

At **WHITEHALL PALACE.**

Jan 1, Wed New Year gifts.

Court news. New Year: Statement by John Dymock, merchant about to leave for Sweden with jewels:

On the morrow after New Year's Day I dined with John Ashley, Master of the Jewel-house, and told him I would depart by the morrow after Twelfth Day. He asked to see me again, and said that whereas it was thought that the Queen was verily minded to have the Lord Robert, it was not so, for he had given her a notable New Year's gift, and it was thought that she would have given him at least £4000 in lands, and have made him a Duke, whereas she has given him but £400, and not of the very best land. For that the King could not come so soon, Ashley wished there might be sent a more courtier-like man than the Ambassador [Swedish Ambassador, Burreus], who should be either a Swede or Almain [German].

It chanced that afternoon there came a certain honest Dutchman, a cunning painter, to know if it were possible to get him his denizenship, so that he might work here quietly. I said that if he would go with me a journey of ten or twelve weeks I would content him, which I also declared to Mr Ashley, and that I could get the King's picture, who said that it would not be amiss.

Afterwards I was sent for to see Sir William Pickering, who began to speak merrily, and asked why I went to Sweden. I told him I carried jewels to sell. When he had seen them, he said he hoped I would find the means to cause the King to come hither, and that he thought he might have the Queen. Both Ashley and Pickering urged me to make haste to leave. [SPF.v.220-221].

Dymock's departure: January 14.

c. New Year: Thomas Trollope's book for the Queen.

A few printed pages headed 'The brief contents of a little book entitled a profitable New Year's gift to all England', beginning: 'As I lay dreaming this other night, most high and excellent princess, as me seemed being in a pleasant garden where as ye were consulting with your Secretary, and passing by the place where I stood, beckoning me with your hand, ye demanded him what invention your servant Trollope had devised for you against this New Year'.

Endorsed 'For the Queen. The breviat of a book for making of linen, cloth and canvas in this realm'.

The Aldermen of Stamford, Lincolnshire, wrote to Sir William Cecil, the Queen's Secretary, in July 1561 that they have conferred with Trollope about the manufacture of canvas, and propose to begin on a small scale.

[SP12/17/49; 18/22].

Jan 6, Mon Queen's gift: John Tamworth (Keeper of the Privy Purse), is to pay 'in way of the Queen's highness's reward to Mrs Penne, widow, sometime King Edward's nurse', 60 French crowns at 6s the piece, £18.^T

Jan 7: Sir Anthony Cooke sent the Queen Theophania, by Saint Gregory of Nazianzus (c.329-389 A.D.), translated into Latin, with English dedication: 'I send your Highness this remembrance of the New Year, not of gold or silver, whereof ye have plenty...and I little in comparison...but such as I think more fit for you to receive and for me to give, having respect to the treasure of knowledge that doth more excel, wherewith God hath plentifully endowed you'.

Cooke suggests that the Queen should herself translate Nazianzus 'either in better Latin or good English, which if you have leisure none can do better than yourself'. [BL Royal MS 5.E.XVII].

The Queen visited Cooke in Essex in 1568.

Jan 8: Licence for 7 years for John Bodley to print the English Bible 'with annotations faithfully translated and finished' in the present year AD 1560 and dedicated to the Queen; no other to print it on pain of the Queen's displeasure and forfeiture to the Crown of 40 shillings for every Bible printed.^p Father of Thomas Bodley, founder of the Bodleian Library.

Jan 10, Orleans, Sir Nicholas Throckmorton (Ambassador to France), to the Queen, of his conversation with 'the old Duchess of Ferrara', who spoke of her great love for the Queen 'because she was a Christian and virtuous Queen, and had in her realm set forth the true service, glory, and honour of God'.

She said 'that many who were not of her religion were persuaded that the Lord prospered her, and that the Queen's mother was a virtuous and sage lady'. 'There was an old acquaintance between the Queen's mother and her, when the former was one of the Maids of Honour of the Duchess's sister, Queen Claude'.

Throckmorton to Sir William Cecil, advising that the Earl of Bedford be sent to France: The Earl 'has the Italian tongue very well, and the Queen Mother takes pleasure in her own tongue...The Earl is honest, wise, religious, of no faction, and honourable; the journey will not be so costly to him, because of the mourning, as at another time. He and his must be clothed in black. He must come in post; twenty horses will be the largest train'. [SPF.iii.490-492].

Duchess of Ferrara: Renée of France (1510-1575), Dowager Duchess of Ferrara, 2nd daughter of King Louis XII (died 1515), whose 2nd wife was Mary Tudor, sister of King Henry VIII. Anne Boleyn was a Maid of Honour of Renée's sister Queen Claude (died 1524), 1st wife of King François I (died 1547).

The Duchess sent a man to Queen Elizabeth (see March 25).

Jan 10: new appointment: Sir William Cecil: Master of the Court of Wards.

Court news. Jan 13, Spanish Ambassador, De Quadra, to the Bishop of Arras: The Queen has sent her portrait to the King of Sweden. [KL.v.690].

Jan 14: John Dymock went towards Gravesend and the sea, and landed at Calais on January 18. [His letter from Lubeck: February 20].

A Dutch painter 'Master Staffen', Steven van der Meulen, who lived in London, travelled to Sweden with Dymock. King Eric granted him a sitting to make his portrait, and was pleased with the result. The portrait was taken to England and presented to the Queen. It is now again in Sweden, at the Nationalmuseum, as is the portrait of the Queen which was sent to the King. Both are reproduced in *The Word of a Prince*, by Maria Perry (Woodbridge, 1990). Eric's portrait, and a portrait of Lord Robert Dudley, also attributed to Van der Meulen, are discussed and reproduced by Elizabeth Goldring, *Robert Dudley*, 56-58, 321-322.

Jan 15: Dru Drury, who had been in prison since September 1559 for allegedly plotting against Lord Robert Dudley, made 'humble and unfeigned submission' to the Privy Council, to be signified to the Queen.

'I acknowledge and confess that I have in lewd disordered sort offended the Queen's most royal Majesty and thereby provoked her Highness's displeasure'. I beg her to forgive me and extend her clemency to me 'without the which I wish not to live one hour'. 'From the miserable Fleet'. [SP12/16/4].

Drury was released soon after this letter. In 1576 he was reinstated as Gentleman Usher of the Privy Chamber, receiving 17 years' back pay.^T

In 1579 the Queen knighted him at Dudley's house in Essex.

Jan 20, Mon new appointment: Henry Manners, 2nd Earl of Rutland: Lord President of the Council in the North. [SPF.iii.510].

Jan 20, Queen to Adolph Duke of Holstein (who visited her in March-June 1560):
 Your letters have been presented by the Dean of Bremen. In answer to your request to let you know what you had to hope as to your suit, no change whatsoever has taken place in my sentiments. I must still sing the same song.
 The Provost, or Dean, of Bremen, the Duke's Ambassador, left on Jan 27.
 [SPF.iii.509,524].

c.Jan 21: French Ambassador at Whitehall for audience.
 About friendship with France and the Treaty of Edinburgh. [De Seurre, 66-74].

Court news. Jan 22, London, De Quadra to King Philip II:
 Today I was visited by Sir Henry Sidney, Lord Robert Dudley's brother-in-law, who spoke of 'how much inclined' the Queen was to marry Dudley; Sidney wondered that I had not suggested to your Majesty that you write in Dudley's favour.
 As to Lady Dudley's death (Amy Robsart), Sidney 'was certain that it was accidental, and he had never been able to learn otherwise, although he had enquired with great care, and knew that public opinion held to the contrary... Even preachers in the pulpits discoursed on the matter in a way that was prejudicial to the honour and interests of the Queen'...

'I well know the state of this affair and the feelings of the people, and I am certain that if she do not obtain your Majesty's consent she will not dare to publish the match, and if she finds herself unable to obtain your Majesty's favour she may throw herself to the bad and satisfy her desires, by which she is governed to an extent that would be a grievous fault in a person of any condition, much more in a woman of her rank'.

'Things have reached such a pitch that her Chamberlain has left her, and Axele of the Privy Chamber is in prison for having babbled'...

'Cecil is he who most opposed the business, but he has given way in exchange for the offices held by Treasurer Parry, who died recently of sheer grief'.

'I must not omit to say also that the common opinion, confirmed by certain physicians, is that this woman is unhealthy, and it is believed certain that she will not have children, although there is no lack of people who say she has already had some, but of this I have seen no trace and do not believe it'.

[Span.i.178-180]. Axele: John Astley, Chief Gentleman of the Privy Chamber, Master of the Jewel-house; Sir William Cecil had succeeded Sir Thomas Parry as Master of the Court of Wards; 'her Chamberlain': this news is incorrect.

Anon: 'Mr Astley for displeasure of my Lord Robert was committed to his chamber, and after put out of the court January 1561 but after six weeks restored'.^{YL}

January 25-March 9: Earl of Bedford was Ambassador Extraordinary to France. Francis Russell, 2nd Earl of Bedford, left on January 25 to 'condole and congratulate' the new King Charles IX, to attempt to obtain a closer alliance with the French Protestants, and to make another request to the Queen of Scots to ratify the Treaty of Edinburgh.

His Instructions included that Sir Nicholas Throckmorton 'shall deliver a chain of gold from the Queen to Monsieur Morette, being a token ordered by her to have been delivered to him before his departure, and by delay of one of her goldsmiths forgotten, for which he has received a great rebuke'. [SPF.iii.509]. Morette, Ambassador from Savoy, had left in December 1560.

Jan 25, Westminster, Sir William Cecil to Sir Nicholas Throckmorton, with news of one of the French hostages: 'This day the Viscount of Amiens died; and his wife desires passport for his body, and for herself and train'...

'I procured the chain for Monsieur Morette to be made richer by 100 crowns than I have authority to do'. [SPF.iii.518].

Feb 4, Queen of Scots to Queen Elizabeth, requesting safe-conduct for Lord James Stewart (her half-brother) and 60 persons, who are about to repair to her in France.

Feb 6, Edinburgh, William Maitland to Sir William Cecil:

Ambassadors are going to the Queen of Scots. 'Lord James shall be the principal...He is zealous in religion.. known to be true and constant, honest, and not able to be corrupted...The sum of the legation is to know her mind... It is wished that she would come without force, and take her journey through England, where her own subjects will be content to receive her at Dover or elsewhere, and accompany her honourably to her own country, thinking that the meeting of the two Queens shall breed quietness for their times'.

Queen Elizabeth's 'commands shall be followed, as without her advice they dare not enterprise any great thing...She will not only advise them the best but also aid them therein, if need be'.

Feb 6, Edinburgh, Thomas Randolph to Cecil: 'The most difficult was to find a convenient personage to send. Her own brother, Lord James, was found meetest... The Laird of Pitarrow is marvellous wise, discreet, and godly, without spot or wrinkle. Lord Salton also'. [SPF.iii.529,532,535].

Feb 15,Sat Spanish Ambassador at Whitehall for audience.

De Quadra to Philip II, Feb 23: On February 13 I met Lord Robert Dudley.

'He besought me, in your Majesty's name, to recommend the Queen to marry him'. I said that I would 'request the Queen to make up her mind to marry and settle the succession, and if during the conversation any particular person should be discussed I would speak of him as favourably as he could wish...He begged me to speak to the Queen at once. I did so two days afterwards'...

'After much circumlocution she said she wished to confess to me and tell me her secret in confession, which was that she was no angel, and did not deny that she had some affection for Lord Robert for the many good qualities he possessed, but she certainly had never decided to marry him or anyone else, although she daily saw more clearly the necessity for her marriage, and...that it was desirable that she should marry an Englishman, and she asked me to tell her what your Majesty would think if she married one of her servitors as the Duchess of Suffolk and the Duchess of Somerset had done'.

I told her you 'would be pleased to hear of her marriage with whomever it might be', and had great affection for Lord Robert.

'Robert came the next day to thank me and repeated to me all the details of what I had said to the Queen, who he told me was much pleased'. [Span.i.181-2].

Feb 16-18,Shrovetide masques, and plays, including *Huff, Snuff and Ruff*. Christopher Playter to Thomas Kitson, Feb 22, London: 'There was also at the court new plays which lasted almost all night (the name of the play was *Huff, Snuff and Ruff*) with other masques both of ladies and gentlemen'.

Revels: the masquers were predominantly in purple and green.

Thomas Preston's tragedy *Cambyses, King of Persia* includes three ruffianly soldiers called Huff, Snuff and Ruff. (See 1569 end).

Feb 17,Shrove Monday Wrestlers, and Masters of Defence, at Whitehall.

[morning]: 'Wrestling at the court in the Preaching Place afore the Queen'.

afternoon: Challenge at court by Masters of Defence, first day.

'At afternoon was a great challenge played afore the Queen's grace with all the Masters of Fence; and certain challengers did challenge all men, whatsoever they be, with morris-pike, long sword...and bastard sword, and sword and buckler, and sword and dagger, and cross staff, and staves, and other weapons; and the next day they played again'.^{MA}

Feb 18, Shrove Tuesday Challenge by Masters of Defence, second day.
 Playter to Kitson: 'At Shrovetime here were certain Masters of Defence that did challenge all comers at all weapons as long sword, staff, sword and buckler, back sword, rapier with the dagger, and there was many broken heads and one of the Masters of Defence died upon the hurt which he received on his head'.

'This challenge was before the Queen's Majesty who seemed to have pleasure therein, for when some of them would have shollen [concealed] a broken pate her Highness bade him not be ashamed to pull off his cap and the blood was spied to run about his face'. [CUL Hengrave MS 88(3), 22A].

See also: 'Miscellaneous': Challenges by Masters of Defence.

Feb 19, Ash Wed Alexander Nowell, Dean of St Paul's, 'made a godly sermon'.
 Nowell was appointed to preach at court on Ash Wednesday 1561-1592, except in 1566. Lent sermons at court in 1561 are listed in Henry Machyn's *Diary*.

Feb 20, Lubeck, John Dymock to Sir William Cecil: *Nicolas Guildenstern, Chancellor of Sweden, has commission to go into England, and will remain there six or eight weeks at least, with 20 horses. Burreus will return to Sweden. The King of Sweden's good will towards the Queen has increased; he has refused great marriages, 'living still in hope the Queen will not deny him'.*

Great preparations are being made for his Coronation, and his journey to England as soon after as possible, providing this man is not denied of the Queen. The King will not leave his realm unless he has some comfortable answer beforehand, for other Princes would laugh him to scorn if he ventured so far, and then be denied. [SPF.iii.557].

Feb 21, Fri Edmund Scambler, new Bishop of Peterborough, 'did preach afore the Queen and the Council'. Consecrated Bishop on Feb 16.

Feb 25: New Archbishop of York, Thomas Young, was consecrated.

Feb 26, Paris, Earl of Bedford and Sir Nicholas Throckmorton to the Privy Council, of an audience with the Queen of Scots, who said 'that there were more reasons to persuade to amity between Elizabeth her good sister and herself, than between any two princes in all Christendom; we are both in one isle, both of one language, both the nearest kinswomen that each other hath, and both Queens'.

Mary however again refused to ratify the Treaty of Edinburgh.
 As the Ambassadors took their leave she recalled Throckmorton to say to him:
 "You promised me, in case I would send to the Queen my good sister my picture, that I should have hers in recompense thereof"...

"You know I have sent mine...but have not received hers; I pray you therefore procure that I may have it, whereof I am so desirous, and now more than before, that I shall think the time long till I have it"...

'The Earl has been presented in Paris from the King with a cup of gold, with the cover, weighing 800 crowns of the sun'. [SPF.iii.578].

Feb 26, Wed sermon 'afore the Queen': Thomas Sampson, a Canon of Durham.

Feb 28, Fri sermon: James Pilkington, 'afore the Queen's Grace, and made a godly sermon, and great audience'. Consecrated Bishop of Durham, March 2.

March 5: On behalf of the Queen Sir William Cecil is to pay £200 to [William] Saul, Lord Robert Dudley's servant, for mules and asses which the Queen has appointed him to buy for her beyond the seas. [HT.i.258].

Mar 6, Sun sermon at court: Robert Horne, new Bishop of Winchester.
 Consecrated Bishop on Feb 25.

March 6: William Blunt (an official at the Mint) is to have allowance for the charges of Eloy, including for 'colours bought for Eloy at his sending for to Richmond to have drawn the Queen's picture'; also for a house for the Frenchman 'and setting up of his engines as also for that he should grave and work nigh the court'. [C.E.Challis, *The Tudor Coinage* (1978), 18]. Eloy: Eloy Mestrell, French coiner and engraver. The Queen was at Richmond Palace 29 July-3 Aug 1560.

March 7: *Sir William Cecil's plans for his garden at his new house in the Strand, first visited by the Queen in July 1561.*

March 7, Belsize, Armagil Waad to Cecil: *The gardener at Greenwich will provide all that he can. I recommend that lavender, spice, hyssop, thyme, rosemary and sage be sent for. If more is necessary, then send to Hampton Court or Richmond.* [SP12/16/26].

March 7, Zurich, *Conrad Gesner* to Sir William Cecil, concerning his dedication of the *second edition of Icones Animalium* to the Queen (June 1560):

I hear that the Queen is not pleased with the dedication of my book to her, because the same book had previously been dedicated to the Greys. I have never received a farthing from any one of them on that account, although it was not displeasing to their relatives. As I am very poor, having twenty needy relatives, I will be glad if the price of the books sent, 4 crowns, can be transmitted to me. [SPF.iv.10].

Gesner had dedicated the first edition, 1553, to Lord Thomas and Lord John Grey, brothers of Henry Grey, Duke of Suffolk. The Duke, father of 'Queen' Lady Jane Grey, was executed by Queen Mary in 1554.

Between May and July 1561 Cecil paid, on behalf of the Queen, to Conrad Gesner 'in reward for his book De Animalibus, £6'. [HT.i.161].

Mar 9, Sun sermon, Whitehall: Edmund Grindal, Bishop of London.

Also March 9: 'The same day came out of France the Earl of Bedford'.^{MA}
The Earl returned from his six week special embassy to France.

Mar 14, Fri French Ambassador at Whitehall for audience.
After the Earl of Bedford's report about France. [De Seurre, 74-78].

Mar 16, Sun sermon, Whitehall: James Pilkington, new Bishop of Durham.

March 16, Basle, John Herold to the Queen: I addressed you in my edition of Marianus Scotus [1 Feb 1559], in which I proclaimed your virtues to the world. I have had no reply. Now, although a German, I send you a few congratulatory lines in Italian. Verses. [SPF.iv.23].

Mar [19, Wed] sermon, Whitehall: Alexander Nowell, Dean of St Paul's.

