; v.9].

c.May 20: Portuguese Ambassador at Whitehall for first audience. Juan Pereira d'Antas; stayed at Durham Place, Strand, with Spanish Ambassador.

May 20: The Ambassador alleged five reasons to establish the claims of his master to exclusive dominion over the trade of Guinea. The Queen should forbid her subjects from voyaging to Brazil, Ethiopia, the Indies, or any other country discovered by the Portuguese. [SPF.v.41-42].

William Scarlet, Master of the Barges, and other watermen, 'carriage and recarriage of the Portingall Ambassador from Gravesend to London and from Durham Place to the court in May'.<sup>T</sup>

May 25, Juan Pereira d'Antas to Lady Cecil, in Latin, offering to put the affairs of his King into Sir William Cecil's hands, and promising a pension of 2000 pieces of gold. [Ellis (3) iii.335].

May 26: Shane O'Neill returned to Ireland after five months; he had the Queen's Proclamation in his favour proclaimed in Dublin.

Earl of Sussex, Lord Lieutenant, summoned him on Sept 14 to see execution of indentures made in England; he absented himself, but asked if Sussex 'would promise to give unto him his sister in marriage'. [SP63/6/14;7/14].

Shane several times asked to marry Lady Frances Radcliffe; she married Thomas Mildmay in 1566; Shane, by then a proclaimed traitor, was killed in 1567.



May 26, Edinburgh, Thomas Randolph to the Queen, whom he has often told of the desire of this Queen to see her. The Protestants also desire it. 'The hope which they have, that your Majesty shall be the instrument to convert their Sovereign to Christ and the knowledge of His true word, causeth them to wish above measure, that your Majesties may see the one the other'. [Tytler, vi.254].

May 27: The first reply to the Portuguese Ambassador's five reasons was made, after the opinion of Martin Frobisher, who had made two voyages to Guinea, was sought. The Ambassador replied to each point in detail on June 7. This was answered point by point on June 15. The Ambassador in turn replied on June 19. (See June 6 and 23). [SPF.v].

May 29, Edinburgh, Thomas Randolph to Sir William Cecil, of an audience with the Queen of Scots: I alleged to her that the time of the year for the interview was very far past, the journey would be very long and the train great...

'I asked her what it were the worse if it might be next summer. She said it would be never better than now; and feared that those who were the occasion of its stay now would be little able to do her good next year. I think that she meant her uncles, and that the Queen would not depart far from London until the matters were appeased in France. In uttering these words the tears fell from her cheeks...She is presently in great doubt whether she will see the Queen this year. [SPF.v.59].

May: Duchess of Suffolk's payments included: 'Given to such gentlemen as attended upon her Grace at the court, which they should have bestowed upon their liveries save for the Statute of Apparel [10 men, 6s8d each], £3.6s8d; for flowers brought to the court, 16d; for a carre which carried beer from Barbican to the court at two times, 2s'. [Ancaster MSS].

June 1, Mon and June 2: Scottish envoy at Whitehall for audiences. William Maitland, Laird of Lethington, well-known at the English court.

De Foix to Catherine de Medici, June 6, London: 'Lethington, Secretary of the Queen of Scots, arrived here on Sunday the last of May to solicit the interview between his Queen and Queen Elizabeth, and to learn from her the place and time. He was with the Queen all Monday, and Tuesday afternoon, having a very long discussion. On Wednesday he came to see me'. [Teulet, ii.178].

June 3, Edinburgh, Thomas Randolph to Sir William Cecil: All men that shall go are warned, as in the enclosed copy of the Queen of Scots' letter to the Laird of Ormiston, commanding him or his son to be ready against the 15th of July, well furnished for two or three months, to attend her to meet the Queen of England near the Borders; and as her whole train will be clad in dule [mourning] he is to dress himself and his company in that sort. [Scot.i.631].

Court news. June 4: 'There was a child brought to the court in a box, of a strange figure, with a long string coming from the navel, brought from Chichester'.<sup>MA</sup> Anon: '4 special monsters born: the one at Colchester, another at Durham, the third at Exeter, the 4 at Chichester, which was a child with a ruff about the head, neck and hands like a toad's foot, which was brought embalmed to the court and kept in a box, besides divers other monsters in London and other places, tokens of some great thing to follow'.<sup>YL</sup>

There was published 'A Description of a monstrous Child born at Chichester in Sussex, the xxiiii day of May. This being the very length and bigness of the same'. In verse. With an engraving of the child. (London, 1562). [Reprinted: Seventy-nine Black-letter Ballads and Broad-sides (1867)].

June 5, Fri **GREENWICH PALACE**, Kent.<sup>T</sup>

'The Queen's Grace removed from Westminster unto Greenwich by water, and there was great shooting of guns at the Tower as her Grace went, and in other places'.<sup>MA</sup>

Court news. June 6, De Quadra to Philip II: 'Juan Pereira d'Antas, the Portuguese Ambassador in France, has come here to try and reform the patent given by this Queen last year for the navigation to Ethiopia. He presented his written petition with sound and good arguments, but they have answered him as usual...They claim to have a right to go to all lands or provinces belonging to friendly States without any exception, and those who forbid them to do so will be excluded from their dominions'. [Span.i.240].

June 7, Queen to Sir Nicholas Throckmorton, of the Laird of Lethington's requests for an interview with the Queen of Scots: We would have been content to set aside all the difficulties which might prevent such a meeting, except one, which is so important that we cannot neglect it. It is, that unless the contentions in France shall cease before the last of this month, we will not leave these parts; therefore the interview will be frustrated for this year. This answer we gave the Ambassador. [SPF.v.75].

June: 'Articles agreed for the Interview to be had betwixt the Queen's Majesty of England and the Queen of Scots at York in the month of August next, if the controversies in France may be compounded or ended before the last of this month of June, without prejudice to the state of the Realm of England'.

From a Minute by Cecil and Lethington, including: 'It is accorded betwixt the said Commissioners, upon certain knowledge of the natural affection that both the said Queens of England and Scotland do bear one to the other, and consequently of their mutual earnest desires to meet personally together, that both the said Queens shall by the permission of Almighty God meet together at the city of York, or in default thereof at some convenient place between the said city and the River of Trent', between August 20 and September 20.

'The meeting of the two Queens should be full of joy and give cause both to continue their mutual love and affections and also to increase the same'...

The Queen of Scots may come with 'one thousand persons or under...with their horses, mulets, money coined and uncoined...with all other bags and baggages'.

Also clauses concerning offences committed in England; certificates of names and number of Scots; up to £10,000 of Scottish gold or silver to be exchanged for English money. [Haynes, 388-390].

See 'Proposed progresses: 1562' for preparations for Queen Elizabeth to meet the Queen of Scots at York or Nottingham, including preparations at York and Leicester, itineraries, and description of masques planned at Nottingham.

June 7, Sir William Cecil to Sir Nicholas Throckmorton, in France:

Lethington 'writeth at this time to the Duke of Guise, and tarrieth here for answer how things shall proceed there'...

'The Earl of Desmond is committed to my Lord Treasurer's house. He is a fool, a traitor, and no such dreadful man as hath been thought; he will not crave pardon, although his offences be so manifest as he cannot deny them. With his obstinacy he hath forced the Queen to proceed thus with him'.

[BL Add MS 35831, f.37].

June 7, Queen to Joan, Countess of Desmond, as to why the Earl of Desmond has been sequestered from his liberty, to the Lord Treasurer's house.

[Marquis of Winchester's house, in Bishopsgate]. [SP63/6/19].

Court news. June 8, Sir William Cecil to Sir Thomas Chaloner, in Spain:

'Upon knowledge of the controversies betwixt the Earls of Ormond and Desmond, by advice of the Council of Ireland they were sent for to come hither to try and end matters betwixt them, but Desmond is so far from being made a quiet subject that we have cause to despair. He does not profess disobedience, but offers obedience to the Queen and her laws; but in his private quarrels he is so passionate that to scold him we are forced to sequester him'...

'His faults are but peccadillos: making war when he list, burning towns with men, women, and children, keeping of manifest pirates after warning given to him; yet all these would have been pardoned if he had asked for it'.

'No extremities will be used unless his folly provokes such'.

'The Earl of Ormond shows himself humble, and returns with the Earl of Kildare into Ireland shortly'...

'At home all things are quiet. The Earl of Lennox remains in the Tower. Lady Lennox and her son are at Sheen, in the household of Sir Richard Sackville. They are charged with two things, one with secret intimation that she has a right to the Crown of England next to the Queen, and the other with secret compassing of marriage betwixt the Scottish Queen and her son, which matters they deny, although there are many proofs'...

'Judgment is given that the child born of the Lady Catherine [Grey] was not legitimate, and the parents adjudged for penance to such fine as the Queen shall assess, but as yet they remain secure in the Tower'. [SPF.v.82-3].

Court news. June 10, William Maitland of Lethington to Mary Queen of Scots:

'I think the time will be appointed for your Highness to be at York the 24th of August or thereabout. Warning is already given to all the officers for making of provision, and order taken for the whole progress. Albeit safe-conduct will be granted for a thousand persons yet I perceive they would be glad the number were reduced to as few as your Majesty may, for the better accommodating of the train in lodgings, and other necessities...not to be had commodiously in the north parts. They think 400 a good number'...

'All the officers have done what they can to stay the journey, fearing that the shortness of time to provide necessities shall make them unable to discharge their offices to their Mistress's honour'. [BL Add MS 32091, f.193].

June. Anon: Lethington 'the Secretary of Scotland is sent ambassador to move the Queen to come to York where the Queen of Scots will meet her. The gestes [itinerary] be made to go to York. Many persuasions used to hinder the journey. How the Scottish Queen is now far better proportioned, more liberal, more amiable, more affable, more gentle. That the journey would cost £10,000'.<sup>YL</sup>

June 10: Queen of Scots to Queen Elizabeth, for a safe-conduct for Pompeo Cyntheo, with two companions on horseback, to pass through England to take five hackney horses to France.

June 12, Thomas Randolph to Sir William Cecil, for a passport for Signor Pompeo Cyntheo, an Italian well known to many of the Council, taking horses sent from the Queen of Scots to some friends. Also that he may have presence of Queen Elizabeth 'whom he honours and is always ready to serve'.

June 15, Berwick, Lord Grey's passport for Cyntheo and four Scotsmen to the court. [SPF.v.90-91,97].

Court news. June 13, London, De Foix to Catherine de Medici:

'Lethington endeavours all the time to induce the Queen to journey towards the North, so that the two Queens can meet. He finds much resistance from the Council, which seeks all occasions and means that it can to hinder it. She makes a show of not wishing to believe them, and of having a very great desire to go there; which, if she does, will be at the beginning of next month'.

'Last Monday she dispatched an express messenger to Throckmorton, her Ambassador in France, sending him for his advice the Articles which Lethington brought as to the conditions and assurances which the Queen of Scots desires to have before she comes into England, and also to learn the state of affairs in France. When the messenger returns she should make a decision on her journey'.

