

At **WHITEHALL PALACE**

Jan 1, Mon New Year gifts.

Also Jan 1: John Duke of Finland at Whitehall with the Queen.
 'The Prince of Sweden rode to the court gorgeously and richly, and his Guard in velvet jerkins and halberds in their hands, and many gentlemen gorgeously with chains of gold'.^{MA}

Also Jan 1: French Ambassador and La Marque at Whitehall for audience. De Noailles to François II, Jan 2: La Marque, en route from France to Scotland, arrived on December 31; the Queen granted him audience next day at 2 p.m.

'We found her in her Presence Chamber, where there was dancing, and she received us well, immediately recognising La Marque, calling him by name and asking for news of your Majesty...He presented your letters, which she read attentively, and then he showed his credence which was the occasion for his journey'.

La Marque put forward some proposals, after which 'asking for a chair and making the Duke of Finland and myself draw near her she spoke to us for a time...and then withdrew to her chamber, telling me that it was to give orders to make ready the passport for La Marque, which I had asked of her, for both going and returning. I believe that he will have it today, to leave at once and to continue his journey in all safety'. [Teulet, i.393-6].

Also Jan 1: masque: Six Barbarians, in red cloth of gold gowns.
 Six Torch-bearers: Venetian Commoners, in white damask gowns.

New Year gifts by Lord Robert Dudley.

Dudley gave rewards of a few shillings or a few pennies 'unto divers officers within the Queen's Majesty's Household...at New Year's tide', including: Cellar, Buttery, Pantry, Spicery, Privy Kitchen, Lords' Kitchen, Queen's Side Hall place, Children of all sides, Turn-broaches of all sides, Porters and Scourers of all sides, Poultry and Scalding House, Boiling House, Scullery, Woodyard, Pitcher House, Pastry, Larders, Chandlery, Confectionery, Wafery, Acaterly, Porters, Cart-takers, Harbingers, Ewery, Privy Bake-house, Sweepers of the house, Yeomen of the Counting House, Great Bake-house.

Also rewards to 'The Chamber', viz. the Wardrobe, their servants, Grooms of the Chamber, Pages of the Chamber, Violins, Sackbuts, Flutes, Bagpipes, Blind Moore [harpist, died 1565], Trumpets, Drum and Fife, Heralds, Oboes.

[Simon Adams, Household Accounts of Robert Dudley, 149-150].

Jan 6, Sat play and two masques, Whitehall.

masque: Six Patriarchs, in green cloth of gold gowns.

masque: Six Italian Women, in red and white.

Six Torch-bearers, in yellow; drum and fife in red. [Revels].

'Was set up a scaffold for the play in the hall, and after play was done there was a goodly masque, and after a great banquet that lasted till midnight'.^{MA}

Jan 6, Blois, Henry Killigrew and Robert Jones to Sir William Cecil, of military preparations in France: 'They mean with all their force to be busy with England, as soon as ever they shall have anything in their purses to begin withal'. [Forbes, i.299].

Jan 6, Brussels, Sir Thomas Chaloner (Ambassador) to the Queen, of the Rhinegrave, who is sending three horses to her: 'If he never stirred his foot from home, in my simple opinion he were worth a round pension secretly at your Majesty's hands to sit still and not serve against you, for so should one of the French King's best soldiers be laid in dock'. [KL.ii.174].

Jean-Philippe de Salm, the Rhinegrave, or Count of the Rhine, a noted soldier living in Lorraine, visited the Queen in 1566.

Jan 9: *La Marque*, who was at court on New Year's Day, on his way to the Queen Regent of Scotland was intercepted just beyond Berwick by Scottish Protestants; he was brought to Glasgow as a prisoner. (See Jan 12).

Jan 10, Queen to Adolph Duke of Holstein: Understanding that he wishes to visit England, she gladly gives her consent, as she has the highest opinion of his military talents, of which she proposes to avail herself. The nearness of their realms, and the conformity of their religion, will make his visit an important one, and she will do her best to make it agreeable to himself personally. [SPF.ii.281]. The Duke arrived on March 28.