March 20: *death. Lady Jane Seymour (1541-1561), a Maid of Honour, died at Whitehall Palace. She was daughter of the deceased Duke of Somerset, and sister of the Earl of Hertford. Funeral: see March 26.*

March 20: Thomas Randolph, the English Agent in Scotland, had Instructions to propose to the Scots a new league with England, and to say 'how necessary it is for them to consider with whom their Queen shall marry, for...the marriage of her to any stranger [foreigner] shall be their ruin'. [Haynes, 366-8].

Mar 23, Sun sermon, Whitehall: Richard Cox, Bishop of Ely.
'He would that none should preach of high matters but they that were well learned'.^{MA}

c. March 24: Lord James Stewart at Whitehall on his way to France.

Lord James (c.1531-1570) was half-brother of Mary Queen of Scots, being an illegitimate son of King James V. He was going to discuss her future plans, now that she was a widow. On his way he stayed at Cecil's Westminster house.

Thomas Randolph to Sir William Cecil, March 14: Lord James departs on Tuesday March 18 towards England, and this day dispatched good part of his train, as Pitarrow...and Mr John Wood, to the number of 20 horse. The Lords that come with him are Lord Salton, Lord Livingston, and the Lord of St Colme's Inch, with as many as his safe-conduct licenses. [60]. [Scot.i.525].

c. March 24: Lord James Stewart at Whitehall with the Queen.

Anon: 'The Lord James passeth through England into France to the Queen of Scots in March 1561. He was lodged at his going over at the Secretary's house in Cannon Row, well used of the Queen, and in the end of May returneth out of France'.^{YL}

Court news. March 25, De Quadra to Philip II: The voyage of the Earl of Bedford to France 'has not been without result, as a man [Chevalier Rimynald] has arrived after him from the Duchess of Ferrara, who has made herself the chief of the heretics, and as the Earl himself says, they expect other gentlemen to visit the Queen and offer their services in the cause of religion'.

As to Lord Robert Dudley's affairs, 'Robert is very aggrieved and dissatisfied that the Queen should defer placing matters in your Majesty's hands...He has fallen ill with annoyance' and 'to please him' the Queen sent Sir William Cecil and Sir Henry Sidney to me to request that the King would write advising her not to delay marriage and to marry an Englishman.

Such a letter would 'give her an opportunity for calling together some members of the three Estates of the Realm...and so with the accord of these deputies to arrange a marriage with Robert. The deputies would be three Bishops, six peers, and ten or twelve deputies of cities [Members of Parliament]'. [Span.i.187-8].

Mar 26, Wed sermon, Whitehall: Thomas Sampson, a Canon of Durham.

March 26: Funeral: Westminster Abbey: Lady Jane Seymour. 'At afternoon at Westminster was brought from the Queen's Almonry my Lady Jane Seymour, with all the choir of the Abbey, with 200 of the Queen's court, the which she was one of the Queen's Maids and in great favour, and a fourscore mourners of men and women, of lords and ladies, and gentlemen and gentlewomen, all in black, beside others of the Queen's Privy Chamber, and she had a great banner of arms borne, and Mr Clarenceux was the Herald, and Mr Scambler the new Bishop of Peterborough did preach. She was buried in the same chapel where my Lady of Suffolk was'.^{MA} Her memorial is in St Edmund's Chapel, near the Duchess of Suffolk's, died 1559.

March 29-April: French special Ambassador in London. François, Count de Sault.

Earl of Bedford and Sir Nicholas Throckmorton to the Privy Council, Feb 26: He 'is of the country of Provence, a gentleman of the King's chamber...and of very good possessions; he is well esteemed at the court...He is a sober wise gentleman...We take it that he will have in charge to talk with the Queen on such points as we propounded to the Queen Mother'. Throckmorton to the Queen, March 20, Paris: 'He minds not to lodge at the French Ambassador's house, but looks to have some lodging appointed more commodious and near the court'.

'He comes in post with 18 of his company'. [SPF.iii.578; iv.29].

March-April: Count de Sault at Whitehall for audiences. William Scarlet, Master of the Barges, 'carriage and recarriage of the French Ambassador to and from London to Gravesend in March'.^T

April: John Dymock (c.1493-1585), jewel merchant, was in Sweden, where he expected King Eric's Coronation to be on Mid Lent Sunday.

Dymock's statement: About the end of March I came to Olsund, where the King of Sweden lay; he sent for me, and desired to see my jewels. He asked how such an old man durst venture so great a journey. I said I did it for the sale of my jewels, and to see his person and his Coronation. He said it could not be until the Sunday before Whitsuntide. He asked how the Queen and her nobility did, and whether she would have him. I said that she was in health, but that of other things I could not say.

I gave the King presents from myself, a pair of winter gloves of black velvet perfumed, a little gilt book in French called the Courtisan, and a fair English mastiff.

Afterwards, outdoors, the King called me apart and asked me the cause why the Queen would not have him, and whether I was sent by her or the Council. I said I came only of my goodwill. He asked me if I thought that the Queen would not have him, and whether I would give him counsel how to have her, for he cared not what money he spent as he had loved her these ten years. I said that it was not more than four or five years; to which the King replied that it seemed to be ten, as he waxed old and his youth decayed for love of her. [He was 27].

I counselled him that to go in person were best, as the Queen would marry with none but she would hear him, see him, and speak with him. The King said that last harvest he lay six weeks with ships and men to have gone over, but that with wind and weather he was prevented; and the death of his father and winter being at hand caused him to return to Stockholm; and now his Council would not consent that he should go unless the Queen be content aforehand to have him.

I said that the Queen is not like his sisters, or the French King's daughters, who had but a certain portion of money, but she is King and Queen, and whoso has her has the realm also; and therefore there must be other ways taken to obtain her. The King said he had sent his brother Duke John [in 1559-1560] and his Chancellor, Guildenstern, and asked me what way he might take so as not to go himself. And then sent someone to take the price of all my jewels.

Next day the King sent for me, and said that if a great ruby of 66,000 crowns had been there he would have bargained for it. He liked only a carcanet of gold with 17 diamonds and 12 pearls, and a sable's head with four claws of gold and 22 diamonds set in them, for which he bargained to pay 24,000 dollars.

He then asked me if I could devise any way to have yea or nay of the Queen. He also asked why Lord Robert was so much in favour. I said that he had served the Queen when she was but Lady Elizabeth, and in her trouble did sell away a good piece of his land to aid her. The King said the Queen was so virtuous that he did not believe what had been reported of her. I said he did well not to credit false reports.

Finding in my passport that I was called the Queen's servant, the King asked wherein I had served. I said that in Henry VIII's time I was Gentleman Usher Extraordinary, and was Muster-master of the Germans all King Edward's time.

Then, much pressing me, he asked what advice I would give. I advised him to send some nobleman with the two jewels and with two special good sables to put to the sable's head, and to send his picture well made, and to declare in a letter to the Queen that he had been a long suitor, and now thought good to send one of his nobility with this token to her; desiring her, if she had any meaning of marriage towards him, to receive the token, and if not to deliver it again to his Ambassador, the Chancellor.

I also advised King Eric to send 22 sables, three or four pair of them to be given to three or four ladies about the Queen, and others among the Maids of Honour, to be lined with cloth of silver and perfumed, with the King's colours about; and to require them to help him in his requests.

The King liked this well, and sent a nobleman for 24 sables from his wardrobes in Stockholm. He gave me the jewels, and to two of my servants 100 dollars.

I waited nine days at a port, then sailed for England, sending the King word I would not go to court until the nobleman came. [SPF.v.221-4].

Dymock was imprisoned on his return home in May.

By April 1: new Swedish Ambassador in England.

Nils Gyllenstierna (1526-1601), Chancellor of Sweden.

Known in England as Nicolas Guildenstern; sent primarily to negotiate for King Eric XIV to marry the Queen; the King had been her suitor before her Accession. Guildenstern stayed in Lime Street, London.

The previous Ambassador, Burreus, left in May.

Apr 3, Maundy Thursday ceremonies and alms-giving.

By the Queen, with Dr Bill, Queen's Almoner; to 27 poor women, each 20s in a red purse and 27d in a white purse.^T

c. April 3: French special Ambassador at Whitehall to take leave.

Queen's gifts, April 3: to Monsieur de Sault, French Ambassador: one basin and ewer gilt; one pair of gilt pots; three gilt bowls with a cover; one gilt salt with a cover.^{NYG} April 4, Sir William Cecil to Sir Nicholas Throckmorton: 'This gentleman has been well lodged...well accompanied, and in the end has as good a reward as I could obtain'. [SPF.iv.49].

April 8: Reply to Portuguese special Ambassador.

Emanuel d'Aranjo came from the boy King Sebastian of Portugal and his grandmother the Queen Regent, ostensibly with belated congratulations to the Queen on her Accession, but chiefly to endeavour to prevent English merchants trading with Guiana and the Indies. He had several audiences with the Queen.

April 8: In response to the Portuguese Ambassador's Complaints and Requests, a reply was drafted on the Queen's behalf. [SPF.iv.54-55].

Also April 8, Tues New French hostage at Whitehall to meet the Queen.

Claud de la Tremoille, Count de Benon, took his oath to observe the Treaty of Câteau-Cambrésis. The Count replaced the Vidame de Amiens, who had died on January 25. [SPF.iv.55].

Court news. April 12, De Quadra to Philip II:

'The Queen has summoned a great part of the gentlemen of the country to celebrate the Feast of St George', possibly 'to commence the deputation which Cecil told me was to be held for the conclusion of this marriage [with Lord Robert Dudley]...Lord Robert's recent discontent has ended in her giving him an apartment upstairs adjoining her own, as it is healthier than that which he had downstairs. He is delighted. I have taken a lodging at Greenwich, whither the Queen goes next week to receive the Nuncio in order that he may be able to negotiate quickly and easily without going through the streets of London, which would not be very safe as these people are now'. [Span.i.194].

Pope Pius IV had appointed Abbé Girolamo Martinengo, a Venetian, as Nuncio to bring a Papal Bull to the Queen notifying her that the Roman Catholic Council of Trent was to be re-convened, after being suspended since 1552.

Martinengo 'came to Brussels, requesting licence to come into the realm'.^B Licence was refused: see May 1 and 5.

Apr 17, Thur Baron de Courtillan, proposed new French hostage, at Whitehall.
 April 19, Queen to Throckmorton: The French Ambassador brought the Baron de Courtillan to be a hostage in place of Count de Roussy. He brought no letters of recommendation, and so was refused, as we had already accepted one hostage, the Count de Benon, without letters from the King. Nevertheless we 'bade him welcome, in such good sort and with such entertainment as we think he found no cause of misliking'. We ask 'to be informed of the quality and value of this gentleman'. [BL Add MS 35830, f.75]. The Baron was accepted on May 29.

April 20, Paris, Sir Nicholas Throckmorton to Sir William Cecil, of M.de Sault: He 'greatly praised the Queen of England, before the Queen Mother, the King of Navarre, and all the Princes of the court. The Admiral [Gaspard de Coligny] said openly that she was a pattern for all the Princesses of Christendom, and showed well the difference betwixt those who profess the true religion of God, and those who retain the contrary'. [SPF.iv.69].

April 22: christening. Queen was godmother to 'Sir William Cecil, knight, Principal Secretary to her Highness's child'. Parents: Sir William Cecil; 2nd wife: Mildred (Cooke). Queen's gift, April 21: gilt cup with a cover.^{NYG}

April 22: St Clement Danes, Strand, register: baptism: 'Master William Cicill'. Sir William now permitted his son by his first wife, Thomas Cecil (1541-1623) to travel abroad. Thomas arrived in France in June. He joined the Earl of Hertford, who was in France from May-August.

After the infant William Cecil died in December 1562 Sir William summoned Thomas back to England, to 'plant him' and marry him.

Apr 22, Tues **Eve of Garter** ceremonies, Whitehall.

At a Chapter of Garter Knights the Queen appointed a Lieutenant, as customary; the Knights then attended evening service.

Herald: 'About 4 o'clock the Knights of the Order which were present in the court came up in their robes into the Chamber of Presence, attending the Queen's coming forth, at which time they proceeded to the Queen's Great Closet, the Chapter-house, as followeth: first the Pursuivants, Heralds, and Kings of Arms. Then the Lord Robert Dudley [and a further ten Knights] all in their whole habit. Then the Usher of the Order Mr Norris, Mr Garter [Dethick], and Mr Carew Dean of Windsor and Register, all three in their mantles of crimson satin. Then Sir William Petre, Chancellor of the Order, in his mantle of crimson velvet'.

'Then the Lord Wentworth carrying the Sword of State, and after him the Queen's Majesty in her ordinary apparel, the Lady Marquis of Northampton carrying her train, assisted by Sir Francis Knollys, Vice-Chamberlain. And then the other ladies. The old ambassador of Sweden accompanied with the Earl of Hertford going between the Queen's Majesty and the ladies. And after they had been awhile at Chapter, Dr Horne Bishop of Winchester was called in and there sworn Prelate of the Order, and his mantle of crimson velvet put on'.

'And then leaving the Queen's Majesty in her Closet there, the Knights, Officers of the Order, and Officers of Arms, proceeded through the Hall into the Chapel in order as they came (but that there the Lord Marquis of Northampton was appointed the Queen's Lieutenant and removed to the stall of the late Earl of Shrewsbury, and that the Prelate went with the Chancellor next afore the Lieutenant, and so proceeded to the Chapel). And doing all their reverence to the Sovereign's stall, the Lieutenant took his, having carpet and cushion'.

'Which done, the Earl of Arundel took his, and so orderly the rest, and the four Officers at their forms, afore the Sovereign's stall. The Prelate in his mantle only went up, began, and executed the service. Which ended they orderly through the Hall proceeded up to the Queen's Closet and then repaired afore her Majesty to the Chamber of Presence (but the Queen into her Privy Chamber)'.

'And then all the eleven Knights in their robes supped in the said Chamber of Presence. The Lord Lieutenant alone at the Queen's table, on the left hand the cloth of state. The Lord Strange cupbearer, Sir Robert Rich sewer, Sir Roger North carver, Sir Thomas Benger giving the water kneeling, and Sir - Radcliffe the towel. And the other ten sat at the side table, all on one side, twain to a mess. And after supper departed for that night'.

Apr 23, Wed St George's Day **Garter ceremonies**, Whitehall.
Queen's Lieutenant: William Parr, Marquis of Northampton.

The Knights went to morning prayer. The Queen was in the processions, at service, and at dinner with the Knights.

Herald: 'Next morning all the Knights put on their whole robes in their lodging, whether it were in the city or court. And so repaired up into the Chamber of Presence, and about 9 o'clock proceeded through the Hall down into the Chapel orderly, as the night afore, the five Officers of the Order next afore the Lord Lieutenant. Where after they were placed in their stalls the morning prayer or matins began by the said Prelate of the Order'

'Which ended they returned up into the Chamber of Presence, staying for the Queen's coming forth. At which time they proceeded to the Chapel orderly, the Queen's Majesty apparelled in her robes and collar of the Order, the sword borne by the Lord Willoughby, her train by the Register of the Order, in his mantle as Dean of the Chapel, assisted by the Vice-Chamberlain'.

'Next after her followed the new Ambassador of Sweden, accompanied with the Earl of Hertford, who sat beside the Table of Administration at a form and cushions laid for him. And at her coming into the Chapel and had taken her stall the Knights took theirs orderly'.

'Then the Chapel sang a psalm, and after began the procession, and so all in copes proceeded through the Hall and Court, the Queen's Majesty, Knights, and others following as they came to the Chapel orderly. And so returned to the Chapel and took their stalls till the Offering'.

Machyn: The choir of 30 in copes, singing *O God, the Father of Heaven, have mercy*, led the procession through the outer court strewed with rushes to the gate. 'After came Mr Garter, and Mr Norris, and Mr Dean of the Chapel, in copes of crimson satin with a cross of St George red, and eleven Knights of the Garter in their robes, and after the Queen's Grace in her robes, and all the Guard in their rich coats, and so back to the chapel. After service done, back through the hall to her Grace's chamber, and that done her Grace and the lords went to dinner, and her Grace were goodly served, and after the lords, sitting on one side, and served in gold and silver'.

Herald: 'Service ended, returned up into the Chamber of Presence, where the Queen dined, the Duke of Norfolk, Lord Marquis of Northampton, and Earl of Arundel sitting at her table end. And the other eight Knights at the side table. And after the second course her style was proclaimed in Latin, French, and English'.

'Then dinner ended, the Queen and all the Knights took their chamber, and about 4 o'clock met together again in the Chamber of Presence'.

'And then for that the Queen came not abroad that night, the Knights present and others proceeded in order as the night and morning afore to the Chapter-house, and then to the Chapel through the Hall, where after they were placed the Prelate began Evening Prayer. During the which the Chancellor of the Order wrote the elections [votes for new Knights] and kept the same, and delivered it to the Queen afterward'.

'Then prayer ended they returned in order to the Chamber of Presence where they supped as the night afore. Which ended every man departed for that night'.

Apr 24, Thur **Final 1561 Garter** ceremonies, Whitehall.

Two new Knights of the Garter elected:

George Talbot, 6th Earl of Shrewsbury; Henry Carey, 1st Lord Hunsdon.

Herald: 'About 10 o'clock the Knights in the Council Chamber put on their mantles only and went into the Privy Chamber to the Queen, where at Chapel was elected George Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury, whose Garter and George the next week lying at Sheffield, by Mr Garter were delivered to him, and Sir Henry Carey Baron of Hunsdon was called and led in between the Lord Admiral and Lord Chamberlain, where the George and Garter were delivered and put upon him'.

'And then they proceeded to the Chapel in order as the day afore, but the said Lord of Hunsdon went between the Knights and the Heralds and stood below afore the lowest stall. And when all the Knights were placed the Communion began, and at the Offering the Lord Marquis as Lieutenant offered for the state, with carpet and cushion laid and assay taken, the offering delivered him by the Earl of Arundel. And after he had taken his stall he came forth again and then presently with the Earl of Arundel proceeded up with two Kings of Arms before them, and offered and then took their stalls. And then all the other nine offered orderly with Heralds before every of them, and so returned and took their stalls, but not the knight new elect. And so, the Communion ended, they departed reverently forth of the Chapel, and there without the door put off their mantles and every man then departed at his pleasure'. [SP12/33/68].

[Installation and Feast at Windsor, May 17-18].

Apr 24, Westminster, Queen to King Sebastian of Portugal: She has received letters written on his behalf, and has at various times given audience to his Ambassador, Emanuel D'Aranjo, whose requests (although unprecedented), she has granted. The Queen also wrote to the Queen Regent. [SPF.iv.77].