[Teulet, ii.180].

June 14, court, Sir Henry Sidney to Sir Nicholas Throckmorton, in France:

'Lethington arrived with letters of earnest desire from his mistress of the interview, which since he has diligently solicited, and thereby brought the Queen in such a liking of the same, as albeit at a full Council (the Queen being present, and the matter objected against by each Councillor), she answered them all with such fineness of wit and excellence of utterance as for the same she was commended; and not allowing replication, she concluded that if she had not such advertisement from yourself that justly might cause her to stay, go she would. It is both groaned at and lamented of the most and wisest'.

'If any help be, it is in your hand, and therefore I beg you to enforce the stay of this journey as much and as cunningly as you may, whereby you will save amongst the nobles and gentlemen of England above £40,000'. [SPF.v.93].

June 14: *Elizeus Hall* at Greenwich.

*Hall had confessed to Edmund Grindal, Bishop of London, June 12: 'His name among the common people is...Elizeus Hall, but he writeth himself Ely the Carpenter's son, because that one night in a vision he saw a fire in his chamber, and heard a voice saying unto him "Ely, arise, watch, and pray for the day draweth nigh".. This was about 11 years ago'. Also he 'saw Heaven and Hell...He taketh upon him no name of Minister, Preacher, nor Prophet...He termeth himself a messenger sent from God to the Queen and to all Princes'. [SP12/23/39].*

June 14, Sun Elizeus Hall, 'messenger from God', at Greenwich.

'Ely the Carpenter's son' (1502-1565).

On June 14 'Went unto the Queen at Greenwich the same prophet that men call him Helyas Hall'. Bishop Pilkington preached 'and declared of him and of his living'.<sup>MA</sup> James Pilkington, Bishop of Durham.

'Ely otherwise called Ellys Hall, the carpenter's son of Manchester' made a declaration before the Earl of Bedford and others at the Savoy on June 18 concerning a pretended call by a vision. June 26: He was set on the Pillory in Cheap, with a paper 'For seducing the people by publishing false revelations'. [Bodleian Tanner 50, f.16].

William Fleetwood (Recorder of London) to Lord Burghley, 10 November 1577, of a notable courtesan who 'was daughter unto one Ellys Hall, the which, about 12 years past, came from Manchester to London as a prophet, and for that cause was committed to Bridewell, and there ended his life'. [Wright, ii.72].

June 17, Edinburgh, Thomas Randolph to Sir William Cecil, after delivering letters from England to the Queen of Scots:

'There was a letter from the Queen of England, which she read, and after put it into her bosom next her skin...She entered privately with me whether the interview were like to take effect this year. I said that the chief impediments were the shortness of time and the troubles in France. She said above anything she desired to see her good sister; and next, that they might live like good sisters together; and that she purposed to send Le Croc with a ring'.

"I have here", saith she "a ring with a diamond fashioned like a heart. I know nothing that can resemble my good will unto my good sister better than that - my meaning shall be expressed by writing in a few verses"...

'She took out of her bosom the Queen's letter, and after she had read a line or two put it again in the same place, and said that if she could put it nearer her heart she would'. [Scot.i.632].

Du Croc, on his way to France, took the ring and the verses to Greenwich to Queen Elizabeth, who rewarded him with a gold chain.<sup>NYG</sup>

The verses, in Latin, were by George Buchanan, later Tutor to King James. A French translation was sent by Henry Killigrew (see July 12); a copy of the Latin verses was sent to Switzerland by the Bishop of Salisbury (see Aug 18).

June 18: see 'Proposed progresses: 1562' for letters from the Queen.

June 18: Submission of Gerald, Earl of Desmond, acknowledging his many faults, and desiring the intercession of the Council and the Earl of Sussex to procure the Queen's pardon. Earl of Ormond made submission, June 28. [SP63/6/25,32].

June 18: Messenger from French Catholics came to the French Ambassador.

June 20, London, De Quadra to Philip II: 'Two days since Plessey, a former Groom of the Chamber to King of France, arrived here to see what is going on, as they have news that war preparations are still being made here', and have sent him 'to obtain trustworthy information'. [Span.i.246].

Court news. June 20, of slanders of the Queen and Lord Robert Dudley. De Quadra, Spanish Ambassador, sent Philip II a note of his conversation with Lord Chamberlain Howard and Dr Nicholas Wotton in answer to various charges, including (as stated by his servant, April 28) that he had written to the King that the Queen had been secretly married to Lord Robert Dudley at the Earl of Pembroke's house [Baynard's Castle, London].

De Quadra answered: 'What I wrote to his Majesty about this was the same as I said to the Queen, which was that people were saying all over the town that the wedding had taken place, which at the time neither surprised nor annoyed her, and she said it was not only people outside of the palace who had thought such a thing, as on her return that afternoon from the Earl's house her own ladies in waiting when she entered her chamber with Lord Robert asked whether they were to kiss his hand as well as hers, to which she had told them no, and that they were not to believe what people said'.

'In addition to this he told me two or three days after that the Queen had promised to marry him but not this year. She had told me also with an oath that if she had to marry an Englishman it should only be Robert'.

In his dispatch to the King, June 20, De Quadra stated that Howard and Wotton were sent from the Queen, who 'tried to hide her anger with me' over a number of matters. [Span.i.247-8].

June 20, Sat 'A Consultation whether the Queen of Scots should come into England to see the Queen's Majesty'.<sup>B</sup> Sir William Cecil drafted four pages of 'Reasons for and against the interview'. [Scot.i.634].

*June 21, Berwick, Lord Grey (Governor of Berwick) to Sir William Cecil:  
If I should not receive the Queen of Scots in such order as would be an honour  
to my mistress, I think I should not live three days after; but if the Queen  
will give me wherewith to do it, then I will receive her as she has never been  
received before.* [SPF.v.110].

By June 23: Portuguese Ambassador at Greenwich to take leave.  
'Juan Pereira d'Antas, a Portugal Ambassador, was here to require a  
prohibition of merchants to pass to Guinea'.<sup>B</sup>

June 23, Greenwich, Sir William Cecil to Sir Nicholas Throckmorton:  
'The Portugal Ambassador hath his answer, upon many replications. The sum  
thereof is that her Majesty cannot forbid her subjects to trade for merchandise  
into any country whereas she hath no enemy. Whereupon the Ambassador departeth  
miscontented, though he use good speech. I would have him receive a reward, but  
I cannot persuade'...  
'The Queen's Majesty's progress dependeth wholly upon the progress there  
[in France], for if things have regress there we shall make no progress'.  
[BL Add MS 35831, f.43].

Also June 23: Queen's warrant to pay Lady Throckmorton £60 'for a glass of  
crystal set in gold and garnished with jasper, provided by her in France'.<sup>T</sup>

*June 24, Earl of Pembroke and Sir William Cecil to Earl of Northumberland,  
who had asked to be exempted from conducting the Queen of Scots from Berwick:  
You are only to attend the Queen of Scots from place to place, without  
any charge for her diets or any of her train, as they will be provided and  
discharged by the Queen's officers at every place; and the Queen of Scots will  
bring with her all manner of stuff, as plate, bedding, hangings, vessels, and  
such like things of her own, to occupy by the way; and her train will not  
accompany her but follow her; and as we think that she will always have you  
at her table, so your charge will consist in the furniture of your servants'  
horses...If the meeting shall take place...you must needs receive the Queen of  
Scots, because of the estate you hold as Earl of Northumberland.* [SPF.v.120-1].

Court news. June 25, Lord Robert Dudley to Sir Nicholas Throckmorton, in  
France: 'The meeting of the two Queens is like to take place, if the let come  
not from France. The place is Nottingham, and the time the end of August'...  
'We marvel much that we have not heard from you for twelve days, as this  
journey wholly depends upon the proceedings there'. [SPF.v.129].

June 28, Sun Decision on interview with the Queen of Scots.  
De Foix to Queen Mother, July 1, London: 'Lethington is always here soliciting  
the interview between the two Queens, and last Sunday, June 28, it was decided  
in Council that the Queen would leave in August so as to be about 20 leagues  
from York, which is 200 miles from here, on September 8'. [Teulet, ii.162].

June 30: Sir William Cecil again drew up four pages of 'Arguments against and  
for the Queens' meeting'. Against included: 'The great wet that has fallen will  
prevent carriage by land to Nottingham'. For included: 'Their great desire to  
meet; provisions ample except wine and fowl'. [Scot.i.635].  
Anon: 'This month of June...was full of storms and rain, the ways were so  
foul as in winter'.<sup>YL</sup>

Also June 30: Some of the Vintners' Company 'were sent for to Greenwich before  
the Masters of the Queen's Majesty's Household for the provision of wines for  
the Queen's Majesty's journey to Nottingham'. [Vintners' Minutes].

June: *Duchess of Suffolk* had hired Hances House, Crown property, adjacent to the orchard of Whitehall Palace.

The Duchess's payments in June included:

'For the hire of Hances House at Westminster during the time her Grace lay there, £10; to a joiner...for taking down beds at Hances and placing them where they were, 16d; for carriage away of the rushes from Hances which were swept out of the lodging, 6d; for making clean of her Grace's chamber at Greenwich, 12d; for boat-hire for my master, her Grace and their servants, with carriage of stuff by water and by land from London to Greenwich, £3.7s4d; paid more with the meat of 15 persons at the court at Greenwich by the space of 20 days, £3.10s4d; to my Lady Marquis's man by her Grace for bringing a parrot, 10s'.

'Given at the court...to the Keeper of the Garden, 18s; to the Keeper of the Orchard, 6s; to his man, 4s; to Mr Forster, Gentleman Usher, 12s; to 4 Pages of the Privy Chamber, 40s; to the Cellar, 20s; to the Buttery, 20s; to the Pantry, 20s; to the Chandlery, 10s; to the Groom of my Lord Robert's chamber, 10s; to the Yeoman of the Henchmen, 6s; to a Groom of the Great Chamber, 6s; to 6 Yeomen of the Queen's Still-house, 6s; [to several men] for waiting of her Grace from Greenwich to London', 32s4d.

'To 20 women which did weed the garden and courts at Grimsthorpe [Lincs] against my master and her Grace's coming from London at sundry times, at 2d the day, 5s4d'. [Ancaster MSS].

Court news. July 3, London, Sir John Mason to Sir Thomas Chaloner:

At present we are all preparing northward to see the Scottish Queen... The meeting will be at Southwell [Notts], and from thence we will repair to Nottingham and remain there seven or eight days. We will set forward about the 8th or 9th of August. It will be a costly journey. [SPF.v.144].