Jan 10: Lord Robert Dudley's payments:

'Paid for your Lordship's men's dinners...when your Lordship dined at the Duke of Finland's and they at The Bear at Bridge foot', 24s.

Dudley dined again with the Duke on Feb 8 and his men at The Bear.^L

Jan 12, Thomas Randolph to Sir Ralph Sadler: '9th January was brought to Glasgow *La Marque*'. The Duke of Châtellerault 'heard him what he would say... that he was a simple messenger, to see and report at his return in what state he found the Queen Dowager'. He was 'committed to strait custody by the Duke, and like to be ill handled, unless he will disclose his secret credence'.

[Sadler, i.687-8]. (See Jan 24).

Jan 12, De Noailles to François II: 'The Emperor's Ambassador [Baron Breuner] has taken leave, being succeeded by Count Helfenstein'...

'John Duke of Finland feasted most of the court on January 11'.^{BT}

Jan 12: 'A fray between two of the Swedes; one killed, a gentleman of his own country'.^{MA}

Court news. Jan [16], Spanish Ambassador, De Quadra, to Count de Feria:

'The Queen calls Lady Catherine her daughter', and 'has thought best to put her in her Chamber and makes much of her in order to keep her quiet. She even talks about formally adopting her. On the other hand Cecil tells me that neither she nor any other woman will succeed [to the Throne] in order to exclude also the Countess of Lennox...They signify that Hastings would succeed'.

[Span.i.122; date: KL.ii.186].

Lady Catherine Grey: a Maid of Honour and cousin of the Queen.

Henry Lord Hastings became 3rd Earl of Huntingdon on his father's death on June 22. He was a descendant of King Edward III, who died in 1377.

Jan 18, Thur new appointment: Sir Thomas Benger, Master of the Revels. Benger had been in the Queen's household at Hatfield in her youth.

Jan 21, Sun knighting, Whitehall: Lord Mayor, William Hewet, clothworker.
 'By 9 o'clock my Lord Mayor and the Aldermen went by water to the court in scarlet, and there he was made knight by the Queen'.^{MA}
 The Recorder of London, Ralph Cholmley, presented the Lord Mayor; the Lord Keeper, Sir Nicholas Bacon, made the customary speech in reply.

Court news. Jan 21, London, De Quadra to the Duchess of Parma:
 'Duke Adolph of Holstein has accepted an income from this Queen as he has from our King [Philip II] and they say he will shortly be here, not quite without hope that the Queen will marry him, although he comes ostensibly as her mercenary soldier'...
 'The marriage of the Queen with the Earl of Arran is more talked about than ever, no doubt because the Archduke's suit is looked upon as at an end'.
 The Queen said that 'every man in the country hoped to join the two Crowns by means of the Earl's marriage'. [Span.i.120].

Jan 22, Antwerp, Sir Thomas Gresham to Sir William Cecil: *The Emperor's Ambassador, Baron Breuner, arrived here on the 21st, and 'speaks much honour of the Queen' I 'perceived that there is nothing concluded of marriage between her and Don Carolo [Archduke Charles]. All nations like and hold with that marriage, both Protestants and Papists, as they term them. For they all say that marriage will both augment her estate and keep her and her realm in peace for ever, if it please God to send them any issue'. [SPF.ii.310].*

Jan 24, Dover, Sir Nicholas Throckmorton (Ambassador to France, returning after leave), to Sir William Cecil: *Combes, the French Ambassador's man, said that La Marque 'was taken within the limits of Scotland; but, for that they that took him came galloping after them from our border, he judged (as La Marque's man, who came to London with him, and speaketh very good English, told him) that they were of Berwick, and appointed to so do'. [Forbes, i.308]. La Marque was held prisoner for months in Dumbarton Castle.*

Jan 27: *christening*. Queen was godmother to the Swedish Ambassador's child. *Dionisius Burreus, known as Mr Dennys. Edmund Forster, Gentleman Usher, received 100s 'to give in reward to the midwife and nurse at the christening of the King of Swelande's Ambassador's child', Jan 27.*
 Also, to Forster and a Groom 'for giving attendance at the christening of Mr Dennys child', 15s.^T