Apr 26, Sat **GREENWICH PALACE**, Kent.^c

April 28, Edinburgh, Thomas Randolph to Sir Nicholas Throckmorton:

'Alas that ever you should style me in your letters Agent for the Queen's Majesty of England, that live myself, two men, a lackey, four horses, a lubber to keep them, with all ordinary or extraordinary charges in so dear a town as this for 13s4d the day'. [BL Add MS 35830, f.83].

April 29, Paris, Sir Nicholas Throckmorton to the Queen: 'At this present, thanks be to God, your Majesty hath peace with all the world'...

'Neither do I see any danger that may grow to your realm but by Scotland. Then, wisdom doth advise your Majesty to buy your surety, quietness, and felicity, though it cost you dear. The means to assure this is...to win unto your Majesty's devotion and party, the mightiest, the wisest, and the most honest of the realm of Scotland. And though it be to your Majesty great charge, as £20,000 yearly, yet it is in no wise to be omitted or spared'...

'There should be some special consideration had of the Earl of Arran, because he is the second person of that realm...and in like manner of the Lord James'...

'I do well perceive the Lord James to be a very honourable, sincere, and godly gentleman and very much affected to your Majesty...much worthy to be cherished.. There be attending here on the Lord James two men amongst others that are to be cherished by your Majesty. The one is the Laird of Pitarrow, a grave wise man... The other is Mr John Wood, secretary to the Lord James, a man in whom there is much virtue and sufficiency. There be two others which are well known to your Majesty, which are in like case to be well cherished: the one is Alexander Clarke, the other is Robert Melvin [Melville]'. [Tytler, vi.221-223].

Lord James Stewart arrived at Southwark on May 15, with Pitarrow and Wood.

Apr 29, Tues Spanish Ambassador at Greenwich for audience.
 De Quadra to Philip II, May 5: I asked permission for Abbé Martinengo, the Papal Nuncio, who had arrived at Brussels, to come to England; the Queen referred the matter to the Privy Council. [Span.i.200].

April: Sir Thomas Smith's Dialogues on the Queen's Marriage.
 Smith wrote Orations in the form of Dialogues.

1. By *Agamus or Wedspite*: for the Queen's single life; urging the spiritual rewards of virginity, and avoiding the perils of child-birth.
2. By *Philoxenus, or Lovealien*: for marrying a foreign prince, two orations.
3. By *Axenius or Homefriend*: for marrying an English nobleman; urged forcefully by Smith, who favoured the Queen marrying Lord Robert Dudley.

Smith (1513-1577), was later Ambassador to France, and the Queen's Secretary. His Dialogues circulated in manuscript; printed by John Strype, The Life of the Learned Sir Thomas Smith (Oxford, 1820), 184-259.

May 1, Thur Consultation at Greenwich.

At the Queen's command the full Privy Council held a consultation on the request for the Papal Nuncio to come to England with letters from the Pope.

'It was fully accorded by all and every of the said Councillors, without any manner of contradiction or doubt moved by any of them, that the Nuncio should not come into any part of the Queen's dominions'. [SPF.iv.93-5].

May 5, Mon Spanish Ambassador at Greenwich with Council and Queen.

May 5, De Quadra to Philip II: 'The Queen sent yesterday to ask me to go to the palace today, as her Council had orders to reply to me about the Nuncio... I found they had the answer in writing...I told them they might read what they liked. The paper contained two principal points, namely, that the Queen did not consider it well to admit the Nuncio, inasmuch as it was against the law and good policy of the country, and that...as the Queen understood that the object of the Nuncio's coming was to intimate to her the holding of the Concilio, she informed me that she had decided not to give her acquiescence to such Concilio, nor to consent to the continuance of that which had commenced at Trent'...

'They broke up and went home except the Earl of Derby (who will accompany the Queen this summer)', the Earl of Shrewsbury, and Lord Hunsdon. 'I afterwards went into the Queen's room, and found her so confused and upset that it was plain she was embarrassed at the way they were treating me'. [Span.i.201-2].

c.May 5: Swedish Ambassador at Greenwich to take leave.

Dionisius Burreus. Queen's gifts, May 5: to Monsieur Dennys:
 one basin and ewer gilt; one pair of gilt pots; one gilt cup with a cover.^{NYG}

May 6-mid July: John Somers was special Ambassador to France.
 Somers was sent to the Queen of Scots to receive her ratification of the Treaty of Edinburgh of 1560. This was once again refused.

May 8, Sir William Cecil to Sir Nicholas Throckmorton, Ambassador to France:
 'I think you remember that the last Lent you wrote of a slanderous report made there of our clergy and their variety. Surely I think there is no great cause to blame them...But for satisfaction of such doubts I have caused the Bishop of Sarum [Jewel, Bishop of Salisbury] to feign an Epistle sent from hence thither, and have printed it secretly and send you herewith certain copies. If more be printed there the matter shall have more probability'.

'I have caused an Apology to be written but not printed, in the name of the whole clergy, which surely is wisely, learnedly, and gravely written, but I stay the publication of it until it may be further pondered'. [SP12/70/26].

John Jewel's Apology was published in Latin and English in 1562.

May 8, Greenwich, Robert Jones to Sir Nicholas Throckmorton:
 'The Sweden Ambassador hath his answer...and departeth hence shortly. My Lord of Kildare is this day arrived here at the court out of Ireland. Letters be written to the coast for receiving of the Lord James in good order, but as yet none of the court be appointed to meet him'.

Lord James Stewart arrived from France on May 15.

May 10, Greenwich, Sir William Cecil to Throckmorton, in France:
 'The Duchess of Suffolk is come hither, and I think shall be very well liked...
 'The Queen's Majesty...willed me to require you that some goldsmith there might be induced indirectly to come hither with furniture of aglets, chains, bracelets, etc., to be bought both by herself and by the ladies here, to be gay in this court towards the progress'. [BL Add MS 35830, f.107v,109].

May 11: Stationers entered 'The Learned Prince'. Part of a book translated from Plutarch and dedicated to the Queen by Thomas Blundeville, Gentleman:

'Three Moral Treatises, no less pleasant than necessary for all men to read, Whereof the first is called The Learned Prince; the second The Fruits of Foes; the third The Port of Rest'.

First treatise, in verse, dedicated 'To the Queen's Highness' in six stanzas, beginning: 'Of all the books that ever Plutarch wrote,
 More meet is none (when they have time and space),
 For Princes all to read and well to note,
 Than this, which here I offer to your Grace'.

Second treatise, in verse, is prefaced by three stanzas by 'Roger Ascham, Secretary to the Queen's Majesty for the Latin tongue, in praise of the book'.

Dedicated 'To the Queen's Highness' in a sonnet, beginning:

'Such New year's gifts as most men do prepare
 To give your Grace, it passeth far my power'.

Third treatise, in prose, dedicated in a verse Epistle 'To the true lovers of wisdom John Astley, Master of the Queen's Majesty's Jewel-house, and John Harington Esquire, Thomas Blundeville, greeting'. Text: c.120p. (London, 1561).

Blundeville, author and translator, brought out a corrected edition in 1580.

May 11: Stationers entered a book by John Veron, published as:

'A fruitful Treatise of Predestination and of the divine providence of God, as far forth as the holy Scriptures and word of God shall lead us, and an answer made to all the vain and blasphemous objections that the Epicures and Anabaptists of our time can make. Set forth Dialogue wise, by John Veron'.

Dedicated to the Queen.

Preface (13p): 'To the most godly, virtuous, and mighty' Queen, 'supreme governor of this realm, as well in causes Ecclesiastical as temporal'. 'I being but a poor stranger, dwelling here within your Grace's dominion'. Your Majesty 'is so earnestly given...to the study of divine letters, and diligent reading of the godly and learned works of the ancient fathers of the Primitive Church'.

Veron describes at some length 'why the free men of our time' are 'enemies unto the most comfortable doctrine of Predestination'. 'I should fear to be over tedious unto your Majesty'. (London, 1561).

Another 1561 edition is entitled: 'A fruitful Treatise of Predestination and of the divine providence of God, with an apology of the same against the swinish grunting of the Epicures and Atheists of our time'. John Veron, French Protestant clergyman, writer, translator, resident in London, died in 1563.

May 11: 'Came riding through London, with a ninescore horse and with men in his livery...and with badges, a talbot of the goldsmith's making, my young Earl of Shrewsbury to his place at Coldharbour, all in blue cloth'.^{MA}

[talbot: a kind of hound: the Talbot family badge].

May 12, *De Quadra to Cardinal Granvelle: Robert Dudley is studying theology with the heretic bishops; one no longer speaks of his marriage.* [KL.i.260].

May 14: *Anthony Jenkinson's Journey to Persia, undertaken for the Merchant Adventurers, for discovery of lands. Presented to the Queen. 44p.* [HT.i.260].

May 15: *Lord James Stewart* arrived at Southwark from France on his way back to Scotland. Lord James, half-brother of the Queen of Scots, left Paris on May 4, accompanied by the Laird of Pitarrow and Lord James's secretary, John Wood.

Sir Nicholas Throckmorton to Sir William Cecil, May 1, Paris: 'Her Majesty and you of her Council cannot bestow too much favour and benefits, in my simple opinion, on the Lord James. It is high time to entertain the mightiest, wisest, and most honest in Scotland'. [SPF.iv.92].

Throckmorton to Cecil, May 4, brought by Lord James: 'The Queen's Majesty hath gratified many of sundry countries and conditions: in my judgement she shall never gratify a more worthy nor more thankful gentleman. If all King Henry the VIII's rich furs of sables and black genets be not spent...I could wish that he had two of the fairest; but howsoever you do, let him not depart ungratified nor unrepresented honourably...The Lord of Pitarrow is an honest man; so is Mr Wood, his secretary. If you think meet to retain amity in Scotland, who is so meet as the wisest and most honest to be cherished?...Methinketh it were well that the Lord James were not hastily dismissed from thence, but with some pleasures there entertained'. [Forbes, i.436-7]. Audiences: May 18-19.

May 16, Sir Nicholas Bacon, the Lord Keeper, to the Bailiffs of Ipswich, from my house beside Charing Cross: I understand that it is 'already appointed that the Queen in her progress this summer' will come to Mr Withipoll's house.

'And for that he hath divers things to be done and prepared in his house for her Highness' coming', I ask 'that you will let him have furtherance to the best of your power for his provision of workmen and labourers and such other things as he shall need...for the repairing and making things meet and necessary within and about his house. Which I require you not to fail'.

[Suffolk RO: HD 36/A/29]. The Queen arrived at Edmund Withipoll's Ipswich house on August 5. Bacon was High Steward of Ipswich.

May 17, Sat, at Windsor: *Installation of new Knights of the Garter.* George Talbot 6th Earl of Shrewsbury; Henry Carey 1st Lord Hunsdon. Installed by the Queen's Lieutenant: Henry Fitzalan, Earl of Arundel.

May 18, Sun, at Windsor: *St George's Feast.* *Cofferer paid £147.19s9d.^c* Machyn: 'After Matins done they went a procession round about the church... and ten Alms-Knights in red kirtles...and after the Verger, and then the clerks and priests 24 singing the English procession in copes', and Lord Hunsdon, Viscount Montague, the Earl of Shrewsbury, Lord Paget, and the Earl of Arundel 'all they in their robes, and Mr Garter and Mr Norris and Mr Dean in crimson satin robes with red crosses on their shoulders, and after rode up to the Castle to dinner'. Herald: After supper 'they put off their habit and rode into the park a-hunting'. On May 19: 'The lords having been a-hunting in the morning about 9 o'clock they came together to the Chapter-house door'. After a service, and dinner at the Dean's residence, they left Windsor. [SP12/33/68].

May 18-19: Lord James Stewart at Greenwich with the Queen.

Lord James came from France with news that his half-sister, Mary Queen of Scots, now a widow at 18, had resolved to return to Scotland.

William Scarlet, waterman, 'carriage and recarriage of the Lord James of Scotland to and from the court in May'.^T

For his visit see the description by Robert Jones, May 25.

May 20, London, Lord James Stewart to Sir Nicholas Throckmorton:

'After my arrival to London I passed to the court where it pleased the Queen's Majesty and the Council to show me more favour nor ever I could deserve'. Lord James left to return to Scotland. [BL Add MS 35830, f.117].

May 21, Jena, Matthias Flacius and two others to the Queen, in Latin:

It is now a year since we dedicated the fourth century of our *Ecclesiastical History* to your Majesty, and forwarded it by our own messenger. This we did chiefly because in that century the Emperor of Britain, having embraced Christianity, abolished all superstitions, and therefore we think that after so many centuries you ought to know and imitate the virtues of your predecessor.

We have received from the Archbishop of Canterbury your reply, in which you express your approval of the work, and promise to help us with certain books and writings. We beg that you will have a search made for old manuscripts.

To the Archbishop of Canterbury (Matthew Parker): Your promise in the Queen's name of sending certain books to us, if we would arrange for their transport to and fro, was most acceptable. We send our servant to take charge of the books, and to convey them into Germany. [SPF.iv.117-118]. Reply: July 18.

May 22, Queen to the Earl of Sussex, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland (in England February-May): 'We have resolved to create McCarty More to be Earl of Muskerry and O'Donnell Earl of Tyrconnell...and for their better maintenance...to have to each of them...lands to the yearly value of £10'. [Carew, i.311].

May: Instructions to the Earl of Sussex, for the creation of Malachias O'Reilly to be Earl of Brenny and Baron of Cavan. [SP63/3/76]. (See May 27).

May 24, Greenwich, Sir William Cecil to Sir Nicholas Throckmorton, with news of John Dymock, the London merchant who had returned from Sweden:

'Dymock, whom you know, is committed to the Fleet and charged that under pretence of going to sell certain jewels he proceeded by sundry means to comfort and provoke the King of Sweden to come hither, a presumption that is not liked, and therefore punished. I am sorry to think that this matter will extend to two whom I love well, Sir William Pickering and Mr John Astley'.

'Our progress is like to be through Essex to Ipswich and so home by my Lord Morley's'. This letter was taken to France by the Lord of St Colme's Inch, called by Cecil 'a gentleman of a right good nature'. [BL Add MS 35830, f.119].

Anon: 'In May 1561 Dymock was committed to ward, some say for speaking and taking upon him whilst he was with the King of Sweden more than he had in commission, some said for writing letters to the Queen of the reports abroad of her and the Lord Robert which were very evil favoured'.^{YL}

Court news. May 25, Robert Jones to Sir Nicholas Throckmorton: 'My Lord James arrived at Southwark the 15th of this present, before that any were sent to meet him from the court, where he remained unvisited two days following, saving of Mr [Henry] Killigrew, Mr [Nicholas] Tremayne, and myself; and in the 18th in the morning there went to conduct him to the court by water my Lord of Kildare and my Lord Cobham'. [Note: 'He was lodged in a lord's house at Greenwich'].

'At the first congress of the Queen's Majesty and him she excused the fault of his no better receiving at Southwark, and evil lodging, by his sudden coming and want of knowledge of the same. He was highly feasted at the court, and tarried there Sunday all day and Monday dinner, and passed his time partly in walking with the Queen's Majesty and in hunting with my Lord Robert, in whose chamber he had a solemn banquet, and yet for all this good cheer he had no present so far as I can understand, unless it were a licence to carry into Scotland of geldings, which were first appointed but three...He had with difficulty liberty to pass with six. He departed towards Scotland the 20th of this present'.

'The Feast of St George was kept at Windsor in as solemn sort as hath been of long time upon Sunday the 18th of this present. My Lord of Arundel rode thither with 140 horse, all his gentlemen in velvet coats and chains; he was accompanied with my Lord Montague and my Lord Paget. My Lord Shrewsbury and my Lord of Hunsdon were...very well accompanied'.

'My Lord Robert was preferred to a higher place, having his crest altered from a blue leopard to a bear and the ragged staff'.

'It is said that the Queen's Majesty mindeth to make her progress into Essex, Suffolk, and Norfolk, and the gestes [itineraries] are already drawn, and that the Earls of Shrewsbury and Derby should be appointed to attend in the same, and that the Duke of Norfolk should meet her Majesty at her entry into Suffolk, and so attend upon her all the rest of the progress. But I am credibly informed that that determination is already altered, and that her Highness mindeth not to proceed further than Westminster, Richmond, and Hampton Court'.

'The King of Sweden's Ambassador is departed and the Chancellor remaineth here still, and hath taken a house'.

'John Dymock is returned...His friends believe verily that...he shall be found faulty rather for want of discretion, and presumption. None of his friends is permitted to speak with him'. [BL Add MS 35831,f.32-33].

Lord Robert Dudley now used his family crest, a bear and ragged staff. A progress to Essex and Suffolk began in July.

Lord James Stewart was created Earl of Moray on 30 Jan 1562, in Scotland.

May 25, Paris, Florence Diaceto to Sir William Cecil: Having heard that you are building both in London and in the country, I inform you that a quarry of marble equal to that of Rome has been discovered in the Pyrenees. In case you should desire any of it for chimney-pieces, doors, or windows, I have sent sketches to Mr Killigrew, and asked him to show the drawings of the marbles to the Queen; if she desires to have any I will procure them for her.

[SPF.iv.125-6]. Diaceto had come on missions to the Queen in 1560. Henry Killigrew was Cecil's brother-in-law. Marble was available (Nov 26).

May 27: christening. Queen was godmother to Viscount Montagu's daughter. Parents: Anthony Browne, 1st Viscount Montagu; 2nd wife: Magdalen (Dacre). Catholics. Queen's gift, May 27: one gilt cup with a cover.^{NYG}

Child: Elizabeth Browne (1561-c.1631); married (1572) Robert Dormer.

May 27, Sir Nicholas Bacon sent Sir William Cecil (his brother-in-law, now Master of the Court of Wards) a paper entitled:

'Articles devised for the bringing up in virtue and learning of the Queen's Majesty's Wards, being heirs male, and whose lands, descending in possession and coming to the Queen's Majesty, shall amount to the clear yearly value of 100 marks or above'.

Lord Keeper Bacon asks Cecil to reform 'preposterous' abuses.

'That the proceeding hath been preposterous appeareth by this: the chief thing, and most of price, in wardship is the ward's mind; the next to that, his body; the last and meanest, his land. Now, hitherto the chief care of governance hath been had to the land, being the meanest; and to the body, being the better, very small; but to the mind, being the best, none at all, which methinks plainly to set the cart before the horse'.