Court news. July 4, London, De Quadra to the Duchess of Parma:

'The interview...has been arranged for the middle of the month at Nottingham... The indecision of the Queen in this matter proceeded from the uncertainty as to how affairs in France would turn out...The reason that now decides her is the news that peace will be made with the Prince of Condé; and Lethington goes to Scotland today or tomorrow with the news for the purpose of getting his mistress to set out on her journey. He is accompanied by a French gentleman named De Croc, who came hither six days ago to forward this affair...The French Ambassador will accompany the Queen...I have wished to learn whether it is the Queen's desire that I should accompany her on this journey, but for the last five or six days she is or pretends to be ill'...

'Count Francisco de Waldeck, cousin of the Duke of Cleves, has arrived here. It is said he comes to offer to serve the Queen with a regiment of infantry and a thousand horse which he has ready, and to ask for payment of a pension they owe him for the last ten years'. July 25: Count Waldeck has confirmed his pension of 800 crowns per annum, and has left. [Span.i.249-250; KL.iii.90].

July 4: See 'Proposed Progresses: 1562': Privy Council's instructions to the Sheriff of Nottingham; also July 14: the Queen's journey has been altered.

July 5, Stirling, Thomas Randolph to Sir William Cecil:

For the interview, the Queen of Scots 'desire I think equal with any others, but if I am not deceived the furniture for such a voyage will hardly be found, not for lack of anything fit for her own person and household, but for many others commended to find themselves ready in such sort as befits the honour of the country and their duty to their Sovereign. To be bold: it were for some causes as good for the people of this realm to have it take place next year, when they may do things with good deliberation and ease'...

'However nothing could be so grievous to this Queen as any man to seem to mistrust that it should not, or cannot be out of hand, though she should take her journey within 10 days, and not have 40 persons to attend her - such is her affection and desire to see my Sovereign'. Her ladies 'stir her continually up to hasten this voyage'...

'Monsieur du Croc has made very honest report by letters to this Queen... of his good contentment and the Queen's Majesty's present to him. It pleased her Grace to show me some verses in Italian from the Queen's Majesty to her, so marvellous fair written that all who saw them wondered, which she requites with a few more in number, written in the best sort she can'. [Scot.i.636].

July 6, Mon Articles for the Queens' Interview agreed, Greenwich.

The Articles were agreed to by Lord Howard of Effingham (Lord Chamberlain) and Secretary Lethington, for the meeting in summer 1562. [Haynes, 393].

Also July 6: Queen's gifts to the Lord Lethington, Ambassador of Scotland: one basin and one ewer gilt; one pair of gilt pots; one pair of gilt flagons; and three gilt bowls with a cover.<sup>NYG</sup>

July 8, Greenwich, Queen to 'all Archbishops, Dukes, Marquises, Earls, Bishops, Barons, Wardens, Captains, Justices, Mayors, Sheriffs, Bailiffs, or other ministers'. Safe-conduct for the Queen of Scots and her train, both French and Scottish, with her 'jewels, plate, money, bullion, and all other bags and baggages...to come by sea, land or fresh water betwixt the first of August next and the last of September'. [Haynes, 390].

July 9, Paris, Sir Nicholas Throckmorton to Sir William Cecil:

You desired to know whether I could provide goldsmiths' work for the Queen to the value of 1000 crowns of the sun. Having the money I can provide the same.

In August there was a memo concerning jewellery to be bought for the Queen: borders, chains, gold pomanders, bracelets, carcanets. [SPF.v.150,198].

Court news. July 10, London, Lady Throckmorton to Sir Nicholas Throckmorton: The Queen is fully resolved to go this progress...She and the Queen of Scots will meet at Sheffield, at Lord Shrewsbury's house; and I am appointed to wait upon her by her own command. [SPF.v.629].

July 11, Sat Lethington left for Scotland. Anon: Lethington 'returneth with news that the Queen's Majesty will meet in September with the Queen of Scots at Nottingham, and hath plate worth £100 in reward. Purveyors be sent into the North for preparation for the receiving of the Queen of Scots'.<sup>YL</sup>

Court news. July 11, London, De Foix, mémoire for Charles IX and Queen Mother:

Lethington 'has assurances that the interview will take place in Nottingham, a town near York, on September 8'...

'Sir Francis Knollys, the Vice-Chamberlain, is leaving in seven or eight days for Edinburgh to ratify the Articles'...

'The Queen is sending four lords to Berwick, her northernmost town, to receive the Queen of Scots...These lords have orders to defray the entire expenses of her whole household when she enters England'.

'At the limits of the Diocese of York the Archbishop of York with the Earl of Rutland [Lord President of the North] are commanded to receive her with all possible honour. Near York the Duke of Norfolk is to go to escort her to Queen Elizabeth, who is to go to Southwell Castle belonging to the Archbishop of York, 27 miles from Nottingham, to receive her and to bring her to Nottingham'.

'The Queen should leave here on August 6'. [Teulet, ii.183-4].



Court news. July 11, De Quadra to the Duchess of Parma:

Lethington took 'a very full passport for his Queen and all who might accompany her, in addition to certain clauses...setting forth fully the conditions of the interview. These clauses are to be ratified by the Queen of Scotland before she sets out'...

'The last news however of the breaking of the peace in France may cause a change in the arrangements for the interview'. [Span.i.252].

Court news. July 12, London, Henry Killigrew to Lord -:

'Our news be altogether of the meeting at Nottingham the 3rd of September betwixt both Queens, for the which great preparation made on both sides, as are wont in like cases. Tilts set up, and warning given to all lusty knights that mean or may show feats of arms. The Statute of Apparel dispensed withal'...

'My Lord of Lethington departed yesterday towards his mistress with full resolution hereof from our Sovereign under the Great Seal'.

'Else have I not to gratify your Lordship at this instant but with these few verses in French, which were sent our Queen in Latin by her good sister and neighbour...with a token, which was a heart of diamonds well wrought'.

'By the next I will send the Latin verses'. [SP12/23/53].

July 13, Greenwich, John Somers to Sir Nicholas Throckmorton:

After news of an agreement made in France, further news came 'that the parties were fallen off again'...

'Yet has Lethington gone away with full determination, and articles of the manner of meeting; preparations making ready at Nottingham, and all things appointing for triumphs, etc. to great charges'...

'The Irish lords are not yet gone home, for the Earl of Ormond fell sick of the smallpox as they were ready to depart'. [SPF.v.158].

*Thomas Butler, 10th Earl of Ormond, returned to Ireland during July. Gerald FitzGerald, 14th Earl of Desmond, who was living in Southwark, Surrey, asked on Sept 7 for a passport for 39 servants to go to Ireland. [SP63/7/9]. Desmond himself returned to Ireland in December 1563.*

July 15, Stirling, Thomas Randolph to Sir William Cecil, with news of the Queen of Scots, who had received a portrait of Queen Elizabeth:

'There could be no more joyful news to this Princess than assurance from my Sovereign that the interview should take place, whereto she makes all possible preparation. This present day she hath directed her letters again to all the noblemen of her realm to be with all convenient speed with her at Edinburgh, and for this cause departeth herself thitherward tomorrow'...

'It pleased her Grace immediately after she had conferred with the Lord of Lethington, and had received my Sovereign's picture, to send for me'.

She 'asketh me how like that was unto her lively face? I answered unto her that I trusted that her Grace should shortly be judge thereof herself, and find much more perfection than could be set forth by the art of man'.

"That", saith she "is the thing that I have most desired, ever since I was in hope thereof...And let God be my witness, I honour her in my heart, and love her as my dear and natural sister".

Next day 'she said to me that Lethington told her that morning that the Queen's Majesty had been for a space evil disposed, and asked what I had heard? ...She asked me further of the ability of her body in time of health, of her exercise, diet, and many more questions that I could not answer, save by report..."Truly" saith she "I shall not be merry until I hear that she be well". [Scot.i.638].

July 15, Wed Proposed interview between the Queens deferred.  
Queen Elizabeth dispatched Sir Henry Sidney to the Queen of Scots.

Sir Henry was sent to declare 'that the intended interview betwixt them could not take place, because that the matters in France were not pacified'.<sup>B</sup>

July 15, the Queen's Instructions for Sir Henry Sidney:

The Queen had planned to meet the Queen of Scots if peace were made in France, but news had come that there was no 'accord' between the Duke of Guise (Mary's uncle) and the Prince of Condé, no toleration in religion was to be allowed, and many murders of Protestants had taken place.

Because of 'these extreme strange proceedings in France' the Queen could not 'depart from these parts', and would be 'forced to forbear that which we most desired this summer, which was to have seen our dear sister'.

She hopes 'to see her and enjoy her company in the beginning of the next summer', and sends confirmation for the meeting to be 'at our city of York, or our castles of Pomfret [Pontefract] or Nottingham', between 20 May-31 Aug 1563.

Sidney is to declare the Queen's 'great grief of mind for the disappointment', and also that there had been 'many impediments for this interview this summer... as the late motioning of the matter by her, the long expectation of the issue of the troubles in France, the unseasonableness of the year by the inordinate rains, the doubt of our health'. [Haynes, 391-2].

Queen Mary's response: July 25.

*July 16-c. August 6: Sir Henry Sidney was special Ambassador to Scotland.*

Court news. July 17, London, De Quadra to the Duchess of Parma:  
'The news of the breaking out of hostilities between the King of France and the rebels arrived here on Monday [July 13]...All the absent Councillors have been summoned and are to be here today to decide what is to be done. The general idea is that they will arm the ships they have ready and send troops to Normandy', and 'carry on the war from there'. [Span.i.254].

July 19-23: Vidame de Chartres secretly at Greenwich.

Jean de Ferrières, Seigneur de Maligny (c.1521-1586), Huguenot, Governor of Le Havre, Chief of the Prince of Condé's Council.

Anon: 'The wars in France began so hot, the Prince sendeth to the Queen's Majesty for aid, not of men or ships, but of money'. The Vidame 'offereth the Queen that if she would join with the Prince they would deliver unto her Havre de Grace, and that her men should have the custody of till Calais were restored'.<sup>YL</sup> July 25, De Quadra to Duchess of Parma: The Vidame arrived secretly to offer the Queen the port of Le Havre and Normandy. [KL.iii.87].

The Vidame returned to France, but was back in England in mid-August.

*c. July 22-Sept 8: Sir Peter Mewtas was special Ambassador to France.  
Sir Peter, sent to offer to mediate, fell sick.  
He died at Dieppe on September 8.*

July 22, Greenwich, Katherine Astley and Dorothy Broadbelt (Gentlewomen of the Bedchamber), to Nicolas Guildenstern (formerly Swedish Ambassador to England). We think the time very long till we see the King your master. We wish the King knew part of our minds, whereby we doubt not but that he would shorten the time of his coming. We doubt not that he shall be welcome if it would please him to see England. [SPF.v.173].

Intercepted by Sir William Cecil.