Jan 28, Queen Regent of Scotland to De Noailles:
 Queen Elizabeth 'has eight ships in the Forth which are making war openly... This is an infraction of the peace, which cannot but proceed from the side of the Queen of England'...
 'On Wednesday [24th] I sent a Herald and a Trumpet to know why they were there. They spoke to a young gentleman named Winter, who said he was the Lord Admiral of England, who replied that by command of the Queen his mistress he came to visit the English ports, and seeing the weather fine, entered the Forth, and people on an island fired at him as if he had been an enemy'.
 He said to the Herald: "Tell the Queen, your mistress, that as I have been fired at I have taken in hand to assist the Congregation against the French and their adherents...although without any commandment herein from the Queen my mistress".
 'The disguise is too transparent...as if war could be made at her expense, and she know nothing about it'. [Teulet, i.407-8].

January 30-June: Anthony Browne, 1st Viscount Montagu, and Sir Thomas Chamberlain were special Ambassadors to Spain, their mission being to require King Philip's advice as regards France, and to confirm a Treaty made in 1542.

On January 30 they 'took their journey toward the King of Spain'.^{MA} Viscount Montagu was revoked in May and returned in June, leaving Sir Thomas Chamberlain as resident Ambassador to Spain, 1560-April 1562.

February: Two Yeomen of the Chamber, with a Groom, made ready 'the house at Hampton Court against the Duke of Finland's coming thither'.^T

c.Feb 1,Thur Spanish Ambassador at Whitehall for audience.

De Quadra to Philip II, Feb 3: In accordance with your instructions I have again told the Queen 'how undesirable it is for her to remain unmarried', and 'the advantage that might be expected from a match with the Archduke... She replied that...the reason why she did not marry was really only because she could not incline herself to change her state...but she was quite certain she would never desire to marry until she had seen the person who was to be her husband...However we know that the Emperor will not send his son until she is willing to treat of marriage...I manifested dissatisfaction at her reply'.

The Queen said 'she would consider the matter, and ordered me to wait whilst she entered her chamber, where she remained an hour with Cecil. When she came out she repeated what she had already said, but in such a way as to try to persuade me that in any case the visit of the Archduke might not be altogether fruitless...I have considered this with Count de Helfenstein, who is very well pleased...He still thinks the Archduke might come'. The Duke of Bavaria and the King of Bohemia think he should come. [Span.i.122-3].

Feb 2,Fri Courtiers' quarrel at Whitehall before the Queen.

Henry Fitzalan, Earl of Arundel, and Edward Lord Clinton, Lord Admiral.

De Quadra to the Duchess of Parma, Feb 7: On February 2 'whilst the Earl of Arundel and the Admiral were in the Queen's Presence Chamber' they began discussing religious matters. 'They thereupon not only came to rough words, but fell to fisticuffs and grabbing each other's beards. The Queen passed it over and pretended not to have seen it, calling them to her to play before her so that they might be obliged to talk together and so make peace. This was done, but with a great sacrifice of the Queen's dignity'...

'The Duke of Holstein is expected here, and Somerset House has been set apart for him. They say also that the son of the King of Sweden is expected, and that he will come with a large number of ships and a great sum of money'.

[Span.i.126]. Eric of Sweden was still expected in the autumn.

Feb 4: christening. Queen was godmother to 'Lord Windsor's child'.^T

Parents: Edward 3rd Lord Windsor; wife: Lady Katherine Vere, daughter of John de Vere, 16th Earl of Oxford. Anthony Wingfield, Gentleman Usher, received 100s 'to give in reward to the midwife and nurse', February 4.

Also: to Wingfield and a Groom for giving attendance, 20s.^T

Child: not further identified.

5 Feb 1560-c.April 1563: Sir Thomas Gresham was Agent to the Low Countries.

Gresham, already in Brussels, replaced Sir Thomas Chaloner, the Ambassador, who wrote to Sir William Cecil, Feb 5, Brussels, after taking leave of the Duchess of Parma: 'Sir Thomas maketh such haste away...for the Queen's Majesty's affairs (being a jewel for trust, wit and diligent endeavour)'. [Haynes, 236].