Bacon's proposed time-table for the Wards: 6 a.m. to attend divine service; to study Latin until 11; 11-12, to dine; 12-2, to study music; 2-3, French; 3-5, Latin and Greek; 5, evening prayer; supper and 'honest pastimes' to 8; 8-9, music; 9, bed. At and after age 16 to attend lectures on law, and on military discipline. [Archaeologia, 36 (1855), 343-4].

May 27, Queen to Earl of Sussex: McCarty More is not to be created a baron. O'Reilly is to be made Earl of O'Reilly. (See June 19). [SP63/3/83].
More was created Earl of Clancare on 24 June 1565.

May 29, Thur Baron de Courtillan, new French hostage, at Greenwich. The Queen had refused François d'Avaugour, Baron de Courtillan, as a hostage (April 17), but now accepted him at the request of the King of Navarre, and the Baron took his oath. He replaced Count de Roussy. [SPF.iv.126].

May-July: Sir Wm Cecil's payments on behalf of the Queen included: To John Tamworth (Keeper of the Privy Purse) £100 'to be given in reward'. [HT.i.161].

June 4, Wed St Paul's Cathedral struck by lightning and set on fire. 'The great spire of the steeple of St Paul's church was fired by lightning, which...burnt downward the spire to the battlements, stone-work and bells, so furiously that within the space of four hours the same steeple, with all the roofs of the church, were consumed, to the great sorrow and perpetual remembrance of the beholders'. [Stow, *Survey of London*].

A 'True Report' on the Fire relates that: 'In the evening came the Lord Clinton, Lord Admiral, from the court at Greenwich, whom the Queen's Majesty as soon as the rage of the fire was espied by her Majesty and others in the court...sent to assist my Lord Mayor for the suppressing of the fire'. [Report published June 10. Reprinted: Camden Soc. (1880), 120-125].

June 12, Thur Proclamation (480): Calling in base coins. 'Her Majesty having now as it were achieved to the victory and conquest of this hideous monster of the base money'.

June 15, Sun New French hostage at Greenwich to meet the Queen. Baron de Moy, who took his oath to observe the Treaty of Câteau-Cambrésis. Queen to Sir Nicholas Throckmorton, June 18, Greenwich: 'Upon Sunday last... the French hostages with the French Ambassador's secretary came hither to present to us one Monsieur La Moy to become hostage in place of the Count de Maur, who having been sore afflicted with the gout hath made long suit to return to his country. And for that we neither received letter from the French King our good brother requiring us to accept him neither yet any letter from you of his ability, we would have suspended the receiving of him as we did before with Monsieur Courtillan', but the King had written to the French Ambassador, De Seurre, and commanded him to present La Moy 'upon which consideration we accept him, with this protestation that hereafter we mean not to accept any other in like case'. Count de Maur took leave. [BL Add MS 35830, f.128].

June 16, Mon 'My Lord Mayor and the Aldermen were sent for unto the court at Greenwich'.^{MA} Stow's *Survey*: 'After this mischance [the fire at St Paul's], the Queen's Majesty directed her letters to the Mayor, willing him to take order for speedy repairing of the same. And she of her gracious disposition...did presently give and deliver in gold 1000 marks, with a warrant for a thousand loads of timber, to be taken out of her woods, or elsewhere'...

'Within one month...the church was covered with boards and lead, in manner of a false roof against the weather...Concerning the steeple, divers models were devised and made but little else was done, through whose default God knoweth'.

Anon, 1561: 'Diversities of opinions whether Paul's ought to be re-edified, considering how it was destroyed by the finger of God because it was abused'.^{YL} Lightning signified either God's pleasure or displeasure at Protestant reforms. The steeple was still not rebuilt when the whole Cathedral burnt down in the Great Fire of London in 1666. Wren's new Cathedral was completed in 1710.

June 18: *christening*. Queen was godmother to Mr Copley's son.
 Parents: Thomas Copley; wife: Katherine (Luttrell).
 Queen's gift, June 18: one gilt cup with a cover.^{NYG}
 Child: Henry Copley.

In 1569 Thomas Copley, a Catholic, took his family to live abroad.
 Henry Copley died in France in 1580.

June 19: Queen's gifts: To the Lord O'Reilly of Ireland:
 one collar of esses of gold; one coronet of silver gilt.
 To the Lord O'Donnell of Ireland: one collar of esses of gold;
 one coronet of silver gilt.^{NYG}

June 19, Sir William Cecil to Earl of Sussex (just returned to Ireland):
 'I do send unto you the robes and coronets, which may be applied as your
 Lordship seeth cause'...
 'I have given order for the laying of the Posts'. [Wright, i.64].

This established a Post between England and Ireland.
 Holinshed: 'Because in these troublesome times it were meet advertisements
 should go from her Majesty and Council to the Lord Deputy, and so likewise from
 his Lordship to them, order was taken, for the more speedy conveyance of letters
 reciprocal, there should be set Posts appointed between London and Ireland'.

The Earl of Sussex on July 17 acknowledged the receipt of robes, collars,
 and coronets for O'Reilly and O'Donnell. [SP63/4/23].
 Malachias O'Reilly was a Chieftain whom the Queen intended to create Earl
 of O'Reilly. Calvagh O'Donnell, 21st Chief of Tyrconnell, whom she intended to
 create Earl of Tyrconnell, was a captive of Shane O'Neill from 14 May 1561-1564.
 No Patent was passed for either and they died (1565 and 1566) without assuming
 their titles.

June 24, Tues dinner, given by Lord Robert Dudley, *Greenwich.

Afternoon, at Greenwich: river 'triumph' watched by the Queen from a boat.
 Machyn: 'Midsummer Day at Greenwich was great triumph of the river, against
 the court; there was a goodly castle made upon Thames, and men of arms within
 it with guns and spears, for to defend the same, and about it were certain
 small pinnaces...and great shooting of guns and hurling of balls of wild-fire,
 and there was a bark...for the Queen's Grace to be in for to see the pastime,
 the which was very late ere it was done'.

Hugh Underhill of the Wardrobe 'making ready of *The Bark of Boulogne*, and
 for fetching of virginals from London to Greenwich', 13s4d.^T

De Quadra to Philip II, June 30: 'On the day of St John the Queen ordered
 me to be invited to a feast given by Lord Robert...In the afternoon we went on
 board a vessel from which we were to see the rejoicings, and she, Robert and I
 being alone...they began joking, which she likes to do much better than talking
 about business. They went so far with their jokes that Lord Robert told her that
 if she liked I could be the minister to perform the act of marriage, and she,
 nothing loth to hear it, said she was not sure whether I knew enough English'.

[Span.i.208].

June 24 was Dudley's birthday.

June 26: *christening*. Queen was godmother to Lord Berkeley's child.
 Parents: Henry 7th Lord Berkeley; 1st wife: Katherine (Howard), sister of
 the Duke of Norfolk. Queen's gift, June 26: one gilt bowl with a cover.^{NYG}
 Child: not further identified.

Court news, June 28: The Queen declined to create Lord Robert Dudley an earl.

June 28, Sir Henry Neville to Sir Nicholas Throckmorton, concerning 'the great breach...about the creation, which could not be obtained by no means. She loved the house too well to lay that offensive name upon them who have been traitors three descents; that was her terms then, now a new key, for now Robin is clapped on the cheeks with "No, no, the bear and the ragged staff is not so soon overthrown", - and now as great as ever; and yet to some, if they talk with her of having of him, she will pup with her mouth, and say that she will not be fellow with the Duchess of Norfolk, that men will come and ask for my Lord's Grace; and when it is answered that she may make him King, she will no way agree unto'. [SPF.iv.158-9].

Lord Robert Dudley's grandfather Edmund Dudley was executed in 1510; his father John Dudley, Duke of Northumberland, in 1553; his brother Lord Guildford Dudley and his wife 'Queen' Lady Jane Grey in 1554; all for high treason.

Lord Ambrose Dudley was created Earl of Warwick in December 1561; his younger brother Lord Robert was created Earl of Leicester in September 1564.

Their family crest was a bear and ragged staff.

June 30, Greenwich, Sir William Cecil to Thomas Randolph, of De Noailles, French special Ambassador returning from Scotland:

'Noailles is passed hence yesterday, somewhat disgraced, for the Queen's Majesty would not speak with him, for that he sought not to see her Majesty at his passage into Scotland'. [Wright, i.62].

June 30: The Spanish Ambassador gave news of the arrival of one Vergecio in England; on July 8 he reported that Vergecio had offered medals to the Queen; on July 19 he was departing. [KL.v.577-8,585].

In September a 'Paris merchant' sent medals to the Queen. (See Sept 23).

July 4, Fri: 'Dined at the Ambassador's of Sweden in Lime Street all the Council'.^{MA}

July 4 [London], Robert Jones to Sir Nicholas Throckmorton:

'The King of Sweden's Chancellor here keepeth great cheer, and hath of late feasted the Lords of the Council and others of the nobility, and the rumour of the King's coming is renewed'...

'The 13th of this present in the evening the Queen's Majesty mindeth to see Mr Secretary's new house by Strand, where he doth determine to prepare a banquet for her'. [BL Add MS 35830, f.140v-141].

July 9: Queen of Scots' envoy at Whitehall.

The widowed Mary was planning to return from France to Scotland. She sent Henri Cleutin, Sieur d'Oysel (1515-1566), to request a passport and safe-conduct allowing her if need be to land at any English port and continue overland to Scotland, and a passport for 100 mules and horses, with grooms; also a safe-conduct for D'Oysel to go to Scotland to prepare for her.

[Scot.i.538].

July 9, Wed Queen of Scots' envoy at Whitehall for audience. With De Seurre, resident French Ambassador.

D'Oysel asked for a passport and safe-conduct for Mary; the Queen deferred her answer until July 13.

July 10, Thur *visit*, Tower of London Mints.

'The Queen came by water unto the Tower of London by 10 o'clock, until 5 at night, and went and saw all her Mints; and they gave the Queen certain pieces of gold, and...the Lord of Hunsdon had one, and my Lord Marquis'.^{MA}

Works: 'Erecting and building of the new upper Mint within the Tower of London; new making of a fining house in Coldharbour within the said Tower for the strangers Almain finers [German refiners]'.

Thomas Sparrow was paid for 8 loads of gravel and John Cottis for 11 loads, each at 12d a load, 'delivered into the Mint against the Queen's Majesty's coming thither'. [Mint Accounts, TNA E101/303/24].

Alessandro Magno, a Venetian who visited the Tower in 1562, saw in the Menagerie there 'four royal lions and a leopard. They say that every monarch places one lion there, so they are called after their donor: hence one can see a Henry, a Philip, a Mary and an Elizabeth'.

'This castle is also the royal mint where one can see a novel and very skilful way of minting coins by means of several wheels turned by one horse...They can roll out the silver and mint the coins without much effort on the part of the mint-master'. [Magno, 142; details of Magno's travels: 1562 August, end].

July 10, Thur **CHARTERHOUSE**, Middlesex; Lord North.^C

Also called 'North Place juxta London'.^{CH}

Charterhouse; owned by Edward 1st Lord North (c.1496-1564); he married in about 1561 his 2nd wife, Margaret (Butler), thrice widowed; she died 1575.

Anon: 'The Queen cometh to the Tower...and so passeth by Houndsditch and Clerkenwell to Charterhouse, the lords before her and the Lord Robert on horseback behind her in his white hose and doublet embroidered and his men in green coats pulled out with yellow sarcenet'.^{YL}

Machyn: 'Her Grace went out of the iron gate over Tower Hill unto Aldgate Church, and so down Houndsditch to the Spital, and so down Hog Lane, and so over the fields to the Charterhouse my Lord North's place, with trumpets and the Pensioners and the Heralds of Arms and the servants, and then came gentlemen riding, and after lords, and then the Lord of Hunsdon and bore the sword afore the Queen, and then came ladies riding; and the fields full of people, great number as ever was seen; and there tarried till Monday'.

Modern edition of the Cofferer of the Household's daily account, in Latin, for July 10-September 23: Nichols, Progresses (2014), i.186-197.

July 11, Antwerp, William Herle to Cecil: 'The Swedish agent here blazes about of his master's speedy journey into England, now his Coronation is ended, who only waits for a prosperous wind, everything being in readiness'. [SPF.iv.175].

Anon, 1561: 'Great desire of the King of Sweden's coming of the merchants and Londoners, because they thought he would bring great treasure with him, and because they saw his brother [John Duke of Finland] spend so much here'.^{YL}

July 13, Sun Queen of Scots' envoy at Charterhouse for his answer.

With De Seurre, resident French Ambassador.

The Queen declined to grant D'Oysel a passport and safe-conduct for Mary unless she first ratified the Treaty of Edinburgh, of 1560.

July 13, Privy Council to Sir Nicholas Throckmorton, in France, of Mary: 'As her coming into Scotland...seemeth very hurtful and prejudicial to the state of things betwixt these two realms, so is it not thought meet for us to further that...The longer the Scottish Queen's affairs rest uncertain the better shall the Queen's Majesty's affairs prosper'. [BL Add MS 35830, f.144].

July 13, Paris, Sir Nicholas Throckmorton to the Queen, concerning her command (May 10) to send a jeweller garnished with all sorts of goldsmiths' work and set stones...One named Robert Rouvet, a man of great wealth and livelihood, who was in England in your father's time, will be shortly with you furnished with all such things. July 13, Throckmorton to Sir William Cecil: Rouvet is 'an honest and substantial merchant of Paris'. [SPF.iv.180-181].

July 13: christening. Queen was godmother to 'Ipolyta the Tartarian'.^{NYG} Queen's gifts, July 13: one chain of gold; and one tablet of gold, 'given to the Tartarian at her christening'.^{PS}

Ipolyta appears to be the only adult to whom the Queen was godmother. This may be compared to a christening at St Pancras, London, 13 November 1561: 'George Besaake, a Tartarian born and brought into this Realm by the merchants of Russia of the age of 18 years being converted to the faith of Christ was christened'; having three godparents, as customary.

The Wardrobe accounts, 1560s, record a succession of gifts of rich clothes to Ipolyta, called in 1564 'our dear and well beloved woman'. [Arnold, 107].

July 13, Sunday evening supper, Cecil House, Strand; Sir William Cecil. Newly built house of Cecil (c.1520-1598), the Queen's Principal Secretary.

2nd wife: Mildred (Cooke) (c.1525-1589), daughter of Sir Anthony Cooke.

Cecil noted: 'The Queen supped at my house in Strand before it was fully finished, and she came by the fields from Christ Church'.^B

Machyn: 'The Queen's Grace went from the Charterhouse by Clerkenwell over the fields unto the Savoy unto Mr Secretary Cecil to supper, and there was the Council and many lords and knights and ladies and gentlewomen, and there was great cheer till midnight, and after her Grace rode to my Lord North's to bed at the Charterhouse'.

July 14, 'at our City of London in the Lord North's house', Queen to Sir Nicholas Throckmorton: We have told D'Oysel that if the Queen of Scots 'will first accord to do those things that by her promise under her hand and seal she is bound to do...we would be then most glad to see her in this our realm, and to have such acquaintance with her as might make an end of all controversies and a perpetual good amity for ourselves and our countries. This our answer he seemed quietly to receive'. [BL Add MS 35830, f.154].

Court news. July 14, London, Sir William Cecil to Sir Nicholas Throckmorton: 'I cannot certainly write unto you of the King of Sweden's coming'...

'The Queen's Majesty hath plainly written to this King that, considering she is not as yet disposed to marriage, she doubteth that in coming, and not obtaining his suit, he should change his love into offence; and therefore I think upon the receipt of those lines he will stop'...

'There is a matter secretly thought of, which I will dare communicate. That if an accord can be made between the Queen's Majesty and the Scottish Queen, the latter should surrender to her all manner of claim, and to her heirs, and in consideration thereof the Scottish Queen shall be acknowledged, in default of heirs of the English Queen. Well, God send our mistress a husband, and by time a son, that we may hope our posterity may have a masculine succession'...

'Yesternight, I thank the Queen's Majesty, she took a supper at my rude new cottage, where I thought my costs well bestowed for her gracious acceptance of all my offers'...

'The Queen's Majesty thinketh long for the Paris goldsmith; he shall be free of custom for all that he shall not sell'. [Hardwicke, i.173-4].

July 14, Mon Queen's ceremonial ride through London before her progress.

'Was new gravelled with sand from the Charterhouse through Smithfield, and under Newgate, and through St Nicholas Shamble, Cheapside, and Cornhill, unto Aldgate and to Whitechapel, and all these places were hanged with cloth of arras and carpets and with silk, and Cheapside hanged with cloth of gold and cloth of silver and velvet of all colours and taffetas in all places, and all the crafts of London standing in their livery from St Michael unto Aldgate'.

'And then came many serving-men riding, and then the Pensioners and gentlemen, and then knights, and after lords, and then the Aldermen in scarlet, and the Serjeants of Arms, and then the Heralds of Arms in their coat armours, and then my Lord Mayor bearing her sceptre, then the Lord Hunsdon bearing the sword; and then came the Queen's Grace, and her footmen richly habited, and ladies and gentlemen; then all lords' men and knights' men in their masters' liveries'.

'And at Whitechapel my Lord Mayor and the Aldermen took their leave of her Grace, and so she took her way toward her progress'.^{MA}

Founders' Company paid 3d 'for 3 staves for whifflers when the Queen went a progress and came through the city'. Vintners paid 7d 'for 3 white staves for whifflers and a pot of beer when the Queen's Majesty came through London'. Whifflers kept the way clear and controlled the crowds.

July 14, Mon dinner, Wanstead, Essex.^C Lord Rich. (Details: Aug 21). Wanstead manor-house, Wanstead House; owned by Richard 1st Lord Rich, also of Leez Priory, where the Queen stayed August 21-25.

Start of SUMMER PROGRESS in Essex, Suffolk, Herts, Middlesex.

July 14, Mon **HAVERING**, Essex.^{C,W}

Havering manor-house, Havering House; Crown property.

July 15: death. Dr William Bill, Dean of Westminster and Chief Almoner to the Queen. Funeral: July 20, Westminster Abbey. His monument: St Benedict's Chapel.

July 16, Wed dinner, Pyrigo, Havering, Essex.^C
Pyrigo estate, Havering, owned by Lord John Grey, youngest son of Thomas Grey, 2nd Marquis of Dorset; he was the uncle of 'Queen' Lady Jane Grey and her sisters Lady Catherine Grey and Lady Mary Grey; he died in 1564;
wife: Mary (Browne), daughter of Anthony Browne, 1st Viscount Montagu; she married (2) Henry Capell; she died in 1614.