July 22, Chester, Earl of Sussex (on his way to Ireland after being on leave since January) to Sir William Cecil, of his sorrow that the French causes have stayed the Queen's northern progress, and of the state of religion in the North. 'Our religion is so abused, as the Papists rejoice, the neuters do not mislike changes, and the few zealous professors lament the lack of piety. The people, without discipline, utterly void of religion, come to divine Service as to a May game'. [SP63/6/57].

July 25, Edinburgh, Sir Henry Sidney to Sir William Cecil:

'Leaving London the 16th at noon, I...came to this town the 21st, and had audience the 23rd' with the Queen of Scots. 'With great grief my ambassade was heard concerning the deferring of the interview, as well appeared...not only in words but in countenance and watery eyes; and had she not had some inkling of my message before by Mar and Lethington, which deferred the hearing of me one day, and drove her into such a passion as she did keep her bed all that day, her sorrow they said would have showed much more. But now...she accepts the considerations for delay as reasonable'. [Scot.i.641].

Court news. July 27, John Keyle to Geoffrey Preston, Gentleman of the King's Privy Chamber at the court of Sweden: Keyle had returned from Sweden, and had dealings with the Queen and Council concerning a marriage with King Eric.

The King's cause was never so favoured by the Queen and Council, the nobility and commons, as at this time; and if he were here the Queen would have no power to deny him. If he come but to the coast, most of all the Council and the nobility and gentry will be with him; and as for the commons, they thirst for his coming as for drink when they are dry, for he is their only Messiah.

Lord Robert Dudley had plain answer from the Queen's mouth in the Chamber of Presence (all the nobility being there) that she would never marry him, nor none so mean as he, with a great rage, and great checks and taunts to such as travailed for him, seeing they went about to dishonour her; whereupon he made means to have leave to go over the seas, which was easily consented unto. But he is not gone, nor means to go, unless he hear of the King's coming. In the meantime his credit and estimation are gone, both in court, city, and country; there is no account made of him, nor in respect of marriage of any but the King.

Keyle desires Preston to let the King understand all that he has written, as it is most true. Guildenstern is looked for again, as the meetest ambassador, for the Queen has conceived very well of him and his doings. [SPF.v.190-1].

Intercepted, and with portions marked by Sir William Cecil.

July 28, Queen to Sir Nicholas Throckmorton, in Paris: Because of the peril you are in from the fury of the people we have determined to revoke you. [SPF.v.192]. Throckmorton was captured twice on his way back: see Sept 1, Dec 19.

July: Duchess of Suffolk's payments after returning to Lincolnshire included: 'Paid for the meat of 20 geldings...and her Grace's bay nag and for the 8 wagon horses and 3 other horses at The Cock and The Bell which came up to carry my master and her Grace to Grimsthorpe, £5.6s4d; to a man by her Grace's commandment which brought a letter of the stay of the progress, 12d'. [Ancaster MSS].

Court news. Aug 1, London, De Quadra to the Duchess of Parma:

The Queen 'said it was untrue that the Vidame de Chartres had been here secretly, or that she had sent Peter Mewtas to France...As regards the Vidame, the person who came here on the 19th ultimo, and was with the Queen several times and lodged in her house, left on the 23rd with a servant of the Queen called Killigrew, who returned again on the 29th, leaving afresh on the next day taking with him 3000 crowns to commence victualling Havre de Grace, which the Vidame had come to offer to the Queen and she had accepted'. [Span.i.255-6].

Aug 3: *death. John de Vere, 16th Earl of Oxford (c.1516-1562) died at Hedingham Castle, Essex. Funeral: Aug 31, Castle Hedingham parish church.*

*His son Edward, Viscount Bulbeck (1550-1604), became 17th Earl of Oxford, and hereditary Lord Great Chamberlain of England.*

*The widowed Margery (Golding), Countess of Oxford, married (1563) Charles Tyrell, one of the Queen's Gentlemen Pensioners; she died 1568; he died 1570.*

c.Aug 4, Anon: *'Colborne [Goldborne] and Keyle be committed to the Tower, for that they wrote to the King of Sweden to come into England, and that he should speed of his marriage, for divers lords and ladies did favour it. Mrs Astley is commanded to keep her chamber because she was suspected to be a doer therein, for Colborne was her man, and Mrs Dorothy [Broadbelt] of the Privy Chamber is committed to the custody of the Secretary [Cecil]. One Aleyn was sent for and commanded to attend at the court. It is suspected that he uttered all'.<sup>YL</sup>*

Aug 5, Paris, Sir Nicholas Throckmorton to the Queen: *Yesterday 'James Beaton, servant to the Queen of Scotland, and son to the late Cardinal Beaton, departed from this town towards Boulogne or Calais to embark, and so to pass through your Majesty's realm into Scotland...He is a glorious vain young man, and one of the worst affected to your nation that is of his nation. He carrieth with him as ill devices...against your Majesty as the Papists here can devise'. [Forbes, ii.14].*

August 6: *Goldborne and Keyle, who had been having dealings with Sweden concerning King Eric's courtship of the Queen, and were now in the Tower, gave answers to Interrogatories put to them. John Dymock, who was in Sweden in 1561, made a statement, then escaped to France, intending to go to Sweden.*

*[Dymock's statement is quoted above, December 1560, January and April 1561].*

Aug 6: *James Goldborne's answers, including: I am the King of Sweden's servant, preferred to his service by his Chancellor, his late Ambassador, and have 100 crowns for it. I have made no one privy to this but my late mistress, Mrs Ashley [Astley]. I have written several times to the Ambassador to encourage the King's coming. I know that the Queen is of constant opinion that the King will come hither. I heard from the Ambassador that the Queen had said that if the King be such a one as he is reported, he is not to be refused of any woman. By writing that the King's coming is on the one side looked for and on the other feared, I mean that the people desire and that Lord Robert and his faction fear lest he should come.*

*I did not write that the Scottish Queen would come to London, but that it was thought she would; for that as the vulgar voice was, she wailed and wept as often as she heard that the Queen would not meet with her this year in progress; and also how she offered herself and hers to be wholly at the Queen's commandment. I wrote this that the King might see how wisely he was counselled to seek a Princess who wholly depended at the will of another. [SPF.v.216-217].*

Aug 6: *John Keyle's answers, including: In Sweden I spoke to the King three times, partly about the Queen and Lord Robert. I also had conference about what lusty young noblemen there were in England for the King's sisters, if he came. I tarried there about ten weeks for the snow and ice. From one of the sisters, Lady Cecilia, I brought the Queen a letter with a token in it.*

*With respect to the Queen's looking on the King of Sweden's picture, and blushing, and saying that if secret enemies had not letted [hindered] he had been here in person, I cannot remember who told me about the words. I know only by common report that the King's cause is more favoured now than heretofore. [SPF.v.225-7]. Keyle was released from the Tower in November 1563, after an appeal by Lady Cecilia of Sweden; she arrived in England in September 1565 to visit the Queen.*

August 7: French special Ambassador at Greenwich.

François de Scépeaux, Sieur de Vielleville (1509-1571), a Marshal of France; at the English court previously in May 1559.

When Catherine de Medici heard that Queen Elizabeth intended to send two of her Councillors to France to attempt to mediate she decided to send Vielleville.

Sir Nicholas Throckmorton to the Queen, July 27, Paris: Vielleville is coming to communicate the state of France to you. He is to go in post, with 15 or 16 horses, to be at Boulogne or Calais about August 1. The principal cause of this legation is to discover in what forwardness the English are to put any attempt into execution upon the coast of Normandy, or Calais. [SPF.v.184].

To Cecil: 'I am sure, howsoever her Majesty shall proceed with him in his legation, you will take order that he shall be there honourably received, used, and dismissed; as surely he as well worthy as any man that could be sent from hence. These men's manners have been always to send cunning ministers to win time; and so by legations and mediations I think they do now'. [Forbes, ii.5].

Aug 7, Fri Marshal Vielleville at Greenwich for first audience.

Anon: 'Monsieur Vielleville, Captain of Metz, cometh out of France Ambassador from the King to require the Queen not to meddle in this dissension'.<sup>YL</sup>

The Queen sent Lord Cobham to bring Vielleville from Gravesend to court in a royal barge.<sup>APC</sup>

Court news. Aug 7, London, De Quadra to the Duchess of Parma:

'Vielleville came three days ago. He says he only comes to see if this Queen wishes to stand by the peace that has been sworn to or not, and that he will finish his business in one audience. He has gone to see the Queen today... I expect he will have to stay longer than he says'.

'Five or six days ago a Swede was arrested on this river on the pretext of searching him for some money they said he was taking away with him. They seized on him a packet of 16 letters from people of position in this country to the King of Sweden urging him to come hither. Two other gentlemen's servants have also been arrested, and many persons of rank are talked about, both men and women and even members of the Council and royal household'.

'They say that information was sent from Sweden by a certain Louis de Feron, otherwise the Count de Gruz, who is near the King as a spy of Lord Robert's. They had found out his tricks in Sweden and had put him into prison, whence it appears he sent information about these letters'. [Span.i.257].

Aug 9, Sir William Cecil to Sir Nicholas Throckmorton:

'M.de Vielleville had audience on Friday afternoon...Answer was deferred until today, and yesterday in the evening, without feigning, a form fell on the Queen's foot, so that until Tuesday she cannot speak with them'. [SPF.v.230].

Aug 11, Tues Marshal Vielleville at Greenwich for second audience. The Marshal dined with the Council.

11 August 1562-February 1563: Henry Knollys was special Ambassador to the German Protestant Princes, to solicit them to aid the Prince of Condé, and to consider how the common cause of religion might be defended.

Aug 16, Sun Marshal Vielleville at Greenwich to take leave.

The Marshal was summoned to court to receive the Queen's answer.

William Scarlet, Master of the Barges, 'for carriage of the French Ambassador in *The Greyhound* from London to the court the 16th of August...and waiting upon him there the next day, with 2s for rushes and flowers'.<sup>T</sup>

Also Aug 16: French Huguenot envoys at Greenwich.  
The Vidame de Chartres, with Robert, Sieur de la Haye, the Prince of Condé's secretary, who remained as the Prince's Agent until summer 1563.

Aug 17, Queen to Sir Nicholas Throckmorton, reporting on De Vielleville's audiences, sending her reply to Catherine de Medici with 'advice and counsel', and permitting Throckmorton to return to England when her new Ambassador, who is to be Sir Thomas Smith, arrives. [Forbes, ii.21].

Aug 17, Queen's gifts to Monsieur Vielleville, Ambassador from the French King: one pair of gilt pots; one pair of gilt flagons; three gilt bowls with a cover; one basin and one ewer gilt; and two gilt salts with a cover.<sup>NYG</sup>

Aug 17: William Scarlet: 'Dressing and trimming of *The Greyhound*'.<sup>T</sup>

Court news. Aug 17, Sir William Cecil to Sir Nicholas Throckmorton:  
'M.de Vielleville has had audience thrice, first to do his message, second to dine with the lords, thirdly to take his answer'...