Gresham, who frequently returned to England, continued to be the Queen's principal financial agent until his death in 1579.

Feb 11: **New French Ambassador** arrived in London.
Chevalier Michel de Seurre, Ambassador 1560-1562, replacing Gilles de Noailles.

Henry Killigrew and Robert Jones to the Queen, Blois, Jan 28: 'We understand that the only cause of De Seurre's sending into England is to use the Englishmen with fair words, and to gain the time, till opportunity may serve to do otherwise; and this is his chief commission, the more to abuse your Majesty'.

Sir Nicholas Throckmorton to the Privy Council, Feb 4, Paris (to which he returned on January 29, having met De Seurre on the way): 'If ear will be given to honied words, if sweet language will persuade, if speeches well applied and couched will be believed, if large offers of things and effect of nothing will work; now shall your Lordships know that he that can do all these things is now arrived with you; now shall you well perceive that the enchanter is come a land, and will not fail to apply his whole power to work that that he can as cunningly handle as any man that I know in France, yea in Europe'...

'This man hath been from his youth trained up in Italy, Spain, Portugal, Almain [Germany], and all other places where wisdom and experience are to be learned. He knoweth Scotland as well as the country man. Our country is not unknown unto him. He speaketh many tongues. He hath not been in these countries to learn the tongues only, but he hath so by experience and good judgement bridled his own nature...that he is no more French by outward show than Italian, no more Italian than Spaniard, no more Spaniard in pride than Dutch...Having these things, rare in this nation, he is in mine opinion kept in store as a select vessel, to be employed in such a time as this is, and to be alone maker of a dissembled friendship and a soon broken peace'. [Forbes, i.313,316-317].

Court news. Feb 12, De Quadra to Count de Feria: 'The Queen rides out every day into the country on a Neapolitan courser or a gennet to exercise for this war...She makes a brave show and bears herself gallantly'.

Feb 12, De Quadra to the Duchess of Parma, of preparations for war with French forces in Scotland: 'The Duke of Norfolk was to leave [Berwick] in the middle of the month with the land forces, Lord Grey going in command of the cavalry...and George Howard as Colonel of a thousand horse'...

'A new French Ambassador has arrived here'...

'Two Scotsmen of rank are hidden in Cecil's house [Maitland and Melville]... some people think the Earl of Arran is one of them'...

'Two men arrived here from Sweden three days ago with letters for the King's son here [Duke John], and I am told they do not bring favourable news about the Prince of Sweden's coming. He spoke to the Queen after he had received the dispatch, and was apparently dissatisfied. I think they are treating him in the same way as they did the Archduke Charles, and that the King of Sweden does not care to send his son on so uncertain a business as this is, seeing the answer the Queen gives to all who approach her about her marriage'. [Span.i.127-8].

Feb 15,Thur Two French Ambassadors at Whitehall for audience.

Feb 16, Queen to Sir Nicholas Throckmorton: 'The French Ambassador, Noailles, to whom a reward has been appointed, took his leave yesterday and has been succeeded by M.de Seurre'. [SPF.ii.378].

De Quadra to Philip II, Feb 19: 'Both the French Ambassadors, the old one and the one that has just arrived, went together to the Queen and showed her a letter from the Queen Regent of Scotland in which, as this Queen avers, there were certain injurious expressions about her...They said the Queen Regent would send hither a Herald to ask on what terms this Queen wished to be with her, as friend or foe...Those who advised the Queen to begin this war are very uneasy about it. The Earl of Arundel and the Admiral [Clinton] came to blows on the subject in the palace the other day, Arundel having said that those who had plunged the Queen into war were traitors to her..Duke Adolph is expected here soon...He is coming to try to marry the Queen'. [Span.i.130-132].

Feb 17, Queen to Sir Nicholas Throckmorton, recommending Guido Cavalcanti, to whom she has given a pension of £100 for his services in bringing about the Peace of Cambrai. [Peace Treaty, April 1559]. [SPF.ii.382].