July 16: christening. Queen was godmother to 'Garter King at Arms child'.^T
Parents: Sir Gilbert Dethick, Garter 1550-1584; 2nd wife: Jane (Duncombe), widow of William Naylor. Queen's gift, July 15: one gilt cup with a cover.^{NYG}

Queen's Deputy: Lady Sackville, wife of Sir Richard Sackville.
Godfathers: George Talbot 6th Earl of Shrewsbury; Henry Carey 1st Lord Hunsdon.

'The church hanged with cloths of arras and the cloth of state, and strewed with green rushes and strewed with herbs, and Sir William Hewet deputy for my Lord of Shrewsbury, and Mr Carey deputy for my Lord Hunsdon, and my Lady Sakefeld the Queen's Deputy. And after wafers and hippocras [wine] great plenty, and much people there, and my Lady York bore my Lady Deputy's train; and so home to her place, and had a banquet'.^{MA}

July 16: St Giles Cripplegate register, baptism: 'Robert Dethick the son of Mr Garter'. Robert died by 1583. The register book was copied when Lancelot Andrewes was Vicar (1588-1601), and the title-page has:

'God save our Queen Elizabeth
God send her long to reign.
God send her Nestor's years to live
God's truth for to maintain'.

July 17, Thur dinner, Loughton Hall, Essex.^C
 Loughton manor-house; Crown property, leased by John Stoner (or Stonard);
 died 1579; wife: Anne (Tyrell), daughter of John Tyrell deceased and step-
 daughter of Sir William Petre of Ingatestone, where the Queen stayed July 19-22.

July 18, Croydon, Archbishop of Canterbury (Matthew Parker) to Flacius
 Illyricus and others: 'You have lately caused your commentaries to be delivered
 to me by a confidential messenger...With regard to the principal object for
 which your private messenger came over, namely, that he might bring back to you
 some ancient commentaries of such kind as you hoped to obtain from us...I am now
 left without any hope whatever...The Queen's Majesty's library does not possess
 the means of affording the assistance which you require, as I have been informed
 by the person who is appointed its curator and keeper...The colleges and all the
 religious houses were plundered'. I send you 20 angels. [Zurich, 143-6].
 During May-July Sir William Cecil's payments on behalf of the Queen included:
 'Illyricus servant coming for the stories of England, in reward, 40 pistolets,
 £11.13s4d'. [HT.i.161]. The Archbishop himself took a principal part in
 rescuing manuscripts and books from dissolved religious houses. A large number
 are preserved in the Parker Library at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge.

July 19, Sat **INGATESTONE**, Essex; Sir William Petre.^{C,T}
 Ingatestone manor-house, Ingatestone Hall.

Owned and built by Sir William Petre (c.1505-1572), a Privy Councillor;
 formerly Principal Secretary to Henry VIII, Edward VI, and Queen Mary.

2nd wife: Anne (Browne) (1509-1582), daughter of William Browne, mercer,
 Lord Mayor of London 1513, and widow of John Tyrell, of Loughton.

Ingatestone Church has Petre monuments. Anthony Wingfield, Gentleman Usher,
 and his yeomen and grooms, made the house ready for the Queen.^T

July 20: christening: Queen was godmother to 'Lady Margaret Strange's child'.^T
 Parents: Henry Lord Strange, son of Edward Stanley, 3rd Earl of Derby (and
 himself later 4th Earl); wife: Lady Margaret (Clifford).

Child: 3rd son William Stanley (1561-1642), born at Derby House, Cannon Row,
 Westminster; baptised July 20 at St Martin Ludgate Church; became 6th Earl of
 Derby; married at court (1595) Lady Elizabeth Vere.

July 21, Ingatestone. Proclamation (482): Suppressing Piracy against Spain.

July 21, Sir William Cecil to Lord Mayor of London (Sir William Chester):
 'The Queen's Majesty understandeth that sundry bookbinders and stationers do
 utter certain papers, wherein be printed the face of her Majesty and the King
 of Sweden. And although her Highness is not miscontented that either her own
 face or the said King's be printed or portrayed; yet, to be joined in one paper
 with the said King, or with any other prince that is known to have made any
 request for marriage to her Majesty, is not to be allowed'.

'And therefore her Majesty's pleasure is that your Lordship should send for
 the Wardens of the Stationers, or for the Wardens of any other sort of men that
 have such papers to sell, and to take order with them that all the said papers
 should be taken and packed up together, in sort as none of them be permitted to
 be seen in any place. For otherwise her Majesty might seem to be touched in
 honour by her own subjects, that would in such papers declare an allowance to
 have herself joined, as it were, in marriage with the said King; where indeed
 her Majesty hitherto cannot be induced (whereof we have cause to sorrow) to
 allow of any marriage with any manner of person'. [Haynes, 368].

July 21, Ingatestone, Sir William Cecil to Sir Nicholas Throckmorton:
 The Queen understands that a goldsmith means to come over with jewels. She
 wishes that he might rather stay, as he could not be here before her progress.
 [SPF.iv.193-4]. Robert Rouvet was at Harwich with the Queen in August.

July 22: The Queen left Ingatestone.

John Kyme, Petre's chief officer, made 'A declaration of all such provision of victuals and other necessaries as was bought and provided against the Queen's Majesty coming to my master's house at Ingatestone, being the 19th day of July ...and there tarrying until the 22nd of the same, both days included'.

Provisions included: white wheat; 48 bread, 4s; 2 tuns of beer and ale at 33s4d the tun, brought from London; 4 barrels of beer at 5s the barrel; 'soles, flounders, plaice, gurnard, conger and other sea fish'; 2 firkins of sturgeon, 6 cygnets, 72 peewits, 12 gulls, 24 brews, 24 egrets; 12 herons, 12 shovellers, 144 quails and 6 caponets bought at London; 18 herons and 12 shovellers bought in Kent; 4 cygnets and 6 bitterns bought at Cambridge; 27 geese, 40 caponets, 12 pullets, 60 chickens; 12 caponets and 24 chickens 'bought by one Felde of Fingest in Bucks'; 693 eggs, 15s7d; 14 dishes of butter, 5 gallons of cream; 'bullocks' livers to feed fowl; yeast and herbs for the kitchen'; 12 wax-lights; 4½ bushels hempseed; 200 oranges, 19s¼d; 'comfits of sundry sorts; sugar, cloves, mace, pepper and sundry other kind of spice'; '12lb prunes sent to my Lady, 16d; half-peck fine white salt, 2½d'; 6 stone cruses, 6 trays, 6 flaskets, 3 black jacks, 2 pewter pottle pots; 6 staff-torches; barrel to put lard in; 36 trenchers.

Fruit, viz. pears, plums, genetings [apples].

'Fuses for perfuming of chambers'; barley to feed the poultry at London; 2 quire of paper spent in the kitchen, 8d; quail cage with 3 troughs.

Charges of men riding to Ely and to Cambridge for fowl; charges of Holland the horse-keeper riding twice to London with two horses.

Rewards to bringers of provisions included: Lord North's man 'for bringing of 6 cygnets from Huntingdon to London and so to Ingatestone'; Mr Stonard's man for bringing a stag, 20s; 'Mr Swan's man for bringing fowl out of Kent'; fishmonger for carriage of fish; Mr Gouge's man for bringing 20 caponets, 2 pigs, 24 pigeons, and old apples; men who brought lambs, fish, oysters, fowl, peas, apples, a fresh salmon, a turkey cock and 6 pea chickens.

'Dale's daughter of Stock for bringing one dozen of chickens, 4d'; Blackthorn, a baker, and his boy for baking bread at Ingatestone for 8 days; brewer for brewing at Ingatestone; 'a man that did help to seek fowl in Cambridgeshire'.

'Of my master's own provision' were: wheat, malt, oats, barley; 3 oxen at £4 the piece, 2 veals at 10s the piece, 6 muttuns at 7s the piece; 30 couple coneyes [rabbits] at 6d the couple; 7 dozen pigeons at 18d the dozen; ling, haberdin, carp, bream; 30 dishes of butter at 7d the dish, 2 gallons of cream at 8d the gallon. Gascon wine 2 hogsheads, £5; French wine 10 gallons, 13s4d; Rhenish wine 4 gallons, 6s8d; sack 6 gallons, 10s.

Payments also included: 'To Mr Wingfield, the Queen's Gentleman Usher, to be distributed amongst the Grooms of the Queen's Chamber, 40s; to Mr Webster, Master Cook, to be given amongst the Children of the Kitchen, 26s8d; to the Queen's Footmen, 26s8d, and to the Porters, 10s'. Payments to several cooks, 3 scalders, 2 turn-broaches; 'a woman for washing the vessels, 8d'.

'Bricklayers, carpenters and other labourers for making the ranges, sheds and other necessaries against the Queen's Majesty's coming and during her tarrying'.

Total charges for visit: £136.10s¼d.

[Extensive extracts from Petre's accounts are in F.G. Emmison, *Tudor Secretary: Sir William Petre* (1961). The Cofferer's account dates the visit as July 19-21, but Petre's own accounts date it July 19-22. Essex RO: D/PP A 9].

*July 22, Tues via Chelmsford. St Mary's churchwardens: 'Paid to the ringers when the Queen came through the town, 6s8d; paid for drink for them, 12d'.

July 22, Tues **NEW HALL**, Boreham, Essex.^{C.W}
New Hall, Boreham parish. Crown property.

New Hall had recently been occupied by Sir Thomas Wharton (1520-1572), son of Thomas 1st Lord Wharton (and himself later 2nd Lord Wharton).

Sir Thomas Wharton referred in February 1561 to New Hall's two parks, and that 'The house is in great ruin, being burned in Henry VIII's time, and not repaired since. It is falling down, so that the Queen will not sell it, unless she sell it in time for repair. If I had it, I would make a little corner for me and my wife to dwell in, and put away the rest'.

In April Wharton and his wife were arrested at New Hall for hearing Mass. Lady Wharton died on June 7 'at the honour of Beaulieu, otherwise known as New Hall'. [SP15/11/1]. Sir Thomas was in the Tower until July 16.

July 26: death. Richard Bower, Master of the Children of the Chapel Royal since 1545, during four reigns. Funeral: St Alphege, Greenwich.

July 26, Sat dinner, Felix Hall, Kelvedon, Essex.^C
Felix Hall, Kelvedon; owned by Henry Long (1544-1573), of Shingay, Cambs; a royal ward; not yet married; son of Sir Richard Long, a Gentleman of King Henry VIII's Privy Chamber, of Shingay (died 1546).

At the time of Henry Long's death Felix Hall was leased to a tenant.

July 26, Sat **COLCHESTER**, Essex.^C
St John's Abbey; owned by Thomas Lucas (1531-1611); wife: Mary (Fermor), daughter of Sir John Fermor of Easton Neston, Northants; she died 1613.

*July 28/29: proposed visit, Layer Marney, Essex.^T
Layer Marney manor-house; owned by George Tuke, son of Sir Brian Tuke, Secretary to King Henry VIII; George died in 1572; wife: Margaret (Morice), died in 1590. [No visit is recorded in the Cofferer's Account].

July 30, Wed **ST OSYTH**, Essex.^C Lord Darcy.
St Osyth's Priory; owned by John 2nd Lord Darcy of Chiche (c.1532-1581); wife: Frances, daughter of Richard 1st Lord Rich (of Leez and Wanstead).
Darcy monuments are in St Osyth parish church.

July 30: christening. Queen was godmother to 'Lord Mountjoy's child'.^T
Parents: James Blount, 6th Lord Mountjoy; wife: Katherine (Leigh).
Queen's gift, July 30: one gilt cup with a cover.^{NYG}
Child: William Blount, later 7th Lord Mountjoy (1561-1594).

By August 2: Harwich preparations for the Queen's visit.
Payments by Harwich churchwardens: July 25-28, numerous payments to masons and labourers from Ipswich, Mistley, Trimley, Shotley and Hadleigh 'for working on the town gates', and for their board and lodging. 'Paid to 4 poor folks in carrying of sand and water to the workfolk's hands, 20d'.

July 26: 'Paid and given to Mr Amiss's man for that he brought a letter from his master to the township of the Queen's Majesty's coming, 5s'.

July 28: To 3 women and the Sexton 'for washing and making clean of the church and chancel, 20d'.

July 31: 'Nicholas Panton of Ipswich stainer...for setting of the Queen's Majesty's great Arms of England upon the town gates, 15s'.

The churchwardens paid 6s8d, 28 Jan 1562, to Mr Lambard of Brightlingsea who 'did take pains in getting money for the township at the Queen's Majesty's officers' hands appertaining to her Highness's ships for The Crane'.

Aug 2, Sat **HARWICH**, Essex; at an inn.
Inn-keeper Thomas Hart, who was paid £6.^c

Ships which 'attended on the Queen's Majesty at Harwich':

The Mary Katerne (Roger Hankyn, Captain) with 50 mariners and gunners.
The Speedwell, a galley (William Holland, Master); with 188 mariners, rowers and gunners; a drum, a fife, a trumpeter. Robert Harwood and 29 mariners 'in three of her Grace's great shipboats'.

Ships which attended the Queen at Harwich and scoured the seas for pirates:
The Saker (William Byston, Captain) with 50 mariners and gunners; *The Swallow* (William Holstock, Captain) with 140 mariners, a drum, a fife, a trumpeter.^N

By the Queen's command Sir William Cecil paid Wood, one of the Masters of the Queen's ships, 20 French crowns, and the rest of the Masters and mariners attending upon her Majesty at Harwich 40 French crowns.

Aug 3, Sun Harwich churchwardens: 'Paid and given on the 3rd of August when that the Queen's Majesty was here to the trumpeters, 6s8d, and to them that did bear the bottles, 6s8d'.

Aug 4, Mon At Harwich: by the Queen's command Cecil paid Robert Rouvet, goldsmith of Paris, £75.15s for goldsmith's work and for a diamond. [HT.i.262].

Anonymous description: At Harwich the Queen 'accepted of an entertainment from the borough; lodging, as it is said, for several days at a house about the middle of the High Street. And being attended by the magistrates at her departure as far as the windmill out of town, she graciously demanded of them what they had to request of her; from whom she received this answer "Nothing, but to wish her Majesty a good journey". Upon which she turning her horse about, and looking upon the town, said "A pretty town, and wants nothing", and so bade them farewell". [Samuel Dale, *History of Harwich* (1730), 249-250].

To avoid a lengthy overland journey the Queen went by river to Ipswich.

Aug 5, Tues Queen sailed up the river Orwell from Harwich to Ipswich.

Ipswich orders: July 17: 'There shall be two vessels or boats, decently furnished, to attend upon the Queen's Majesty so far as the liberty do extend'. [Nathaniel Bacon, *Annals of Ipswich* (1654, edited 1884), 260].

Chamberlains' accounts, 1563: 'For the repairing of a pinnace at the Queen's Majesty's coming to this town', £2.14s10d; 'more for a gun chamber that was broken at the same time, 10s'. [Accounts for 1561 and 1562 are not extant].

There is no evidence that John Bale's *King John* was performed at Ipswich.

Aug 5, Tues **IPSWICH**, Suffolk.^c Mr Withipoll.

Christchurch mansion; owned and built by Edmund Withipoll, son of Paul Withipoll, of the Merchant Taylors' Company.

Edmund formerly lived in Walthamstow, Essex; in 1544 Paul purchased the dissolved Priory of the Holy Trinity, or Christchurch; in 1545 Edmund was pardoned for the manslaughter of a Walthamstow serving man. He moved to Ipswich, where in 1548 he began to build Christchurch; he died in 1582; wife: Elizabeth (Hynde); she died in 1584, having had 19 children.

Aug 7, Thur At Ipswich: Lady Catherine Grey's secret marriage to the Earl of Hertford in 1560, and her pregnancy, first became known.

Lady Catherine later confessed that on August 7 'she did disclose to Mistress St Loe of the Privy Chamber both that she was married to the Earl of Hertford and also that she was with child, and the said Mistress St Loe thereupon wept'.

Aug 8, Fri: 'At night she declared the same to my Lord Robert by his bedside, requiring him to be a mean to the Queen's Highness for her'. [BL Harl 286, f.37].

Aug 9, Sat, at our town of Ipswich, the Queen's Injunction prohibiting the residence of women in the precincts of cathedrals and colleges:

'The Queen's Majesty, considering how the palaces and houses of cathedral churches and colleges of this realm have been...builded...to sustain and keep societies of learned men professing study and prayer, for the edification of the Church of God...understanding of late that within the houses thereof, as well the chief governors as the prebendaries, students, and members thereof, being married, do keep particular household with their wives, children, and nurses; whereof no small offence groweth to the intent of the founders, and to the quiet and orderly profession of study and learning within the same; hath thought meet to provide remedy herein'...

'And therefore expressly willeth and commandeth, that no manner of person, being either the head or member of any college or cathedral church within this realm, shall...have...within the precinct of any such college, his wife, or other woman, to abode and dwell in the same, or to frequent and haunt any lodging within the same college, upon pain' to 'forfeit all ecclesiastical promotions in any cathedral or collegiate church within this realm'.

[Parker, 146]. [See Sir William Cecil's letter to the Archbishop, Aug 12].

[Aug 11, Mon] via Hadleigh, Suffolk. 'Paid to the ringers when the Queen's Majesty came by, 2s'. [Hadleigh Guildhall: Town Audit Book, 1562].

Aug 11, Mon dinner, Shelley Hall, Suffolk.^c
Shelley manor-house; owned by Philip Tilney, a distant kinsman of the Queen; (c.1540-1602); wife: Anne (Framlingham). Their son Charles, born 23 Sept 1561, became a Gentleman Pensioner in 1583; he converted to Catholicism, was one of the conspirators in the Babington Plot, 1586, and was executed for high treason.

Aug 11, Mon **SMALLBRIDGE**, Bures, Suffolk.^c
Smallbridge Hall, Bures; owned by Sir Edward Waldegrave, a Catholic.

Sir Edward and Lady Waldegrave were imprisoned in the Tower of London in April 1561; he died there on Sept 1, she was released on Sept 8.

The house was occupied by their son William Waldegrave (1540-1613); 1st wife: Elizabeth, died 1581.

Aug 12, 'at our court at Smallbridge in Suffolk', Queen to Sir Nicholas Throckmorton, Ambassador to France, recalling the Earl of Hertford from France, we having lately licensed him 'to pass into those parts of beyond the seas'.