'Yesternight came De la Haye, a Master of Requests, from the Prince, with the Vidame'. De la Haye 'offered Newhaven' [Le Havre], with conditions of succours of 10,000 men, and money also. [SPF.v.249].

Aug 18, Greenwich, John Somers to Sir Nicholas Throckmorton:  
'M.de Vielleville has been thrice at the court and very well received, and the second time dined there, the same being purposely prepared for him, accompanied with divers lords and Councillors. Lord Robert, Lord Hunsdon and Mr Secretary [Cecil] accompanied him one day into St James's Park, where they hunted, and he killed a fat buck with a cross-bow from a standing, but it was at two shots. Lord Chandos accompanied him to Gravesend'. [SPF.v.253].

Court news. Aug 18, Salisbury, John Jewel (Bp of Salisbury) to Josiah Simler, in Zurich: The Queen of Scots has 'by way of courting the favour and friendship of our Queen, sent her a most splendid and valuable diamond, enclosed and fixed in a plate of gold, and set off with some flattering and elegant verses'.

'I send you a copy of them, that you may know the truth of that saying... He who knows not how to dissemble, knows not how to govern'. [Zurich, 159-160].

Aug 19, Greenwich: Lord Robert Dudley 'Master of the Queen's Majesty's Horses, has appointed Thomas Keys, her Majesty's Serjeant-Porter, to be his deputy'.<sup>APC</sup>

Aug 20, Ludham, John Parkhurst (Bp of Norwich) to Henry Bullinger, in Zurich: 'Good news was brought me, namely, that the crucifix and candlesticks in the Queen's chapel are broken in pieces, and, as someone has brought word, reduced to ashes. A good riddance of such a cross as that! It has continued there too long already, to the great grief of the godly, and the cherishing of I know not what expectations in the Papists'. [Zurich, 161. But see 26 April 1563].

Aug 20, De Quadra to Duchess of Parma: Deputies from Normandy have arrived in London. They are accompanied by an envoy from the Prince of Condé, who is lodged in secret with Cecil. It is, they say, the Vidame de Chartres. [KL.iii.120].

Aug 23, Sun New French hostage at Greenwich to meet the Queen.  
Antoine du Prat, Sieur de Nantouillet, Gentleman of the King's Chamber and Provost of Paris, took his oath to observe the Treaty of Câteau-Cambrésis. The Provost replaced the Baron de Courtillan. [SPF.v.261-2].

Aug 25: Gift from the Queen of Scots: James Gray, passing from Edinburgh 'with hawks of the Queen's grace to the Queen of England', was paid 50 crowns of the sun, £80. [Accounts of the Lord High Treasurer of Scotland, xi.190].

Aug 25, Tues Queen and the Vidame de Chartres agreed terms.

Articles were agreed between the Queen and the Vidame. The Queen is to take Le Havre under her protection. The Vidame shall go to Portsmouth and remain in some gentleman's house until all the Articles are accomplished. [SPF.v.197].

Anon: 'The Prince of Condé with the rest of that side send to the Queen the Vidame of Chartres, a man of good years and experience who had the keeping of Newhaven for the Prince, and Monsieur Le Haye...These two brought from the Prince in blank a parchment signed with the Prince's hand and 12 other great personages for a league to be made between them and the Queen which was done'.<sup>YL</sup>

Aug 27: death. Countess of Bedford died of smallpox at Woburn Abbey, Beds. She was Margaret (St John), wife of Francis Russell, 2nd Earl of Bedford; she was a Lady of the Privy Chamber. Funeral: September 10, Chenies, Bucks. The Earl married (1566) Bridget, Countess of Rutland.

By Aug 29: Some of the Queen of Scots' Household at court en route for France. Monsieur and Madame de Peguillon and others.

Thomas Randolph to Sir William Cecil, Aug 10, Edinburgh: 'Before the arrival of such as depart tomorrow for France I thought good to advertise your Honour of them; who indeed for the great credit they have with their mistress may be the better spared. Peguillon is Master of her Household, chief in credit above any that serve her; and his wife as well favoured of the Queen as any woman that ever served her. Young Peguillon one of her Grace's Carvers; Raulet, her Grace's Secretary...The rest we are willing to be quit of, doubting more their return than lamenting their departure'.

'There is, notwithstanding, a young French gentlewoman of her Grace's Chamber, whom she loves marvellous well, whose father is lately dead, and she unwillingly forced to return; I think her more worthy of honour than the whole company, and assure you she deserves well. They will be all recommended to the Queen's Majesty by this Queen, which she thinks no small honour for them to have a sight of her Majesty. Peguillon himself brings a dagger from her Grace to my Lord Robert'. [Scot.i.645].

Berwick, Aug 13: Passport for Monsieur and Madame de Peguillon, their son, Mademoiselle de Fonte-Pertuis, and their attendants, two gentlemen, 14 servants on horseback and 12 on foot; in all 25 horses.

Lord Grey to Cecil, Aug 14, Berwick: Yesternight Peguillon arrived with his wife and one of the Scottish Queen's Maids of Honour. As the Queen of Scots wrote that she had appointed Peguillon to visit the Queen's Majesty on her behalf, in his way to France, I have granted him a passport. [SPF.v.244].

Aug 29, court, John Somers to Sir Nicholas Throckmorton: 'The Queen's Majesty hath all this summer kept herself here without accustomed progress, or hunting pleasures, to attend unto that whereof her Majesty shall have honour, the realm surety, her subjects quietness and her neighbours such opinion of her Majesty's wisdom and order, as thereby to have cause to know her indeed, and to fear her, when they shall happen to deal with her'...

'Monsieur and Madame de Peguillon have been at the court, well entertained. The Countess of Bedford is dead of the smallpox. My Lady Marquis is in great danger by the jaundice. The physicians half despair, but Burcot, the Dutchman, at a pinch is like to do some good'.

Aug 29, Sir William Cecil to Sir Nicholas Throckmorton:

'My Lady Marquis is in great danger...I think none shall be more grievously lost of a subject in this court'. [SPF.v.269].

Elizabeth (Brooke), Lady Marquis of Northampton, died in 1565.

August-Sept 24: Venetian traveller in England.

Alessandro Magno, a young Venetian merchant, arrived in London from Spain in mid-August; he and his companions stayed at The Ball Inn, kept by an Italian called Claudio. Magno kept a Journal of his stay. His sightseeing included the Tower and St Paul's Cathedral, bear and bull-baiting in Southwark, trips on the 'wide and pleasant' river past 'beautiful palaces and gardens', visits to Hampton Court, Richmond Palace, Nonsuch, and Greenwich Palace.

'I saw Queen Elizabeth when she was then staying at Greenwich, which is a village on the river about five miles from London. She was there with the nobles of her court. The Queen is a very fine woman, very good, benign, affable, and about 30 years old. I also saw at Greenwich two very fine galleys with every comfort and embellishment that one could desire'.

Magno purchased cloth and a cross-bow in London, embarking on September 24 to sail to Antwerp. [ 'The London Journal of Alessandro Magno 1562', edited by C.Barron, C.Coleman and C.Gobbi, in London Journal 9 (2), 1983].

Sept 1, in France: Sir Nicholas Throckmorton was caught up in a fight near Orleans between 'the Catholic party' and the Huguenots, under Admiral Coligny, who were the victors. The Ambassador remained at Orleans for three months, treated as an honoured guest by the Admiral and the Prince of Condé, but unable to go to court or to meet his replacement, Sir Thomas Smith.

Sept 1, Basle: Collected Works of Olympia Fulvia Morata were dedicated to the Queen by their editor, Caelius Secundus Curio. Addressed to the Queen on the title-page, with Latin dedication (11p). Text: 278p, with many verse tributes and epitaphs in Latin and Greek to Olympia, who had died in 1555. (Basle, 1562).

Sept 3, in London: 'Came riding out of Essex from the funeral of the Earl of Oxford his father the young Earl of Oxford, with sevenscore horse all in black through London and Cheap and Ludgate, and so to Temple Bar'.<sup>MA</sup>

Within a few days Edward de Vere, 17th Earl (aged 12) was brought to the court at Greenwich. For the next nine years he was a ward of Sir William Cecil, living much of the time at Cecil House, Strand. [Nelson, 34].

Sept 9, Orleans, Sir Nicholas Throckmorton to the Queen, describing 'my disaster' on September 1, where before being rescued I 'was taken and spoiled of all that I and mine had...I lost above the value of 6000 crowns of the sun ...I was spoiled also of your Majesty's Instructions, letters, ciphers, and all other notes and papers of consequence which was in my casket'...

'It may please your Majesty, I understand Sir Peter Mewtas [special Ambassador] is departed to God's mercy at Dieppe' [Sept 8]. [Forbes, ii.37,42].

c.Sept 10: christening. Queen was godmother to 'Mr Astley's child'.<sup>T</sup>  
Parents: Thomas Astley, a Groom of the Privy Chamber, and half-brother of John Astley, Master of the Jewel-house; wife: Mary (Denny), daughter of Sir Anthony Denny. William Tanner, Gentleman Usher, made ready at Deptford, Kent.<sup>T</sup>  
Queen's gift: gilt cup with a cover.<sup>NYG</sup> Child: Andrew Astley.

Sept 12, Stockholm, Nicolas Guildenstern to James Goldborne, of one Francis Barth, a scoundrel who by his calumnies against him and the Queen has alienated the mind of King Eric, reporting that the Queen is barren and lame, together with other abominable falsehoods. On September 14 Guildenstern wrote to the Queen herself about Barth, her subject, who has uttered disgraceful calumnies against her and her realm, which he will not particularise, lest her chaste ears be offended; he should be punished. [SPF.v.298,300].

Francis Barth (or Borth) left England.



Court news. Sept 13, De Quadra: Mrs [Katherine] Astley and Dorothy [Broadbelt] have been restored to their places in the Privy Chamber.

Italian newsletter, Sept 26, Louvain, of those 'formerly high in favour with the Queen, among them being Mrs Astley, who had such influence with the Queen that she seemed, as it were, patroness of all England', and Mrs Dorothy 'who was so intimate with her Majesty that oftentimes she slept in the same bed with her'. [KL.iii.136; SP Rome, i.105].

Sept 14, Mon Spanish Ambassador at Greenwich for audience.

The English were preparing to send an expeditionary force to aid the rebels in France, contrary to the Peace Treaty with France, 1559.

Sept 15, London, De Quadra to the Duchess of Parma: Some people are alarmed. 'The Queen was quite furious at the Council, and replied to some of them who opposed this expedition that if they were so much afraid that the consequences of failure would fall upon them she herself would take all the risk, and would sign her name to it...Two of these captains are so eager that they went to offer their services secretly to the Queen...They were thanked'. [Span.i.259].