Feb 18: William Maitland of Lethington [and Melville], in London 'to be conferred withal for Scottish matters' left to return to Scotland.^B

Feb 18, Sir William Cecil to Sir Ralph Sadler, in Berwick: Lethington is 'wise, honest, and constant'. 'He can show you how low the Frenchmen fly, that can stoop now to any Englishman's whistle'. [Sadler, i.708].

Feb 18, Mon Spanish and Emperor's Ambassadors at Whitehall for audience.

Feb 19, De Quadra to Philip II: 'Three days ago I was talking to the Queen on other matters when she turned the conversation to the marriage again... I begged her...if she had anything fresh to say to send for Count Helfenstein...Yesterday she sent for the Count and for me, and gave us to understand in a roundabout way that the fault of the business not being concluded lay with the Emperor for not sending his son [Archduke Charles]...She said that although she thought the needs of her Kingdom and the pressure of her subjects would render it necessary for her to marry soon, she will not say that she is determined to marry the Archduke, even though his person should satisfy her, until she has seen him. The Count...told her plainly that if she did not promptly make up her mind...he expected orders to return home, which seemed to trouble her exceedingly...The son of the King of Sweden wants to go home too'...

'There have lately been here two Scotsmen, a Secretary of their Council, and another gentleman [Maitland and Robert Melville]...They came to bring the treaties signed and sealed by all the members of the Congregation, and have taken back the Queen's signature'. [Span.i.128-131].

Feb 22, Blois, Sir Nicholas Throckmorton to the Queen: 'One Leviston, a Scottish gentleman...hath commission, under colour to be an evil Frenchman and a Protestant, to pass through England into Scotland, to practise [plot] more dangerously than any hath done hitherto, and to make marvellous great offers to the Earl of Arran. I would wish, if he come by the court, that he were either stayed in England, or that the Congregation had knowledge to stay him and to use him as La Marque was used [in January]'. [Forbes, i.331].

He was stayed at Berwick till late April, then allowed to enter Scotland.

Feb 25, Shrove Sunday Lord Cobham's marriage, at Whitehall Palace.

William Brooke, 10th Lord Cobham (1527-1597), married (2) Frances Newton, daughter of Sir John Newton, of Somerset; a Lady of the Bedchamber, died 1592.

Anonymous description: On Shrove Sunday 'the Queen's Majesty lying at her Palace of Westminster, about 10 o'clock the young lords, knights and gentlemen of the court came to the chamber of the said Lord Cobham and conducted him up into the Queen's Great Closet [a chapel]. And afterward she [the bride] was from her chamber likewise conducted up to the said Closet between Walter Viscount Hereford and John Lord Sheffield bachelors (but shortly after and in the same year married), her train borne by a young lady'.

'And after her followed the Lady Marquis of Northampton and the Lady Strange with a great number of other ladies and gentlewomen, where they stayed in the said Great Closet till the choir were come, and then the procession was sung, which ended they proceeded to the espousals afore the Queen's Majesty, who stood near by them, and the Council and other lords, affianced by Dr Barlow, Bishop of Chichester. And the Lord William Howard, Lord Chamberlain, did give her in the absence of her father, and so, the affiancing fully finished, they kneeled down again at a form in the said Closet, whereupon were both cushions and carpet laid'.

'And the service being ended she was again conducted to her dining chamber, which was the great chamber within the Council Chamber, between James Blount Lord Mountjoy and Edward Windsor Lord Windsor, where was great fare and cheer'.

'And after dinner great dancing and other pastime, until the Evening Prayer, and then to supper, where supped with the bride the right honourable high and mighty Prince John Duke of Finland, the son to the King of Sweden, who also had danced, the afternoon, with the said bride, for the more honouring of the said marriage'. [BL Add MS 6113, f.200v].

Also: masque: Six Nusquams in crimson and white, with 'cloth of silver stained with the posy of *poco a poco* [*motto: little by little*]'.
Six Torch-bearers: Turkish Commoners, three in red damask gowns,
three in white gowns. [Nusquam: 'nowhere'].

Feb 27, Shrove Tuesday Tournament: Tilt: 9 pairs.
Tilt-list headed 'for the solemnisation of these marriages'.