Aug 12, Smallbridge, Sir William Cecil to Sir Nicholas Throckmorton:
'The cause of the revocation of my Lord of Hertford is this. Yesterday being the 11th of this month the Lady Catherine Grey discovered herself to be with child, and allegeth it to be begotten by the Earl of Hertford, to whom also she saith she was married before Christmas last at Cannon Row in presence only of the Lady Jane [Seymour, the Earl's sister] deceased, and by a minister to her unknown. This matter is very noisome divers ways. God send more grace and fear in us all. The Queen's Majesty is much offended herewith. The Lady Catherine is carried by Sir William St Loe [Captain of the Guard] to the Tower. She looketh for delivery within ten weeks'. [BL Add MS 35830, f.183,185].

Aug 12, Smallbridge, Mr Walgrave's house, Sir William Cecil to Earl of Sussex:
'The 10th of this at Ipswich was a great mishap discovered. The Lady Catherine is certainly known to be big with child, as she saith by the Earl of Hertford, who is in France. She is committed to the Tower. He is sent for. She saith that she was married to him secretly before Christmas last. Thus is God displeased with us...The Queen's Majesty doth well, thanked be God, although not well quieted with this mishap of the Lady Catherine'. [Wright, i.68-9].

Elizabeth St Loe was sent to a London Alderman, Thomas Lodge.

Aug 12, Smallbridge, Sir William Cecil to the Archbishop of Canterbury, (Matthew Parker) enclosing the Queen's Injunction of August 9:

'Your Grace shall understand that I have had hitherto a troublesome progress, to stay the Queen's Majesty from daily offence conceived against the clergy, by reason of the indiscreet behaviour of the readers and ministers in these countries of Suffolk and Essex...Her Majesty continueth very evil affected to the state of matrimony in the clergy. And if I were not therein very stiff, her Majesty would utterly and openly condemn and forbid it. In the end, for her satisfaction, this injunction now sent to your Grace is devised. The good order thereof shall do no harm. I have devised to send it in this sort to your Grace for your Province, and to the Archbishop of York for his, and to the Chancellors of the two Universities for their charge'. [Parker, 148]. The Injunction appears to have been enforced mainly at Westminster and Windsor.

Aug 13: new appointment: Dr Gabriel Goodman (1528-1601):
Dean of Westminster (Dean 1561-1601).

August 14: Mary Queen of Scots sailed from Calais to return to Scotland, which she had left in 1548 as a child of five. She arrived in Leith on August 19, with three of her uncles. The Duke d'Aumale returned by sea from Scotland to France.

The other uncles, François de Lorraine and the Marquis d'Elboeuf, were granted passports to return through England (with 25 and 15 men respectively).

They were entertained at the English court (in October 1561 and March 1562), before continuing on to France.

Aug 14, Thur **CASTLE HEDINGHAM**, Essex; Earl of Oxford.

At Hemingham.^c Hedingham Castle; owned by John de Vere, 16th Earl of Oxford (1516-1562), hereditary Lord Great Chamberlain.

2nd wife: Margery (Golding); she married (2) Charles Tyrell, one of the Queen's Gentlemen Pensioners; she died in 1568.

Earl of Oxford paid in 'rewards' over £273, viz:
'The defraying for Sunday, £94.16s10¼d; the charge of the banquet, £50; divers poultry stuff presented, £28.12s2d; rewards to the Queen's Majesty's Chamber, £15; rewards to the Stable, £15; rewards to the Household, £50; rewards to the Officers of the Toil, trumpeters and musicians, £20'. [SP12/19/29].

Aug 14-16: Laird of St Colme's Inch at Castle Hedingham from France.

James Stewart, Laird of St Colme's Inch, came from the Queen of Scots with her reasons for not ratifying the Treaty of Edinburgh, and to ask for a safe-conduct for him to go to Scotland.

Nicholas Tremayne to Sir Nicholas Throckmorton, Aug 19, London:

'I overtook the Queen of Scots at Boulogne, who...requested me to stay a day and a half for the company of my Lord of St Colme's Inch and Mr Leviston the Master of her Horse, and at my departure she sent me a chain for a present, and so took shipping at Calais and arrived at my Lord of Oxford's in Essex the 14th of August where the court was, where I had great pain to lodge those gentlemen, but with great travail I lodged them within a mile of the court'.

'So I went to the court that evening and delivered your letters unto the Secretary [Cecil] the same night before their coming to the court (who prayed me not to depart from them but to keep them company and to bring them to the court the next day, and so to his chamber, the which I did). And after he had talked more with them he prayed me to bring them to my Lord of Oxford's to dinner where all the Council dined, where they were well treated and entertained'.

'And after they had dined they were brought up into the Chamber of Presence whereas the Queen came out and talked with my Lord St Colme's Inch above one hour...She used him with the best words and countenance that ever I saw'...

'Mr Leviston was presented unto her, who she did embrace very courteously, and told him the Queen his mistress could not have sent a messenger better welcome to her than my Lord of St Colme's Inch...At their departure from the Queen she commanded the Secretary to make their dispatch with as much speed as may be'.

[Next morning they were dispatched, St Colme to Scotland, Leviston to Calais, where he found Mary had already embarked. BL Add MS 35830, f.187-8].

Aug 16, 'Henyngham', Queen Elizabeth to the Queen of Scots: 'Where it seemeth that report hath been made unto you that we had sent our Admiral to the seas with our navy to impeach your passage...we have not any more than two or three small barks upon the seas to apprehend certain pirates'. [SPF.iv.251].

Aug 17, [Hedingham], Queen to Sir Edward Warner, Lieutenant of the Tower:
 'Our pleasure is that you shall, as by our commandment, examine the Lady Catherine very straitly how many hath been privy to the love betwixt the Earl of Hertford and her from the beginning...not only what ladies or gentlewomen of this court were thereto privy, but also what lords and gentlemen'...
 'You shall also send to Alderman Lodge secretly for St Loe, and shall put her in awe of divers matters confessed by the Lady Catherine, and so deal with her that she may confess to you all her knowledge...Since the death of the Lady Jane she hath been most privy. And as you shall see occasion so you may keep St Loe two or three nights more or less, and let her be returned to Lodge's or kept still with you as you shall think meet'. [Haynes, 369-370].

Alderman Lodge: Thomas Lodge, grocer, Lord Mayor of London 1562-1563.

'Stuff delivered in August 1561...out of the Wardrobe in the Tower...for the necessary furniture of the Lady Catherine Grey's chamber' was listed when she was moved from the Tower in 1563 because of plague. (See 8 Sept 1563).

Aug 19, Tues **GOSFIELD**, Essex; Sir John Wentworth.^{C,T}
 Gosfield manor-house; owned and built by Sir John Wentworth (1494-1567);
 wife: Anne (Bettenham); she died in 1575.
 Knighting, at Gosfield: Owen Hopton, of Suffolk.

The Heralds later made partition (division amongst themselves) of Hopton's knight's fee, 20 shillings. [College of Arms Partition Book I].

Aug 19: Sir William Fitzwilliam arrived at Gosfield, from Ireland.
 Fitzwilliam (1526-1599), Lord Justice of Ireland 1560-1561, had taken part in recent fighting against Shane O'Neill, a prominent Irish rebel, who wished to come to the Queen's presence, and had already sent his own messenger to her.
 Lord Lieutenant Sussex and the Irish Council sent Fitzwilliam to the Queen, to 'inform her of the state of the warfare, and to bring back her resolution thereon'.

Aug 20, Gosfield, Sir William Cecil's memo concerning Ireland: £2000 is to be sent over by Sir William Fitzwilliam.

Aug 20, Queen to the Earl of Sussex: Shane O'Neill is to be drawn to come to England. [SP63/4/28,38,39]. Shane arrived at New Year 1562.

Aug 20: Elizabeth St Loe, a Gentlewoman of the Privy Chamber, was sent to the Tower. She was the sister of the Captain of the Guard, Sir William St Loe. Sir William St Loe's wife Elizabeth was also at court during the progress. Lady St Loe (later Countess of Shrewsbury, 'Bess of Hardwick') was not imprisoned, though by confusion with Elizabeth St Loe she is often mistakenly said to have been.

Elizabeth St Loe's release: 25 March 1562.

Aug 21, Thur **LEEZ**, Little Leighs, Essex; Lord Rich.^{C,T}
 Leez Priory, Little Leighs; owned by Richard, 1st Lord Rich (c.1496-1567), a widower. Rich was in King Henry VIII's Privy Council and took a prominent part in convicting Cardinal John Fisher and Sir Thomas More, who were both executed. He was Lord Chancellor under King Edward VI, yet was active in persecuting Protestants under Queen Mary. He founded Felsted School, Essex.

[Aug 25, Mon] via Great Dunmow, Essex.
 Great Dunmow churchwardens: 'Paid to the good wife Barker for ale for them that did ring when the Queen's Grace came through the parish, 8d'.

Aug 25, Mon **GREAT HALLINGBURY**, Essex; Lord Morley.^{C,W}
 'Allingbury Morley'.^T Great Hallingbury manor-house, Hallingbury Place; owned by Henry Parker 11th Lord Morley (c.1531-1577); wife: Elizabeth (Stanley), daughter of Edward Stanley 3rd Earl of Derby. Lord and Lady Morley were Catholics, who in the 1570s without licence went to live abroad; she died in 1590.

Court news. Aug 26, Stortford [Bishop's Stortford], Sir William Cecil to Sir Nicholas Throckmorton: 'Lady Catherine is in the Tower, and near the time of delivery of child; though herself remain prisoner, nobody can appear privy to the marriage, nor to the love, but maids, or women going for maidens'. [Hardwicke, i.177].

[Aug 27, Wed] via Bishop's Stortford, Herts.
 St Michael, Bishop's Stortford, churchwardens: 'Paid for bread and ale for the ringers at the Queen's coming through the town, 4s'.

Aug 27, Wed **STANDON**, Herts; Sir Ralph Sadler.^{C,T}
 Standon manor-house, The Lordship; owned and built by Sir Ralph Sadler (1507-1587), Privy Councillor; married.

Court news. Aug 29, London, De Quadra to the Duchess of Parma, of the expected visit of King Eric XIV of Sweden:
 'A messenger from the King of Sweden arrived here on the 26th, and it is stated that the King will shortly come as he was to embark on St Laurence's Day [August 10]. Two ships have already arrived with his goods, and it is said that they expect eight more...I am much surprised at this, because I know that the Queen refused him a passport...She told him that she had already given him two which were quite enough, and it was not meet that a woman who, like her, had made up her mind not to marry, should be constantly giving passports to a young bachelor prince. If however he wished to come the previous passports would suffice'...
 'I am sure the King has not been summoned by the Queen'. He is a 'young man with plenty of money and ambitious to get away from his swamps'. [Span.i.211].

Aug 30, Antwerp, Sir Thomas Gresham to Sir William Cecil:
 'The King of Sweden for certain doth come into England...and brings with him one of his sisters, and his youngest brother and the youngest Duke of Saxony, with divers other noblemen and gentlemen. He hath made Governor of all his country the Duke (his brother), that was in England'. [Burgon, i.398-9].
 John Duke of Finland was in England 1559-1560; no sister of the King came until the Lady Cecilia arrived in September 1565.

Aug 30, Sat **HERTFORD CASTLE.**^{C,W} Crown property.
From Hertford the Queen possibly visited Hatfield royal manor-house, where the Works carried out many repairs in 1560-1561.

Anon: During her progress in Essex, Suffolk and Hertfordshire the Queen 'was costly feasted and many spent thereon more than their yearly revenues, which kind of entertainment was the first year of her reign begun by the Earl of Arundel at Nonsuch, hoping he should have married the Queen. It cost him 10,000 marks at the least by report, wherefore afterward he was constrained to sell a great part of his lands. For this precedent the Earl had many curses of many'.^{YL}

August: *Duchess of Suffolk's accounts.*

Katherine Duchess of Suffolk (1519-1580) and her second husband Richard Bertie lived in Lincolnshire (where the Queen visited them in August 1566), and at the Barbican in London, and occasionally at court.

August: 'To Mistress Ashley's man at the court...which let my master into the Privy Garden, the Queen being there, 3s4d'. [Ashley, or Astley].

The Duchess's Household Account Book survives for 1560-1562, and details of payments from August 1561-July 1562 are from this. [Lincolnshire Archives Office, ANC/7/A2; calendared in *HMC Ancaster MSS* (1907), 459-473].

Sept 2, Tues, Hertford. Proclamation (483): Expelling Vagabonds and Idle Persons from Court. To depart within 24 hours. Also restrictions on the number of servants kept at court, and excluding 'all boys and rascals'.

Sept 5: 'Was brought to the Tower the young Earl of Hertford from the court, about 2 o'clock at afternoon he came into the Tower'.^{MA} The Earl had been summoned back from Paris when his marriage to Lady Catherine Grey became known.

Sept 6: *Blickling, Norfolk: Funeral: Sir James Boleyn (c.1480-1561), of Blickling, the Queen's great-uncle. Will, August 20. Bequest: 'I give and bequeath to my most gracious Sovereign Lady, the Queen's most excellent Majesty, my basin and ewer all gilt and my written book of the Revelations of St Bridget, most humbly beseeching her Highness to read and well to ponder the same'.*

Sir James stated that the Queen owed him £400, which he requested her to pay to his niece Elizabeth Shelton, 'right humbly beseeching her good Grace to extend her mercy and goodness unto that poor gentlewoman now utterly destitute and unprovided of friendship, or place certain whereunto to resort for comfort'.

Elizabeth Shelton was granted an annuity of £30 for life, 23 December 1561.^P Several of the Shelton family were favoured at court during the Queen's reign. Revelations of St Bridget: Revelations of St Birgitta of Sweden (c.1303-1373).

Sept 9, Tues Scottish special Ambassador arrived at Hertford.^B

William Maitland, Laird of Lethington (c.1528-1573), Secretary to the Queen of Scots, and well known at the English court, was sent to inform Queen Elizabeth of Mary's arrival in Scotland, and to desire continued friendship.

He brought jewels, including a diamond cut in the shape of a heart. To Thomas Dudley, £71.18s 'for a chain by him sold to the Queen's Majesty which was given to the Lord of Liddington at his return into Scotland'.^T

Maitland had audiences with the Queen at Hertford, and soon afterwards wrote a 'Discourse' of his negotiation with her. Several versions exist; the summary here is based on Elizabeth, Works, 60-70.

c.Sept 10: First audience of William Maitland with the Queen:

Maitland told the Queen of the arrival in Scotland of the Queen of Scots, and her desire to continue the amity 'betwixt the realms'.

Then, on behalf of the nobility of Scotland, he desired her to use Mary 'gently and favourably', so that they might enter into a closer bond ('a more strait knot'); he discoursed on the advantages that might ensue to both realms, and referred to Mary's claim to succeed to the English Crown.

The Queen answered: "I looked for another message from the Queen your Sovereign, and marvel that she remembers not better her promise made to me before her departing from France, after many delays of that thing which she in honour is bound to do - to wit, the ratification of the Treaty [Edinburgh, 1560] wherein she promised to answer me directly at her homecoming"...

Maitland: "Her Majesty was not fully fifteen days at home when I was dispatched toward your Highness" and "could not have the consultation... requisite in a matter of such importance"...

"What consultation" said she "needs the Queen to fulfil the thing whereunto she is obliged by her seal and handwriting?".

Maitland had no further answer to this.

The Queen came to 'the principal matter', that on behalf of Mary, Maitland "put me in remembrance that she is of the blood of England, my cousin and next kinswoman, so that nature must bind me to love her..all which I must confess to be true...I never meant evil toward her person nor her realm...When she by bearing my arms and claiming the title of my Crown had given me just cause to be most angry with her, yet could I never find in my heart to hate her, imputing rather the fault to others than to herself. As for the title of my Crown, for my time I think she will not attain it, nor make impediment to my issue if any shall come of my body. For so long as I live there shall be no other Queen in England but I...The succession of the Crown of England is a matter I will not meddle in...If her right be good she may be sure I will never hurt her, and I...know none better, nor that myself would prefer to her".

The Queen concluded "the matter is weighty, it is meet that I consider of it; and thereafter I will declare unto you more of my mind".

c.Sept 11: Maitland's second audience:

The Queen began: "I marvel what the nobility of Scotland should mean to send me such a message even at the first of their Sovereign's homecoming, knowing that the principal offence betwixt us is not as yet taken away. They will, being injured and offended without any reparation, that I shall gratify her with so high a benefit. It seems to me to import some menacing. And if so be, I will they know I am puissant enough to defend my right and lack no friendship abroad, but have friends as their Sovereign has".

Maitland declared "what has induced them to make your Highness this overture", their duty to their Queen, their desire that she may be "in tender friendship with your Highness", and to settle the matter amicably.

"Yea", said she, "if I meant to do anything to hurt her right, they have occasion to desire me to reform it, but this desire is without an example - to require me in my own life to set my winding-sheet before my eye! The like was never required of no prince".

Maitland answered it was necessary that the matter be put out of all doubt.

"In faith", said she, "I cannot take in evil part the meaning of the noblemen, as proceeding of goodwill", but if "I were minded to do in effect the thing you required, think you that I will grant it upon motion made from the lords and not from herself?"...

"No", said she, "there be many necessary considerations to draw me back from granting your request".

"First...I have always abhorred to draw in question the title of the Crown, so many disputes have been already touching it in the mouths of men. Some that this marriage [of Henry VIII and Anne Boleyn] was unlawful, some that someone was a bastard...I stand in awe myself to enter in marriage, fearing like controversy".

"Once I was married already to the realm of England when I was crowned with this ring, which I bear continually in token thereof...So long as I live I shall be Queen of England; when I am dead, they shall succeed that has most right. If the Queen your Sovereign be that person, I shall never hurt her"...

"Secondly, ye think that this device of yours should make friendship betwixt us, and I fear that rather it should produce the contrary effect. Think you that I could love my winding-sheet? Princes cannot like their own children, those that should succeed unto them"...

"But the third consideration is most weighty of all. I know the inconstancy of the people of England, how they ever mislike the present government and have their eyes fixed upon that person that is next to succeed...I have good experience of myself in my sister's time how desirous men were that I should be in place, and earnest to set me up. And if I would have consented, I know what enterprises would have been attempted to bring it to pass"...

"Every man that bore me goodwill when I was Lady Elizabeth, or to whom I show a good visage, imagineth with himself that immediately after my coming to the Crown every man should be rewarded according to his own fantasy...No prince's revenues be so great that they are able to satisfy the insatiable cupidity of men. And if we...should miscontent any our subjects, it is to be feared that if they knew a certain successor of our Crown they would have recourse thither. And what danger it were, she being a puissant princess and so near our neighbour, ye may judge; so that in assuring her of the succession we might put our present estate in doubt"...