*September 15: News of Arthur Pole.*

Arthur Pole (1531-c.1570), son of Sir Geoffrey Pole, was a descendant of King Edward IV's brother George Plantagenet, Duke of Clarence (who died in the Tower of London in 1478, allegedly drowned in a butt of Malmsey wine).

Sept 15, De Quadra to Philip II: 'Arthur Pole, nephew of the late Cardinal Pole...is determined to leave England on pretext of religion, but the truth is that he is going to try his fortune and pretend to the Crown, with the help of the Catholics here. His claim is not worth much, but his indignation has been aroused and ambition encouraged at seeing that the heretics want to make the Earl of Huntingdon King, who is the son of a niece of the Cardinal'...

'This lad is turbulent and not very prudent, but spirited and daring. They say he is poor and his relations are poorer still, but the Earl of Northumberland has given him a sister of his in marriage, and Lord Loughborough keeps him in his house and treats him as his son'. [Span.i.259-260].

Sept 15: Preparations for the Queen in Southwark, Surrey.

Richard Royall, Yeoman Usher, 'for 30 labourers to mend the highway between the Spital and St George's Church in Southwark, and for eight tumbrils for the same purpose against the Queen's Majesty should pass that way the 15th of September, 56s8d'. Sept 15: Royal watermen 'dressed and trimmed' the Queen's barges.<sup>T</sup>

Sept 16, Wed via Lambeth, Surrey. William Scarlet, Master of the Barges, 'for his service and attendance with others in the Privy Barge at Lambeth in September...with 2s6d for rushes and flowers...and for service in *The Greyhound* waiting upon her Majesty's train the same time'.<sup>T</sup>

Sept 16, Wed **HAMPTON COURT**, Middlesex.<sup>T</sup>

St Margaret Westminster: 'Paid to ringers the 16th of September when the Queen's Majesty came from Greenwich to Lambeth and so to Hampton Court, 8d'.

Sept 20, Sun **Treaty of Hampton Court.**

Treaty with Louis de Bourbon, Prince of Condé, providing for the English to occupy Dieppe and Newhaven [Le Havre], and to help the Prince to defend Rouen.

Cecil noted: The Queen 'took into her protection the Prince of Condé and his party. A Contract...for delivery of Newhaven' and for the Prince to receive 100,000 crowns'.<sup>B</sup> The Queen is to send 3000 men to Le Havre, and 3000 for the defence of Dieppe and Rouen. She will succour those persecuted for religion.

When France is again in quietness Calais is to be restored to England.

21 Sept 1562-May 1566: Sir Thomas Smith was **Ambassador** to France, until January 1563 jointly with Sir Nicholas Throckmorton.

Sept 23: Queen instructed Edward Ormesby, Gentleman Pensioner, to go to Rye in Sussex, to muster 600 men, and to sail with them to Dieppe, where 'within a few days there shall come thither to that town so many more as shall make 3000 men of war, to serve for the succour of other parts of Normandy'. [Forbes, ii.58].

Sept 24, Thur **Proclamation** (497.5): Dispatching Forces to Normandy. Cecil noted: 'The Queen's Majesty took into her protection the French King's subjects in Normandy, being oppressed by the tyranny of the House of Guise'.<sup>B</sup>

In September Cecil drafted 'A Declaration of the Causes that move the Queen's Majesty of England to put her subjects in arms, and prevent the dangers of them which trouble the Kingdom of France'. With two other similar drafts, and a Declaration in French. [Forbes, ii.69-80].

Sept 28: Soldiers embarked at Portsmouth for Le Havre; unfavourable winds prevented their ships from sailing until October 3.

Sept 29: Veterinary expenses for the Queen's horses.

Martin Almayne's accounts 'for dressing of the Queen's Majesty's Coursers', Christmas 1560-Michaelmas 1562.

Among the horses receiving treatment were: Bayard Count, Bayard Hastings, Bayard Prince, Bayard Star; Bay Pilgrim; Dun Arundell; Gennet Granado; Grey Antony, Grey Savoy, Grey Sparrow; Morell Speedwell, Morell Tempest; a black pied colt. Expenses included: 'Laid out for the horses in medicine and other necessary things for the same horses when the Queen's Majesty rode on progress to Portsmouth [in 1560], 10s; dressing of Coleprick's eyes, 2s; dressing Valentine's hinder leg, 5s'. Total claimed: £15.2s6d.

Lord Robert Dudley, Master of the Horse, signed the accounts. [SP12/24/59].

October: proposed stay, Oatlands Palace, Weybridge, Surrey. Edmund Forster with 'divers yeomen and grooms' made ready at Oatlands.<sup>T</sup>

Oct 1, Thur new appointment: Ambrose Dudley, Earl of Warwick, brother of Lord Robert Dudley, was made Lieutenant-General.

Anon: 'All the Captains resort to him and to his brother, for all was done by the means of his brother. And so they make a great show in the court'.<sup>YL</sup>

Court news. Oct 3, London, De Quadra to the Duchess of Parma:

'The Vidame de Chartres is at Hampton Court'...

'This week was played in the square a comedy in which were introduced Fray Pedro de Soto, who was Confessor to the Emperor of holy memory [Charles V], and Dr Malvenda...and they were not common people who acted it, but servants of principal lords of the court'.

Oct 3, De Quadra to Cardinal Granvelle: They are awaiting an Ambassador from the King of Sweden; the Queen no doubt wishes to profit by his money to fight the Guises; this is probably her motive for restoring [Mrs] Astley and Dorothy [Broadbelt] to the Privy Chamber. [KL.iii.154-155].

Oct 4, Newhaven [Le Havre], Adrian Poynings and Cuthbert Vaughan to the Queen, after they and their 1600 men had arrived from Portsmouth. 'Our coming being very joyful to...all the whole town. For immediately, as we cast anchor, they shot off all their ordnance'. 'In haste, haste, haste'.

Oct 7, Queen sent private Instructions to the Earl of Warwick, Lieutenant General for the Queen in Normandy, and defender of Newhaven; including:

'You shall first resort to the church with your company, and cause divine service to be said. And that done, you shall cause your Commission to be openly read without the church in Latin, and afterward in English and French. And that done, you shall enter again into the church, and there take your oath to be faithful to us as your Sovereign, and to execute the office of our Lieutenant and defender of that town'...

'You shall...repair to some convenient place where the principal gentlemen and inhabitants of the town may come to you, and you shall give them to understand that the principal cause of your coming is, upon the lamentable complaints brought to us from them and many others in Normandy, to defend them and that town from the violence, ruin, and oppression which hath been notoriously intended against them in this the French King's infancy'.

Oct 8, Dieppe, Edward Ormesby to Sir William Cecil, having arrived there with his 600 men on October 3, and landed on October 5. 'We were most joyfully received of all sorts, specially of the best sort, who had prepared to have sent their wives and children into England'. [Forbes, ii.88,93,98].

Court news. Oct 10, London, De Quadra to the Duchess of Parma:

When the Queen had news that 3000 men had landed in Le Havre and Dieppe, she ordered the Earl of Warwick to leave with the other 3000.

'The Duke of Norfolk arrived today at Hampton Court...Some Germans have arrived here, and amongst them an envoy of the Countess of Emden...I also learn at this moment that some persons have come from France secretly'.

Oct 11: Earl of Warwick left for the coast; contrary winds caused his embarkation to be delayed to October 27. [Span.i.261-265].

Oct 15: Arthur Pole, his two brothers, and Anthony Fortescue were sent to the Tower. Oct 17, De Quadra to the Duchess of Parma: 'Arthur Pole with two of his brothers and his brother-in-law Fortescue were taken on trying to escape to France'. [Span.i.262]. Trial: 26 February 1563.

Oct 15, Orleans, Sir Nicholas Throckmorton to Sir William Cecil: The Prince of Condé intends to send the Queen a fair litter with two mulets and a coach with horses; the litter and coach will be sumptuously covered. The Prince desires you and Lord Robert Dudley to inform him what colours will be most agreeable to her. [SPF.v.371].

October: Queen ill with smallpox at Hampton Court.

Oct 15, Queen to Mary Queen of Scots (in French, as customary), ending: The hot fever which is upon me prevents me writing more at present. [SPF.v.368].

Oct 16, Kingston, De Quadra to the Duchess of Parma: On October 13 I came here to solicit audience with the Queen, who was indisposed. 'The Queen has been ill of fever at Kingston, and the malady has now turned to smallpox. The eruption cannot come out and she is in great danger. Cecil was hastily summoned from London at midnight. If the Queen die it will be very soon, within a few days at latest, and now all the talk is who is to be her successor'. [KL.iii.164].

Oct 17, De Quadra to Duchess of Parma: Yesterday the Queen lost speech and was believed lost. During the night the smallpox appeared. 'The Queen is now better as the eruption has appeared. Last night the palace people were all mourning for her as if she were already dead. The Council were all present... I think what they settled was to exclude the Queen of Scots'. [Span.i.262].

Anon: 'The Queen dangerously sick at Hampton Court of the smallpox; great lamentation made; no man knoweth the certainty for the succession, every man asketh what part shall we take. She recovereth'.<sup>YL</sup>

Dr Burcot and his cure of the Queen, described by Richard Carew:  
Burchard Kranich, a German mining engineer who became a physician in Cornwall, was granted denization on 14 June 1561 and set up as a physician in London; he was known as Dr Burcot.

In 1562 he cured the Queen's cousin Lord Hunsdon of a dangerous sickness, and 'was by him brought and commended for an excellent physician to Queen Elizabeth, with whom when he had talked he told her, "My liege, thou shalt have the pox".

'At which speech she was so exceedingly offended that she said presently, "Have away the knave out of my sight". And within a while she fell extremely sick, so that none of her own physicians durst minister unto her, which danger of her life filled the Londoners' hearts and mouths with sorrow and lamentation, for she was (as she most justly deserved) wonderfully well beloved of them and all her good subjects'.

'When she fell into so great danger by this sickness, as they much doubted her life, some about her wished that Burcot might be sent for, which she consented unto, and two of the court with a spare horse were commanded to bring him to the Queen'. Burcot was told that 'the Queen was very sick and had sent for him. But he grew into a great rage, and swore by his ordinary oath, "By God's pestilence, if she be sick, there let her die! Call me *knave* for my good will!"

Burcot's servant 'carries up his boots and his cassock, and lays them down before him, and drawing out his poniard bids him dispatch, for one way or other he should quickly go. Whereupon in a furious rage Burcot snatches up his cassock and his boots and puts them on, runs to his cupboard, catches a bottle of liquor he kept there, puts it up in his pocket, flings down over the stairs, mounts presently on horseback' and 'posts to the court'...