Maitland: "Answer was made that...security might be provided that neither of their subjects should have recourse to the other prince but upon the knowledge and good leave of their own Sovereign, nor yet the prince to have intelligence with the other's subjects"...Yet would she not be satisfied, but still harped on that string, saying "It is hard to bind princes by any security where hope is offered of a Kingdom". And for her, if it were certainly known in the world who should succeed her, she would never think herself in sufficient surety'.

Maitland had conferences with Secretary Cecil and Lord Robert Dudley, when it appeared that the Queen 'liked better of the Queen of Scotland's title next herself than of all others'; and that 'the third consideration was the only stay why she had no will to assure her title and succession by order of Parliament'.

c.Sept 12/13: Maitland's third audience:

Maitland asked what answer the Queen would make to the noblemen. She replied that "The matter is...so great as I cannot for this present directly answer". Until the Queen of Scots has ratified the Treaty of Edinburgh "I cannot with honour gratify her in anything".

Maitland had no instructions to answer this demand, but gave as his opinion "I think that Treaty so prejudicial to her Majesty that she will never confirm it". "And since your Majesty's pleasure is that I speak freely herein what I can, it is true that although your Highness take yourself to be lawful, yet are ye not always so taken abroad in the world. First, all that follow in religion the Kirk of Rome, your Highness knoweth, think the King your father's marriage with your mother unlawful, and consequently the issue of the marriage suchlike. The Queen my Sovereign's subjects must...favourably think of her title".

As to the Treaty, I think "it being so prejudicial to her estate, when time served she would always seek occasion to break it...I enter not in dispute how that Treaty was passed, nor by what authority...to transfer from the Queen my Sovereign the title of a Kingdom and debar her from it perpetually"...

"Why", said she, "has the Queen so long put me off with delays and has not rather answered me directly with a reason?...If the Treaty be prejudicial to her interest, she may acclaim [make her claim]; afterwards I will be content if in her ratification she make this addition, that she shall not bear the arms of England, nor style herself Queen of England and Ireland during my life and of the lawful issue of my body, reserving such title and interest as she thereafter may pretend or acclaim thereto".

The Queen was content for commissioners to be appointed to review the Treaty, but 'in the end she thought good' that 'all matters they had to treat upon were first digested by letters betwixt their Majesties' secretaries, whereunto their Majesties should be privy'.

Court news. Sept 13, London, De Quadra to Philip II: 'The coming of the King of Sweden is still considered certain...The Queen does not think of marrying him and is in no pleasure at his coming. On the contrary she has lately tried openly to stop it', but 'has determined to dissemble with the Swede and let him come for fear he should marry her of Scotland. She and her friends therefore wish to appear undecided and indifferent, and to give the idea that perhaps she may marry the Swede'. Lord Robert 'is consequently making a show of being very displeased' although 'he is in greater favour than ever...What I suspect and many others think is that he is being brought over by the enemies of Robert'...

'There is a statement made that an English merchant named John Dymock, who recently went to Sweden to sell some jewels to the King, told him not to fail to come to England on any account, as all the realm desired him'...

'What is of most importance now, as I am informed, is that the Queen is becoming dropsical...She is falling away, and is extremely thin and the colour of a corpse'. Lady Northampton and Lady Cobham 'consider the Queen in a dangerous condition'. [Span.i.212-214].

Sept 15, Mon **ENFIELD**, Middlesex.^{C,W}

Endville.^C Enfield manor-house; Crown property. Anthony Light, Gentleman Usher, with one Yeoman Usher, two Yeomen, two Grooms of the Chamber, one Groom of the Wardrobe and one Groom-Porter, making ready at Enfield, £4.16s.^T

Keeper: John Astley (c.1507-1596), Chief Gentleman of the Privy Chamber and Master of the Jewel-house.

1st wife: Katherine (Champernown); Chief Gentlewoman of the Bedchamber; she had charge of the Queen for part of her childhood; she died in 1565.

'Tidings came to London that the King of Sweden was landed in the North... an it be true, as the saying was then. The same day the Queen's Grace removed from Hertford Castle in Hertfordshire unto Enfield within 10 mile of London'.^{MA}

Sept 16, London, Swedish Ambassador, Guildenstern, to Sir William Cecil:
The ship with my master's horses has been driven from Margate [Kent] and has met with very bad weather, in consequence of which some were obliged to be thrown overboard. Sept 16, Thomas Heneage to Sir Nicholas Throckmorton:
'The King of Sweden with 34 sail embarked hitherward on the 25th ult... whereupon he is hourly looked for'. [SPF.iv.307,327].

St Mary Overy's (adjoining Winchester Place, Southwark) and Whitehall were made ready for the Swedish Ambassador by Cornelius Vandun and Thomas Edwards, Gentlemen Ushers.^T [Sept 1561-Sept 1562].

Cornelius Vandun died in 1577 aged 94, and was buried at St Margaret Westminster, where his monument remains, with ER and a crowned rose on his uniform; he had served four monarchs.

Sept 17-c.Oct 11: Sir Peter Mewtas was special Ambassador to Scotland. In response to Maitland's embassy, Mewtas was sent from Enfield to congratulate the Queen of Scots on her safe arrival, and to make a new request for her to ratify the Treaty of Edinburgh. Mary again refused to do this.

Sept 18: News of a book on King Henry VIII which attacked the King, and the Queen's mother Anne Boleyn: Regis Angliae Henrici. (Lyons, 1561).

Sir Nicholas Throckmorton had informed the Queen in August of the book, which spoke 'most irreverently' of her mother; he sent some of the 'odious' clauses of the work. The Preface, by Gabriel de Sacconay, states that Henry's defection from the Church of Rome was due to the influence of Anne Boleyn, whom he compares to the heathen wives of King Solomon. He terms Henry's marriage with Anne as foul and engendered by lust, calls her Jezebel, and says she met with just punishment for her wickedness, being executed for adultery.

On the Queen's behalf Throckmorton had asked for the suppression of the book and the punishment of its author. This was to be done. [SPF.iv.244,304,309].

Sept 21, Queen to Duke of Norfolk, Earl of Oxford, and Earl of Rutland: 'The King of Sweden...being on the seas hitherward was put back into the seas by contrary winds; and yet meaneth speedily to return with the next convenient winds. And therefore, not being assured to what coast the wind shall now direct him and his Navy, although his purpose be to make his course into the River of the Thames, we...will you, that if he shall arrive in Yarmouth, or any port of Norfolk or Suffolk, that in that case you shall forthwith both send to him with all speed some gentlemen, and to cause them offer to him such reverence and service as shall for our honour belong to a King; and yourself with that speed that you may, to repair unto him with such train of noblemen and gentlemen and with such furniture of your own as shall seem meet for your honour'.

[Haynes, 370].

Sept 21: birth: Edward Seymour, son of Lady Catherine Grey and the Earl of Hertford, was born in the Tower. A portrait of Lady Catherine and her infant son is reproduced in Elizabeth, ed. Susan Doran, 64.

Edward Seymour, Lord Beauchamp, secretly married Honora Rogers in 1582; he died in 1612, before his father.

Court news. Sept 21, Ivy Lane [London] Peter Osborne to Sir Nicholas Throckmorton: 'It will fall out no marriage of my Lord of H[ertford] and Lady Catherine; they agree not in the circumstances nor will not confess the priest'.

'The Swedish King is still looked for, and thought to be driven back with the last tempest towards Norway. His Ambassador yesterday came from the court, where the Queen continues, or rather increases, her favour towards Lord Robert'...

'John Astley received the Queen's Majesty into Enfield with 40 horse; Mr Secretary [Cecil] and the Lord John [Grey] rode hunting there'...

'Tomorrow being Monday the Queen cometh to St James, and from thence to Hampton Court'. [SP70/30/76].

Sept 22, Mon **ST JAMES'S PALACE.**^c

'The Queen's Grace came from Enfield unto St James beyond Charing Cross, and from Islington unto St James as hedges and ditches was cut down the next way, and there was above 10,000 people for to see her Grace, but it was night ere her Grace came over beyond St Giles in the Field by Colman's hedge'.^{MA}

Keepers of St James's Palace: John and Katherine Astley.

Sept 23: *John Somers at St James.* Sir Nicholas Throckmorton sent Somers, one of his secretaries, with medals offered by a Paris merchant to the Queen to purchase for 600 crowns of the sun. These medals bore the effigies of twelve Emperors, allegedly in Corinthian metal. [SPF.iv.310,314].

Sept 23,24: John Somers at St James with the Queen, on return from France. Somers to Throckmorton, Sept 26, St James: After crossing from Boulogne to Dover on September 22nd, I 'found a ship of the King of Sweden's fleet, freighted with 24 horses, whereof six were dead for want of sweet water'...

'Tuesday about noon I came to the court, finding the Queen's Majesty at St James, where her tarrying is uncertain, and resteth much upon the King of Sweden's coming...They look for him daily, and the Queen has directed all the nobles and others on the sea-coast to be ready to receive him, and the gentlemen of every shire, with their wives, to be ready to come to court'.

On arrival at court I delivered my letters to Sir William Cecil.

'I then opened the matter of the medals at length, and showed them to him; he liked them very well...but would not yet believe that it was *aes Corinthium* [Corinthian metal]. He had seen them in gold, silver, and brass, but not in this metal, and said that the price was excessive, and that the merchant was like to have his wares returned...Cecil said that he would go to the Queen in the park, and that I should see her. As soon as the Queen saw me she stayed, and gave me her hand to kiss'. She read part of a letter from you, and questioned me about affairs in France.

'Then perceiving something under my cloak (which was the box with the medals), she asked me what I had there; I declared the matter at good length'.

She said "If they be of that price, I will tell him that I have the very same already, as I think I have, indeed, marry, they be in silver".

'Because it was late she said that she would see them on the morrow'.

'So bringing the gilt box, the Queen laughed to see them so daintily handled and curiously laid, for I had laid them in order in the holes made for that purpose, and covered them with a piece of crimson velvet. Then she called their names, and scanned as many of their devices as she and I could decipher. She then bade me leave them until she had spoken with Cecil...I do not think the Queen minds to have them for the price'... [For the medals see October 2].

'Lady Catherine was brought abed in the Tower of a boy. Lord Hertford and she agree upon the time, place and company of their marriage, but cannot bring either witness or minister. They must either find out the minister, or determine what the law will say, if it be a marriage or no. The matter lies chiefly... in the Queen's mercy'. [SP70/30/107].

Sept 24, *Thomas Heneage to Sir Nicholas Throckmorton:*

'We are now credibly informed that the King of Sweden is thrown by the storm upon Norway; he has sent word that he will be here if the wind will suffer him, or else he will lie in the deep'. [Postscript to Sept 16 letter. SPF.iv.327].

Sept 25: Preparations for expected visit of King Eric XIV of Sweden.

Sept 25 [St James], Minute by Sir William Cecil: 'The Opinion of the Lord Treasurer, the Lord Steward, and the Lord Chamberlain, touching the order to be taken for the receiving and entertainment of the King of Sweden'.

'The greatest personage in the country where the King shall land shall repair unto the King with such an honourable train as he can make both of his own and his friends, and salute the King...telling him that he hath advertised the Queen's Majesty thereof...And if the King shall not like the haven [harbour] town, to offer him some more convenient lodging nigh to the same; but not to conduct him hitherward until he shall receive answer'.

'The same nobleman shall...appoint Harbingers for lodging of his train, and Clerks of the Market or such like for provision of all manner of victual upon reasonable prices. He shall also appoint special men to see that the train be well used without molestation of quarrels, or other inconvenience'.

'The Queen's Majesty shall do well...to send some discreet young nobleman with message to the King that...she is sorry that the country is not more commodious for him and his train', and to conduct him to her court. 'If he shall land in Norfolk it is best that the Duke of Norfolk both first salute him and also conduct him to the court...but if he land in any other place, then the Duke to be the last messenger from the Queen to bring him to her presence'.

'It is thought best for her Majesty to abide here 9 or 10 days or shorter while, as she shall hear of his coming, and then to move to Hampton Court; and the King to be brought for his resting place to London. And one day before that he shall come to the court, to be brought to Richmond, and from thence the after dinner to be conducted by the Duke of Norfolk'...

'It is meet that her principal Officers of the Household meet him at the first Gate; and that her Majesty being at the upper end of the Hall, meet him there, as it were coming down from her Great Chamber; and then spending no more time but in salutation of him and the nobles of his State, to go with him to her Chamber of Presence, and in the bay window...to hear his communication'.

'It is meet that the same nobility which brought him to the court should return with him in convenient season to Richmond. It shall be meet that her Majesty remove the second day after to Westminster. It is thought that either St James's or Winchester Place should be meet for him. There must be laid in Richmond certain proportion of wine, beer, and such like for the service of two meals at the least. Letters would be ready to warn all the nobility with their wives which be meet, to attend for the furniture of the court'.

'Because the Queen's Majesty is a maid, and in this case would many things be omitted of honour and courtesy which otherwise were meet to be shown to him... it shall be necessary that the gravest of her Council do, as of their own judgement, excuse the lack thereof to the King; and yet on their own parts order the supplement thereof with reverence'.

'When it shall please her Majesty to have the King dine with her, there must be two cloths of State, the one for her, the other for him'.

'The Mayor of the City shall appoint special officers to see that part well governed where the King's train shall lie'. [Haynes, 370-372].

Sept 25, Thur French and Spanish Ambassadors at St James's Palace.
De Seurre came to court with three of the French hostages, to see the Queen after her progress. De Quadra was at court on the same day. [SPF.iv.335].

Sept 26: *christening*. Queen was godmother to 'Lord Sheffield's child'.^T
Parents: John 2nd Lord Sheffield; wife: Douglas (Howard), a former Maid of Honour, daughter of William 1st Lord Howard of Effingham.

Queen's gift, September 26: one gilt cup with a cover.^{NYG}
1st child: Elizabeth Sheffield (1561-1600); married (1582) Earl of Ormond.

Court news. Sept 28, London, Henry Killigrew to Sir Nicholas Throckmorton, of the Queen and Lords Robert and Ambrose Dudley: 'Her goodwill and favour continueth still after some manner unto my Lord Robert, so as even in the greatest talk of the King of Sweden's coming my Lord Ambrose's book [Letters Patent] was and is a-making for the Earldom of Warwick'...

'My Lady Catherine is brought abed of a son whose godfathers were Mr Godstone and Mr Fleetwood'. [BL Add MS 35830, f.205].

De Quadra to the Duchess of Parma, Oct 4: Lady Catherine's child was baptised by the wife of the Lieutenant of the Tower (Sir Edward Warner). [KL.ii.633].

30 Sept 1561-May 1565: Sir Thomas Chaloner was **Ambassador to Spain**.

*September: The Archbishop of Canterbury (Matthew Parker) received many complaints about the Queen's Injunction of August 9, prohibiting residence of women in precincts of cathedrals and colleges, e.g. Bishop Cox of Ely wrote of his dismay that it extended to cathedrals, which 'have rooms plenty'.

The Archbishop wrote to Sir William Cecil a day after he had audience of the Queen, lamenting: 'I was in a horror to hear such words to come from her mild nature and Christianly learned conscience as she spake concerning God's holy ordinance and institution of matrimony'. Of married clergy she 'expressed to me a repentance that we were thus appointed in office, wishing it had been otherwise...We have cause all to be utterly discomforted and discouraged'.

'Her Majesty moreover talked of other manner Injunctions that shall hereafter follow. I trust God shall stay her heart...Alas, what policy is this? To drive out hospitality in cathedral churches, to drive out preachers in the head cities...Horsekeepers' wives, porters...and butlers' wives, may have their cradles going, and honest learned men expelled...who only keep the hospitality, who only be students and preachers, who only be unfeigned orators, in open prayers, for the Queen's Majesty's prosperity and continuance'. [Parker, 152,156-158].

October: proposed stay, Hampton Court, to receive the King of Sweden.

Anthony Light 'with divers yeomen and grooms attending the apparelling and making ready the Queen's Majesty's lodgings at Hampton Court against her Highness should have gone thither'.^T

Oct 2, Queen to Sir Nicholas Throckmorton, in France:

We have seen the 12 medallions of the Emperors, whereof we do not make such estimation as the price assigned. We return them, having caused certain closets and cabinets of our father to be searched, wherein a great number of monuments in gold, silver, and copper have been found, and amongst them very fair monuments of the Emperors. We wish you to prosecute the suppression of Sacconay's lewd and slanderous book, and have the author of the Preface punished for slandering King Henry VIII and ourself. A musician, De Vomynye, may come, we having heard such commendations for his playing on the lute and singing, but without any other assurance of entertainment, but as we shall like of him.

[Sacconay's book was suppressed as requested; from the book-sellers of Paris alone 800 copies were seized. SPF.iv.343-4,361].

Oct 3: 'Came to London to Gracechurch Street, to the Cross Keys, 18 great horses, all pied-coloured, from the King of Sweden'.

Oct 4: 'Came to Woolwich from Sweden two ships'.^{MA}

Anon: 'The King of Sweden beaten back with tempest, two of his ships arrive in England, the one with bullion, the other with horses'...

'A saying that the King of Sweden was landed in Denmark and there tarried the wind'.^{YL}

Court news. Oct 7, Sir William Cecil to the Earl of Sussex, in Ireland:

'The King of Sweden was on the seas, and about the 8th of September blown homeward. They say he is so earnest that he will come by land. Some of his treasure and horses be come to London...The Queen's Majesty willeth me to signify to your Lordship her contentation to have my lady your sister in her court, as one of her Maids of Honour, if your Lordship will give order therein...The Grand Prior and the Monsieur Damville will be at Berwick the 9th of this month, to come in post this way, and so to France. The Duc d'Aumale is returned into France with the galleys...The Queen's Majesty remaineth still strange to allow of marriage, wherein God alter her mind!'. [Wright, i.79-80].

Oct 9, Paris, Sir Nicholas Throckmorton to Sir William Cecil: I have sent two books of the genealogies of the principal houses in France, one for the Queen, the other for yourself. I have received the twelve medals. [SPF.iv.362-3].

Oct 10: 'The Queen's Grace did great cost at Westminster, both within her palace and paving from the end of the Tilt round about the sides, and closed in the Tilt'.^{MA}

Oct 18: 'There was a fray between my Lord Montague's men and my Lord De La Warr's men, and after the two lords were sent to the Fleet, and the men to the Marshalsea'. Oct 22: 'My Lord Montague and my Lord De La Warr were delivered out of the Fleet home'.

Oct [24]: 'They were afore the Council at Westminster Hall the two lords'.^{MA}
Anthony Browne, 1st Viscount Montagu. The De La Warr barony was officially in abeyance at this time; William West was created Lord De La Warr in 1570.

October 25: French lords arrived in London en route from Scotland to France, after escorting the Queen of Scots to Scotland in August.