'He was presently brought to the Queen, and as soon as he saw her, says, "Almost too late, my liege", causes a pallet to be made for her, calls for a remnant of scarlet, laps all her body in it, save one hand which he would have to be out, lays her before the fire, then gives her his bottle to drink of, which when she had tasted, he asked her how she liked it, when she answered, "Well, for we found it comfortable". Then he bade her drink more, all if she would, as she did, and a little after, looking on that hand which was out, seeing divers red spots rising thereon, asked him, "What is this, Mr Doctor?" "Tis the pox", says he. At which, when she complained, because she much loathed that disease, he replied, "By God's pestilence, which is better, to have the pox in the hands, in the face...or have them in the heart and kill the whole body?"

The grateful Queen, on her recovery, gave Burcot a pair of gold spurs that had belonged to King Henry VII, and land in Cornwall worth £100. He died in London in 1578. [F.E.Halliday, 'Queen Elizabeth I and Dr Burcot', *History Today* (1955) 542-4; from the memoirs of Richard Carew of Cornwall, begun in 1628].

Carew's father had related the tale (described by the *ODNB* as an invention).

A silver medal was struck to commemorate the Queen's recovery from smallpox. One side depicts her unblemished countenance, the reverse depicts a hand shaking a snake into a fire. Reproduced in *Elizabeth*, ed. Susan Doran, 85.

Oct 20, Tues new Privy Councillors appointed:  
Thomas Howard, 4th Duke of Norfolk; Lord Robert Dudley.

Court news. Oct 21, London, Roger Ascham (Latin Secretary) to John Sturm, in Strasbourg: 'I was never, thank God, in greater favour with our most serene Queen, than I am at present. She reads something either in Greek or Latin with me every day'. [Zurich, 166].

Court news. Oct 25, London, De Quadra to Philip II:

'The Queen was at Hampton Court on the 10th instant, and feeling unwell thought she would like a bath. The illness turned out to be smallpox, and the cold caught by leaving her bath for the air resulted in so violent a fever that on the seventh day she was given up, but during that night the eruption came out and she is now better'.

'There was great excitement that day in the palace...The Council discussed the succession twice, and I am told there were three different opinions. Some wished King Henry's will to be followed, and Lady Catherine [Grey] declared heiress. Others who found flaws in the will were in favour of the Earl of Huntingdon' [a descendant of King Edward III, who died in 1377]...

'The most moderate and sensible tried to dissuade the others from being in such a furious hurry, and said they would divide and ruin the country unless they summoned jurists of the greatest standing in the country to examine the rights of the claimants...During this discussion the Queen improved, and on recovering from the crisis which had kept her unconscious and speechless for two hours the first thing she said was to beg her Council to make Lord Robert Protector of the Kingdom, with a title and an income of £20,000'.

'Everything she asked was promised, but will not be fulfilled. On the 20th he and the Duke of Norfolk were admitted to the Council'...

'The Queen protested at the time that although she loved and had always loved Lord Robert dearly, as God was her witness nothing improper had ever passed between them. She ordered a Groom of the Chamber called [John] Tamworth, who sleeps in Lord Robert's room, to be granted an income of £500 a year. She also especially recommended her cousin Hunsdon to the Council as well as her Household generally. This demonstration has offended many people'.

'The various grants were made in the fear that another crisis might prove fatal, but as she is well again they all fall to the ground except Lord Robert's favour, which always continues'. [Span.i.263].

Oct 25, De Quadra to the Duchess of Parma: The Queen 'is now out of bed, and is only attending to the marks on her face to avoid disfigurement. In her own extremity of the 16th her Council was almost as much troubled as she, for out of the 15 or 16 of them that there are there were nearly as many different opinions about the succession to the Crown'.

Oct 27: 'The Queen's improvement continues, and it is now considered certain that Parliament will be summoned, although...the Queen will be glad to avoid having a Parliament, as she knows they would like to discuss the question of the succession...Public feeling however is so disturbed that I do not see how she can avoid it'. [Span.i.262,265]. Parliament opened in January 1563.

*Oct 27: Earl of Warwick, with his brother-in-law Sir Henry Sidney, and 3000 men, embarked at Dover for Le Havre.*

*1562-63: Navy accounts: 'For making of a new Barge for the Bishop of Winchester, in lieu of a great Barge had from him which was converted into a Brigantine sent to Newhaven, £22'.<sup>N</sup> Bishop: Robert Horne.*

Oct 28, Archbishop of Canterbury (Matthew Parker) to Sir William Cecil, complaining about M.de la Haye and other Frenchmen who in September were sent to live supposedly in secret at Lambeth with the Archbishop:

'You sent me certain guests, for four or five days to be used in secrecy, now well nigh four or five weeks ago. I would understand therefore whether it be the Queen's pleasure I should still prepare for them, being neither secret in themselves nor refusing open resort of others to their table, which I find in this hard year chargeable, as they look to be entertained; and although Monsieur de la Haye be a right honest gentleman, yet others of his resorters and chamber-fellows be very nice, dainty, and imperious...

'I trust...that my house shall not be made a hostelry for all times and for all comers which may live of themselves'. [Parker, 170].

Oct 29: French Ambassador and Privy Council at London Guildhall.

The Ambassador had delivered 'declarations and requests' on October 19 at Hampton Court 'to know her Majesty's meaning by sending of men and forces into the King his master's ports and towns, with a request from him that she would withdraw the same from thence'. The Queen's sickness prevented her from answering in person. After the Ambassador and some Councillors had dined with the new Lord Mayor (Thomas Lodge), the Queen's answer was read to him; it caused him to make 'many earnest and passionate speeches'. [Forbes, ii.153-4].

The new Lord Mayor of London's procession by road and river to and from the law-courts at Westminster to take an oath, followed by dinner at the Guildhall, was on October 29 each year.

Oct 30 [Le Havre], Earl of Warwick to the Queen, after landing there on October 29 'where I was not a little welcome'. 'As for Dieppe, unless God put to his helping hand, I fear it cannot long continue'. The Earl describes the weak state of Le Havre; he is sending for the English forces in Dieppe.

'Here is the Count Montgomery, who...escaped very hardly with his life out of Rouen: he is a goodly gentleman'.

Rouen was captured by the Duke of Guise on October 26.

Oct 30, Earl of Warwick to Sir William Cecil: 'I thought to have found another manner of place of strength than indeed I did; as you shall better perceive at my brother Sidney's coming to the court...Now Dieppe is gone, we look for none other but for Guise coming'. [The Duke of Guise].

Oct 30, to the Council, of 'the state and strength of the town'. The Earl will within a few days send over Sir Henry Sidney. [Forbes, ii.158-161].

Oct 31, Evreux, Sir Thomas Smith to Sir William Cecil:

'The Queen's Majesty's remonstrance, or apology (or, what you will, call it) in French, is in Orleans printed, and carried about the streets in baskets to be sold for a sou...with a preface of their own before it'. [Forbes, ii.164].

Oct 31, Stockholm, King Eric XIV of Sweden to the Queen: I write in order that you may know that my love for you remains unabated. I am ready to lay down my wealth and my kingdom and even my life in your service. I hope that you will again consider what advantages would result to yourself and your kingdom from this marriage. I beg that you will give me letters of safe-conduct, and I will hasten to England and conclude the matter. If however you decide entirely to break off the match, I then request, as a memorial of my affection, and to strengthen the friendship between our subjects, the same trading privileges for my subjects as are granted to the Hanse Towns. [SPF.v.412].

*November, at Oxford: Thanksgiving for the Queen's recovery.*  
*Oxford Chamberlains 'Paid for 10 dozen of bread given to poor people the same day that Mr Mayor and the whole Commons was at St Martin's Church to give thanks to Almighty God for the recovering of the Queen's Majesty's health, 10s; paid for ale the same time for the poor, 4s6d; paid to the Clerk of St Martin's, 2s; paid for bringing the ale to Carfax, 2d'.*

Nov 4 [Le Havre], Earl of Warwick to the Queen: 'The Count Montgomery hath requested me in his behalf to present a French galley unto your Majesty from him; and doth beseech your Majesty to take it in good part, as from one that will willingly venture his life in your Majesty's service. I assure your Majesty, it is a goodly present indeed'. [Forbes, ii.173].

*At St Mary's Church, Hampton-on-Thames, Middlesex:*  
 Nov 4: burial: John Frankwell, Gentleman Usher.  
 Nov 6, burial: Mrs Penne, of the Royal Household, who died on the same day.

*A memorial tribute in rhyming couplets to Sybil Penne begins:*  
 'Penne here is brought to home, the place of long abode  
 Whose virtue guided hath her ship into the quiet road.  
 A mirror of her time, for virtues of the mind,  
 A matron such as in her days the like was hard to find...  
 To court she called was, to foster up a king...  
 Two queens that sceptre bear gave credit to this dame,  
 Full many years in court she dwelt, without disgrace or blame'.

Court news. Nov 9, Rouen, Sir Thomas Smith to Sir William Cecil, after an audience with Catherine de Medici, who referred to Queen Elizabeth's illness. I said the smallpox has vexed England these two or three years, having had no plague to speak of for twelve years. She said they had enough in France, and the smallpox is nothing. I said not amongst children, but in England it took aged folks and ladies. The Duchess of Suffolk had it first, the Countess of Bedford died of it, and divers ladies of 40, 50 and 55 years of age have died of it; this disease is best acquainted with Duchesses, Marchionesses, and Countesses, so it is no marvel that at last the Queen should have it. Where they use no physic nor strive with it they escape best. The Queen bathed herself before they came out, which put her in great danger. [SPF.v.444].

Nov 9, Mon **SOMERSET HOUSE**, Strand.<sup>c</sup> Crown property.  
 'The Queen's Grace removed from Hampton Court toward London, and between three and four o'clock came by Charing Cross, and so rode unto Somerset Place with many noblemen and women, and with Heralds of Arms in their coat armours, and my Lord Thomas Howard bore the sword afore the Queen to Somerset Place, and the Queen will abide there till Christmas, and then to Whitehall'.<sup>MA</sup>

Nov 10, Tues French Ambassador at Somerset House with the Council.  
 Nov 10, Privy Council to Sir Thomas Smith: 'The French Ambassador demanding new audience...was deferred until this present 10th of November, because the Queen's Majesty came not hither before yesterday; so as there was as much haste as conveniently could be to grant him his audience this day...He brought with him the four hostages, alleging that he was commanded that they should be present at his speech'. De Foix's Secretary read the King's complaint that the English had broken the Peace Treaty. The Council, who 'care little for their great words', communicated the matter to the Queen, and sent Smith details of what her answer was likely to be (justifying her actions). [Forbes, ii.184-5].

Court news. Nov 14, London, Robert Moffett to Sir Thomas Chaloner: 'God be praised the Queen's Majesty is whole of her smallpox not having many signs in her face, but Mrs Penne of the Privy Chamber that was nurse to King Edward had the smallpox the last week and died of them in the court which caused the Queen on Monday last to remove from Hampton Court to Somerset Place'. [SP70/44/173v].

Nov 15, London, De Quadra to Cardinal Granvelle: John O'Neill has taken up arms in Ireland. It is believed that he was insulted because when he was here the Queen gave him some of King Henry's old brocade robes. [KL.iii.188].

John or Shane O'Neill had been in England January-May 1562. His rebellion continued until he was killed in 1567.

Court news. Nov 17, Sir William Cecil to Sir Thomas Smith, from my house over against the Savoy: 'The Earl of Montgomery is here: his coming is to solicit the Queen to send more men into Normandy to join with the Prince of Condé'.

From Le Havre 'came on Saturday last Sir Richard Lee, and we mean very shortly to send Mr Portinari...Mr [Sir Henry] Sidney is come from thence. Sir Hugh Paulet is appointed to reside with my Lord of Warwick'. [Wright, i.104-106].

Giovanni or John Portinari, an Italian expert on fortifications, arrived at Le Havre on November 25. [His biographical details: 10 August 1560].

*Lady Sidney, wife of Sir Henry Sidney, and sister of the Earl of Warwick and of Lord Robert Dudley, had caught smallpox by nursing the Queen, but unlike her was scarred for life.*

*Sir Henry Sidney wrote to Sir Francis Walsingham, 1st March 1583, recalling the events of his life (Edward VI had died in his arms), describing his wife: 'When I went to Newhaven I left her a full fair lady, in mine eye at least the fairest, and when I returned I found her as foul a lady as the smallpox could make her; which she did take by continual attendance of her Majesty's most precious person (sick of the same disease), the scars of which (to her resolute discomfort) ever since hath done and doth remain in her face'. [Carew, ii.359].*

Nov 18, in France: death. Antoine de Bourbon, King of Navarre, died of wounds received in battle in October. His widow, Queen Jeanne of Navarre, died in 1572, when their son Henri (1553-1610) became King Henri III of Navarre (and in 1589 King Henri IV of France).

Nov 20, Essone, Sir Nicholas Throckmorton to Sir William Cecil, of La Haye, the Prince of Condé's Agent:

'Monsieur de la Haye hath given to understand hither to the Prince of Condé and to the Admiral that he is not a grateful minister to the Queen's Majesty. I pray you, in any wise let that fault be amended; and let him find such usage and entertainment as the minister of a grateful friend'...

'Sir, you must now leave off to give the Prince of Condé's minister secret and night audience; for open dealing will now serve best her Majesty's turn, and to show that the ministers of the Prince of Condé be as welcome to her Majesty and to you of her Council as Monsieur De Foix, who is here taken to be the Queen Mother's and the Papists' minister. You do well to treat well the Vidame of Chartres, for the Queen Mother and that faction do marvellously hate him; all his lands is commanded to be seized'. [Forbes, ii.203].

Throckmorton wrote in similar terms to the Queen.

Nov 21, London, Sir John Mason to Sir Thomas Chaloner, in Spain: Fortescue is apprehended, with three of Sir Geoffrey Pole's sons, who had a mind to have gone to the Duke of Guise, and by his support to have returned to Milford Haven [in Wales], and there the eldest brother was to have been proclaimed Duke of Clarence. [SPF.v.484].



Court news. Nov 22, De Quadra to Philip II: 'Parliament opens after Twelfth Day without fail. Some of these gentlemen are holding meetings on the excuse of dining together, as is the custom here, and I understand they are discussing the succession to the throne. All the most moderate of them incline to the son of Lady Margaret [Henry Lord Darnley], those of the contrary opinion to the Earl of Huntingdon, but they say that the Queen is fixed in the idea of their not naming anyone, and that she should have power to bequeath the succession'...

'She is as usual coy about the marriage, but notwithstanding this the hopes of Lord Robert are higher than ever'. [Span.i.271].

Nov 22, Frankfurt, Duke of Wurttemberg to the Queen: The controversy which arose formerly in Germany and other countries about the Lord's supper has now waxed so vehement that unless it be removed it threatens great danger to the Church. I send a book entitled *De majestate Domini nostri Jesu Christi ad dexteram Dei Patris*, which I recommend to the serious consideration of your divines. The matters in controversy being clearly explained, I think that by its means a way may be found of restoring tranquillity to the Church.

*De Coena Domini*, by Johann Brenz (1499-1570), German reformer. [SPF.v.488].

By Nov 25: Earl of Lennox (Lord Darnley's father) was released from the Tower after eight months. He joined his wife in custody at Sheen, Surrey.

Nov 26: in London: 'At night was slain a carter by a Frenchman, because that the carter could not give him room for press of carts that was there that time'.<sup>MA</sup> Sequel: Dec 6.

Nov 29, De Quadra to Duchess of Parma: Florence Diaceto has been here for many days and every day has very long and very secret audiences with Lord Robert.

Nov 29, to Granvelle: Diaceto pretends to be an alchemist. [KL.iii.198-9].

Court news. Nov 30, De Quadra to Philip II: 'The other day a meeting of gentlemen was held at the Earl of Arundel's, where amongst others there attended the Duke of Norfolk and his uncle, the Lord Chamberlain [Lord Howard]'.

'The question of the succession was discussed, and I understand they favoured Lady Catherine [Grey]...The meeting lasted until two in the morning, and when the news of it came to the Queen's ears they say she wept with rage, and sent for the Earl and upbraided him greatly about it'. [Span.i.272-3].

Dec 4 [Le Havre], Earl of Warwick to the Queen:

'I will send Portinari away with all speed, who is able to instruct your Majesty of the whole state of this town. As far as I can perceive by him, the fortifying of this town will stand you in a great deal of money'. [Forbes, ii.216].

Court news. Dec 6, London, De Quadra to Philip II:

Count Montgomery has gone back to France 'much aggrieved and scandalised at the scant courtesy he met with here. It happened that as soon as he arrived here one of his servants walking in the streets killed an Englishman, for which he was taken to prison'. The dispute arose 'out of insulting words used by the Frenchman and the Englishman towards their respective countries'...

'Pole has confessed that he was going to France with the view of serving the Guises, so that if the Queen of Scotland should inherit this Kingdom she might give him the Dukedom of Clarence, which he claims to be entitled to'.

[Span.i.274-5].

Arthur Pole's Trial: 26 Feb 1563.

Dec 14: death. William Grey 13th Lord Grey of Wilton (c.1508-1562), K.G., died at Cheshunt, Herts. Funeral: December 22, Cheshunt Church.

His son Sir Arthur Grey (1536-1593) became 14th Lord Grey of Wilton.

Dec 15, St Arnoul, Sir Nicholas Throckmorton to the Queen, with news of the Prince of Condé. He most humbly desires 'a testimony of your favour to him', and 'that it may please you to send him a scarf of your colours, which he taketh to be black and white, to wear in this God's quarrel and yours, and so doth require you to impute him as your soldier, which he saith he will never fail to be during his life'.

'If the Count of Montgomery be there, as it is said here he is, you cannot better employ your favours, courtesies, and a present, of no man of this nation than of him, for he is one of the paragons, for valiantness and assuredness, of this realm'. [Forbes, ii.233-4]. Montgomery had already left England.

Dec 16: Captain François de Briquemault, coming as Prince of Condé's envoy. Briquemault was described by Edward Ormesby to Sir William Cecil, Oct 20, as 'one of whom few or none could have any good opinion...he was so timorous, and likewise so overthrown with every blast of evil news'.

Dec 16 [Le Havre], Earl of Warwick to my 'very good brother' Lord Robert Dudley, and Sir William Cecil: Briquemault 'presently repaireth thither to be a suitor to the Queen's Majesty in the Prince of Condé's behalf [for aid]. I beseech you...to see him well entertained'. [Forbes, ii.125,235].

Dec 19, in *France: Battle of Dreux*.

A royalist victory over the Huguenots, in which the Duke of Guise captured the Prince of Condé. Ambassador Throckmorton was also captured (for a second time).

Dec 21, Mon **WHITEHALL PALACE.**<sup>C</sup>

William Scarlet, Master of the Barges, 'for his service and attendance with others...in the Privy Barge the 21st December...at the Queen's Majesty's removing from Somerset Place to Whitehall...and for service in *The Greyhound* the same day'.<sup>T</sup>

24 Dec 1562-22 Jan 1563: John Somers was special Ambassador to France.

Christmas 1562-New Year 1563:

play, by Lord Robert Dudley's Men.

play, by the Children of Paul's.<sup>T</sup>

Dec 26: 'Came tidings unto the court that the Prince of Condé and the Duke of Guise met in the field, and that the Prince was taken, and many taken and slain, and many taken prisoners'.<sup>MA</sup>

Whilst the Prince was a prisoner Gaspard de Coligny, Admiral of France, ratified the Treaty of Hampton Court made by the Queen with the Prince in September 1562.

Dec 26: christening. Queen was godmother to 'Lord Hunsdon's child'.<sup>T</sup>

Parents: Henry Carey, 1st Lord Hunsdon, a first cousin of the Queen; wife: Anne (Morgan). Queen's gift, Dec 26: three gilt bowls with a cover.<sup>NYG</sup>

Other godparents: Duchess of Norfolk; Lord Clinton, the Lord Admiral. Child: Philadelphia Carey (1562-1627), born December 21 at Cannon Row, Westminster; married (1584) Thomas Scrope, later 10th Lord Scrope.

She became a Lady of the Bedchamber.

1562: Lord Delvin presented an Irish Primer to the Queen. Christopher Nugent, 3rd Baron Delvin (1544-1602), an Irish peer, was studying at an Inn of Court when the Queen requested him to write an Irish Primer.

It opens with an address to the Queen: 'Among the manifold actions (most gracious and virtuous Sovereign) that bear testimony to the world of your Majesty's great affection tending to the reformation of Ireland, there is no one (in my opinion) that more evidently showeth the same, than the desire your Highness hath to understand the language of your people there'...

'It pleased your Majesty (which I take a special favour) to command me deliver your Highness the Irish characters, with instructions for reading of the language'. Delvin expects that the Queen, so proficient in languages, will quickly learn to read, write, and speak Irish.

'Thereby your subjects shall receive justice, civility planted, their love towards your Majesty increased, leaving to posterity an example of virtue to follow your glorious acts and deeds'.

There are parallel columns of words in Irish, Latin, and English, and short phrases, also in three columns, e.g. translations of: 'How do you? I am well... Can you speak Irish? Speak Latin. God save the Queen of England'.

[J.T.Gilbert, ed. Facsimiles of National Manuscripts of Ireland (1882), Part IV, 1, no.22: facsimiles of six pages. MS: Guinness Library, Dublin].

Lord Delvin studied at Clare College, Cambridge, 1563-1565; he contributed Latin verses to a book of verses presented to the Queen at Cambridge, on 9 August 1564.

1562: The Litany, with certain other devout and godly meditations. (1562). The Queen's own finely bound and hand-coloured copy, at the Bodleian Library, has the pronouns changed from the third person to the first person for her private prayer.