François de Lorraine (1519-1563), Grand Prior in France of the Knights of St John of Malta; uncle of the Queen of Scots.

With Henri de Montmorency, Count de Damville (1534-1614), second son of the Constable of France, Anne Duke de Montmorency, K.G.

Throckmorton to Cecil, Aug 11, Abbeville, of Count de Damville: 'He is the Constable's best beloved son; a Knight of the Order [of St Michael], one of the paragons of the court, and a favourer of the true religion'. [SPF.iv.245].

Those with the lords included a future historian, Pierre de Bourdeille, Sieur de Brantôme (1540-1614). They spent a few days at Bedford House in London.

Anthony Wingfield, Gentleman Usher, also made ready 'at the Tower of London against the coming thither of the Grand Prior'.^T

Oct 25, Sat French lords at London, and St James's Palace.

'Came riding from Scotland certain Frenchmen through London, my Lord of Bedford and my Lord Mountjoy and my Lord Strange was their guide with a thousand horse through Fleet Street, and so to my Lord of Bedford's'.

'About 3 at afternoon came my Lord of Bedford and my Lord Mountjoy and my Lord Strange and many other gentlemen and many of the Pensioners to my Lord of Bedford's place, and brought the ambassadors of France to the court that lie there at my Lord's place'.^{MA}

c.Oct 27: masque, for the Frenchmen: Wise and Foolish Virgins.

Brantôme: 'One evening the Queen gave us all a supper, in a grand room hung round with tapestry, representing the Parable of the ten Virgins of the Gospels. When the banquet was done, there came in a ballet of her Maids of Honour, whom she had dressed and ordained to represent the same Virgins. Some of them had their lamps burning and full of oil, and some of them carried lamps which were empty; but all their lamps were silver, most exquisitely chased and wrought, and the ladies were very beautiful, well mannered, and very well dressed. They came during the ballet and prayed us French to dance with them, and even prevailed on the Queen to dance, which she did with much grace and right royal majesty, for she possessed then no little beauty and elegance'. [Translated from Brantôme, *Oeuvres*, ed.M.L.C.Lalanne (Paris, 1864-96), ii.60].

Oct 27: new appointment: Richard Edwards (1525-1566), poet and playwright: Master of the Children of the Chapel Royal. With £40 p.a. for education and maintenance of 12 Children of the Chapel.

Oct 28, Tues bear-baiting for Queen and Frenchmen, Whitehall.

'Was at Whitehall great baiting of the bull and bear for the ambassadors of France that came out of Scotland...The Queen's Grace was there, and her Council and many noblemen'.^{MA} Also: Anon: 'The candlesticks were removed from the altar in the Queen's chapel, at the great suit of the Lord Robert they said, but the cross remained on the common table'.^{YL}

c.Oct 29: The French left for home.

Duchess of Suffolk journeyed in October from Lincolnshire to London.

Payment, November: 'For the suppers of 24 persons at The Swan at Charing Cross which attended upon her Grace to the Court, 11s4d, and for meat for the wagon horses there, 13d'. Also in November, for the Duchess's Cellar, were repairs to a cup 'being the Queen's New Year's gift the last year', 17s; and 'to Mr Atkinson the Queen's Purveyor of Wines, for one hogshead of claret wine, 50s'.

Also payments for sack, muscadel, and Alicante wine. [Ancaster MSS].

Nov 4, Edinburgh, Thomas Randolph to Sir William Cecil:

Le Croc (French envoy) 'hath made very honourable report of the Queen's Majesty, my Sovereign. The Lord James also confirmeth the same with many merry words, that this Queen wished that one of the two were a man, to make an end of all debates. This I trow was spoken in her merry mood'. [Wright, i.84].

Nov 4, Westminster, Sir William Cecil to Thomas Windebank, in France with Thomas Cecil (one of many letters of complaint and disappointment over his son's behaviour and extravagance): 'I think most of my cost worst bestowed upon him... I see in the end my son shall come home like a spending sot, meet to keep a tennis court'. [SPF.iv.390].

Court news. Nov 15, London, De Quadra to the Duchess of Parma:

'Two days ago there arrived here a gentleman from Scotland, named Graeme, sent by the Queen of Scots' Council respecting the ratification [of the Treaty of Edinburgh], which is still in dispute'. [Span.i.217].

Nov 17: Ambassador from France to Scotland arrived in London.

Paul de Foix was sent by King Antoine of Navarre, on behalf of the King of France, to observe the Savoy Ambassador's negotiations in Scotland.

Nov 18: Ambassador from Savoy to Scotland arrived in London.

Bertino Solari di Moretta, known in England as Morette, sent by Emanuele Filiberto, Duke of Savoy. He came ostensibly to congratulate the Queen of Scots on her safe arrival in Scotland and to announce the Duchess's pregnancy.

He was previously in England in December 1560 as a suitor to Queen Elizabeth from the Duke of Nemours. He was now secretly commissioned to offer the Duke of Ferrara as a suitor to her. With him was his secretary, David Riccio.

Nov 19, Wed Paul De Foix, French envoy, at St James's for audience. With Charles Utenhove, who presented Latin verses.

De Foix was in London again in late December on his way back to France. He returned in February 1562 to be resident Ambassador to England.

Nov 20, Thur Morette, envoy from Savoy, at St James's for first audience.

De Seurre to Charles IX, Nov 29: When Morette raised the question of marriage, the Queen said she had not so lost the use of her limbs as to need a husband; she would only take one as a staff for old age. [De Seurre, 104-5].

Court news. Nov 23, London, John Somers to Sir Nicholas Throckmorton:

'The day of De Foix's arrival he sent to have audience, wherein he had no resolution, for that Mr Secretary was not then in the court. Morette also sent requiring to have audience first. However, on the 19th De Foix was appointed to come, and Morette the next day, on account of De Foix's first coming and asking audience, and also that he came from the French King, and the other from a meaner. De Foix has gone through, but Morette is waiting for another audience this day, and so to follow within a day or two'. [SPF.iv.412. See Nov 27].

Nov 23, Sun Morette, envoy from Savoy, at St James's for second audience. Morette then left for Scotland, returning to London at New Year 1562.

Nov 24: *christening*. Queen was godmother to 'Mr Thomas Sackville's child'.^T Parents: Thomas Sackville (later 1st Lord Buckhurst and 1st Earl of Dorset); wife: Cicely (Baker). Queen's gift, Nov 24: one gilt cup with a cover.^{NYG} Child: Robert Sackville (1561-1609); married (1580) Lady Margaret Howard; (1592) Lady Compton. He was later 2nd Lord Buckhurst and 2nd Earl of Dorset.

c. Nov 25: Swedish Ambassador Guildenstern at St James's for audience. De Quadra to the Duchess of Parma, Nov 27: 'The Queen has written a very firm letter to the King of Sweden telling him not to come on any account as his visit was known to be with the object of proposing marriage, to which she was quite averse... She afterwards sent for the Swedish Ambassador and said she had heard that he had written certain things to his King upon which he was badly informed, and which had had the effect of dissuading his King from his intended visit... and if the King did not come it would be his fault and not hers, as she is as free from any engagement to marry as the day she was born'.

'The meaning of this is that a Frenchman called the Viscount de Gruz who was here lately as a double spy had told them that the Ambassador had written to his master not to come as she was already married. The Ambassador obtained the information from the Frenchman himself'. [Span.i.221-2]. Sequel: 1563 Feb 7.

Nov 26, Wed Queen at archery match, St James's Park.

Nov 26, London, Henry Killigrew to Sir Nicholas Throckmorton:

'This afternoon my Lord Robert and my Lord Windsor shooting a match in the park, the Queen's Majesty stole out upon them only accompanied with Kate Carey and two others, whom she followed as a maid, and told my Lord Robert openly that he was beholden unto her, for that she had passed the pikes for his sake. It seemeth his favour began but now'.

'There is now a very great court here... No more word of the Swede'.

[SP70/32/62]. Kate or Katherine Carey: eldest daughter of Henry Carey, Lord Hunsdon, the Queen's cousin. Passed the pikes: risked danger.

Works, c.1560: 'For the making of the butts and rounds in St James's Park', £3.14s10d. Also described as 'making of butts and marks in the Park'.

Nov 26, Paris, Sir Nicholas Throckmorton to the Queen, taken by Florence Diaceto: Mr Florence makes his repair into England to recover certain sums of money due to him for his legation into Denmark and his pension in the time of Edward VI... He brings two mules for your litter, and as much marble of strange and sundry colours as will garnish a fair chimney. The master of the marble mine has shown me the fairest, strangest and best mixed marble I ever saw, and has offered to serve you with it to make sepulchres, fountains, chimneys, etc. If polished they are very costly. The colours of the marble: black and white; green and white; red and white; russet and green; red and green; tawny and green; tawny and black; tawny and russet; black; white. [SPF.iv.417].

Court news. Nov 27, London, De Quadra to Philip II:
Both De Foix and Senor Morette 'arrived here and have since gone on to Scotland, although Foix went four days before Morette'. I understand that Morette came 'at the instance of Cardinal Ferrara with the idea that he might persuade the Queen to send Ambassadors to the Concilio [Council of Trent]...I also imagine that he tried to persuade her to marry, and mentioned the Emperor's sons, the Dukes of Ferrara and Nemours, and the Prince of Florence, but this talk about the marriage was only to smooth over the question of the Concilio with something more agreeable. I think he bears instructions seriously to propose marriage to the Queen of Scots, and is to submit the names of Nemours and Ferrara'.

'This was the reason for Vendôme [King of Navarre] as soon as he heard of his coming, sending Foix in the name of the King of France, on pretence of a mere visit, to prevent Nemours being accepted...and the Queen being advised of this kept Morette here some days after the other had left'...

'The Queen has sent a summons to Lady Margaret Douglas [Countess of Lennox] to come hither with her husband and children', as she hears that she is trying to marry her son [Lord Darnley] to the Queen of Scots...Enquiries are now being made as to those who may have taken part in the matter. The Earls of Northumberland and Westmorland and the Duke of Norfolk have been brought hither at once with the excuse that the Queen wished them to pass Christmas with her'.

'I understand that Lady Margaret is much distressed as she thinks she will be thrown into the Tower...She is resolved not to deny the allegation...as she says it is no crime'. The Queen 'bases her security on there being no certain successor to whom the people could turn if they were to tire of her rule, and I understand she is in great alarm about this business'. [Span.i.219-221].

The Earl of Lennox reached London in January 1562, the Countess of Lennox and Lord Darnley in April. Darnley married the Queen of Scots in 1565.

Nov 28, London, Robert Jones to Sir Nicholas Throckmorton:
'The King of Sweden, altering his purpose for coming overland, has referred all things till next Spring'. [SPF.iv.421].

c.November: christening. Queen was godmother to 'Atkinson the Scrivener's child'.^T Parents: Thomas Atkinson; wife: Parnell (Bowyer); married in 1539 and had numerous children, including 3 daughters who married on 14 July 1560.

Parnell was buried on 4 December 1561. Child: not further identified.

Atkinson was later Warden of the Scriveners' Company; he died in 1572, being described as 'Citizen and Writer of the Court Letter of London and Notary Public'. [Registers of St Mary Woolnoth Church].

Dec 4,Thur and Dec 7: Swedish Ambassador at St James's for audiences.
Robert Jones to Throckmorton, Dec 10: 'The Ambassador of Sweden had audience the 4th of this present, and returned eftsoons [again] to the court upon Sunday the 7th of the same, whose cause (as I learn) hangeth in suspense, as the King his master's coming hither also doth...The King would have the matter concluded before his coming, and is afraid to lose his labour'. [BL Add MS 35830, f.210].

Anon: 'The Sweden Ambassador proponeth three things to the Queen to be answered: the first, the conditions of the marriage; 2. that his master's passport might be enlarged; 3. that if the King and Queen had issue she should go with him into Sweden'.

'Whereunto was answered: first what conditions could be made where there was no certainty of marriage? The second that if there were anything in the passport that needed to be expounded it should be done. The third as to the first'.

'But it was thought the Ambassador sought only means to break off, and so that by some colour he might leave that was begun. The common talk is that the King of Sweden is solicited to marry with the Scottish Queen'.^{YL}

Court news. Dec 9, anonymous newsletter:

'The Duke of Norfolk about ten days past came to London with the Duchess his wife very honourably, being accompanied with the Earl of Westmorland, the Earl of Cumberland, the Lord Berkeley, the Lord Thomas Howard, the Lord Neville, the Lord Scrope, the Lord Wentworth, and divers other knights and esquires'.

'Also there hath been much goodly shooting at the court of late. That is to say, William Forster and Christopher Holiday, servants to the Lord Willoughby, did shoot against Cotton and Barlow, servants to my Lord Robert Dudley, eleven matches, whereof the said Lord Willoughby's servants won eight'.

'Moreover, the Duke of Norfolk his Grace, and Marten and Green his two servants, did of late shoot against the Lord Carey of Hunsdon and the said two servants of the Lord Willoughby for three matches, whereof my said Lord Hunsdon did win two matches. So that my Lord Willoughby's archers won the fame for shooting. The Queen's highness was divers times present at the said shooting'.

'About six days past there came an Englishman called Preston, servant to the King of Swethland, out of Swethland from the court there with letters. So that the fame goeth very certainly that the said King doth mind to come hither about Easter, if time will serve'. [LPL 3196/119].

By Dec 10, Wed **WHITEHALL PALACE.**
Dec 10, Westminster, Chancery warrant.

Court news. Dec 10, Charing Cross, Robert Jones to Sir Nicholas Throckmorton:

'I understand that for the bringing up of young gentlemen in activity and learning, who falling into the hands of greedy tutors oftentimes do suffer the loss of their time...and thereby much unfit to serve the Realm according to their calling, it is meant that St John's House near Smithfield shall be erected with officers and masters for the bringing up of 40 wards continually, which shall be found there by the Queen's Majesty, which will be a means to bring up divers gentlemen in virtuous exercise, and make many abler for service of the Realm'. [BL Add MS 35830, f.210v]. The dissolved St John's Priory, Clerkenwell, Middlesex, continued to be used by the Revels Office.

Dec 17, Edinburgh, Thomas Randolph to Sir William Cecil:

'Morette yesterday departed to Seton to his bed...He spoke well of the Queen of England...I asked him what news he had brought Queen Mary of marriage (the bruit then was that he had come to prefer the Duke of Nemours or the Duke of Florence). He answered that he was no fit man to treat of such affairs'...

'When marriage is spoken of, Mary says she will none other husband than the Queen of England'. [Keith, ii.124].

Morette's secretary David Riccio remained in Scotland. He became one of Mary's musicians, and her Secretary from 1564 until his murder close to her, 1566.

Court news. Dec 20, De Quadra to the Duchess of Parma:

This week the French Ambassador had audience. He treated of the Queen's marriage to the Duke of Nemours. [KL.ii.652].

The Duke of Nemours was described by his contemporary, Brantôme, as handsome, graceful, brave, good-natured, elegant, his only fault that he admired and was admired by the ladies too much. [Strickland, Mary, i.11-12].

Dec 22, Westminster, Sir William Cecil to Sir Nicholas Throckmorton, of a possible meeting between Queen Elizabeth and the Queen of Scots:

'I find a great desire in both these Queens to have an interview'...

'I think my Lord Ambrose at length shall be on Christmas Day Earl of Warwick, a matter often promised and often broke off'.

[BL Add MS 35830, f.228].

Christmas 1561-New Year 1562:
 play, by Lord Robert Dudley's Men.
 play, by the Children of Paul's.^T

Christmas 1561-Twelfth Night 1562: Revels at the Inner Temple.

The Revels of the law students during the Twelve Days of Christmas were presided over by Lord Robert Dudley as 'Palaphillos', with his 'officers', including Christopher Hatton (later Lord Chancellor) as 'Master of the Game', and Roger Manwood as 'Chief Baron of the Exchequer' (which he in fact became in 1578). The Queen did not go to the Inner Temple to see the Revels.

The students brought a play to the court at Whitehall, 18 January 1562.

Dec 25, London: Pietro Bizzari dedicated to the Queen 'De Optimo Principe'. Bizzari, an Italian Protestant refugee, wrote to Sir William Cecil from Venice, 2 June 1565, that he has published his treatise, a written copy of which he formerly gave to the Queen, and will send the published work.

Presentation copy, by 'Petro Perusinus': BL Royal MS 12 A.XLVIII.

Details of the published book: 1 August 1565.

Dec 25,Thur Peerage creation: Lord Ambrose Dudley: Baron Lisle.
 Lord Ambrose Dudley (c.1530-1590), elder brother of Lord Robert Dudley.

Dec 26,Fri **Peerage creation: Earl of Warwick**, at Whitehall.
 The new Baron Lisle was created Earl of Warwick.

Anon: 'On St Stephen's Day the Lord Ambrose Dudley was created at Whitehall by the Queen...Earl of Warwick, the Sweden Ambassador being present'.^{YL}

Dec 27, court, Lord Robert Dudley to Earl of Shrewsbury, of 'this comfortable news; which are that it hath pleased the Queen's Majesty, of her great bounty and goodness, to restore our house to the name of Warwick, and as yesterday has created my said brother Earl thereof'. [Lodge, i.424].

Ambrose Dudley's father had been Duke of Northumberland, Earl of Warwick, and Viscount Lisle, before his execution for high treason in 1553.

Warwick Castle was granted to the new Earl of Warwick in 1562.

Dec 27,Sat: 'Came riding through London a Lord of Misrule, in clean complete harness gilt, with a hundred great horses and gentlemen riding gorgeously with chains of gold, and their horses goodly trapped, unto the Temple, for there was great cheer all Christmas...and great revels as ever was for the gentlemen of the Temple every day, for many of the Council was there'.^{MA}

[Dec 28/Jan 3]: Lord of Misrule at Whitehall, part of Inner Temple Revels.
 '[Lord] of Misrule...playing and singing unto the court...there was great cheer ...gorgeously appparelled with great chains'.^{MA}

Dec 29: Queen's reward 'To a servant of the Duke of Prussia...for bringing of certain falcons from the said Duke, 60 crowns of the sun at 6s the piece, £18'.^T
 Albert Marquis of Brandenburg had sent 10 falcons.

December: Duchess of Suffolk's payments at the Barbican included: 'To two of my Lord Robert Dudley's men which came to play before them upon the drum and the fife, 6s; to my Lord of Arundel's players, 6s8d; to the Waits of London, 5s; David Suls in gold for a New Year's gift for the Queen...£14.10s; to him for the workmanship...because the piece was not well wrought, he had but £4.14s8d'. [Ancaster MSS].