Earl of Sussex [*Lord Robert Dudley deleted*] v Earl of Northumberland

Earl of Sussex	v	Lord Ambrose Dudley
Sir Robert Rich	v	Lord Strange
[Edward] Garrett	v	Lord Windsor
Edward Hungerford	v	Lord Sheffield
Anthony Digby	v	Lord Hunsdon
Henry Harvey	v	Lord Henry Seymour
Charles Tyrell	v	Charles Howard
Thomas Cornwallis	v	William Howard.

A Herald's Proclamation concerning prizes refers to:
'the Earl of Sussex coming in the Lord Robert's place against the Earl of Northumberland...Charles Howard running against Charles Tyrell...Earl of Sussex running in his own appointed place against the Lord Ambrose Dudley'.

Prize to be divided between Sussex and Charles Howard, with the final decision left to the Queen. [College of Arms Portfolio: undated].

Lord Robert Dudley paid, March 1560: 'To the armourer of Greenwich when your Lordship should have run at Whitehall for the bringing of your armour and mending your head-piece being broken, 10s'.^L

Also Shrove Tuesday double masque: Diana and Actaeon.

'Diana and six Nymphs Huntresses with her'.

Diana in purple cloth of silver, fringed with gilt bells.

Nymphs: two in carnation cloth of silver, two in purple cloth of silver, two in blue cloth of gold, all 'garnished with gilt bells'.

Eight Torch-bearers: Maidens, in purple satin; two in green kirtles, two in red, two in white, two in yellow. Diana, Nymphs, Maidens, all with head-pieces set with counterfeit jewels.

Actaeon, huntsman, in white velvet, cut and bloodstained.

Six Actaeons, huntsmen, in black gold tinsel hunting cloaks, green and gold head-pieces 'cut in leaves'. Drum and fife in crimson satin.

Eight Torch-bearers: Hunters, in yellow cassocks.

Six wooden boar-spears and twelve silver dog-collars were provided. [Revels].

Feb 27: **Treaty of Berwick**, for mutual defence of England and Scotland, and to expel the French from Scotland. Signed by the Duke of Norfolk on behalf of the Queen, and by representatives of James, Duke of Châtellerauld, heir presumptive to the Crown of Scotland.

William Maitland of Lethington returned to London in March with a copy of the Treaty.

Court news. Feb 28, William Honing (Clerk of the Signet) to Sir John Thynne: On the marriage night 'we had a solemn masque and on Shrove Tuesday night a handsome show of triumph in the hall besides a fair masque. The new Master of the Revels [Sir Thomas Benger]...hath won his spurs by his gay devices'. [C.Edward Moore, 'Sir Thomas Benger: Ups and Downs of a Master of the Revels'. *Notes and Queries*, June 2011, 207-8].

Feb 28, Harburg, Otto Duke of Brunswick to the Queen, after the return of two Councillors, Andrew Saur and Theobald Grummer, who had solicited from her payment of a pension granted by King Edward VI. He thanks her for continuing his pension. Saur and Grummer speak highly of her kindness and liberality. The pension: an annuity of £375, paid at Antwerp. [SPF.iii.419].

March: James Harman 'apparelling and hanging the hall and divers chambers at Westminster...against the coming of the Duke of Finland'.^T

Mar 3, Sun sermon, Whitehall: John Scory, Bishop of Hereford. 'At afternoon...and there was great audience'.
Lent sermons at Whitehall are noted by Henry Machyn.

Mar 6, Wed sermon: William Bill, Dean of Westminster. 'In the Queen's chapel, the cross and two candles burning and the tables standing altar-wise'.

Court news. March 7, De Quadra to Philip II: 'Four days since the Queen Regent of Scotland sent a Herald here for the purpose of asking the Queen whether the action of her ships in Scotland was taken by her orders, and if not to demand restitution and redress for the damage done'. [Span.i.133].

March 8, Queen to the Duke of Norfolk: 'The Queen Dowager of Scotland hath of late by a Herald of Scotland sent letters unto us...wherein she complaineth of the doings of William Wynter, our Admiral of the Fleet presently in the North'. You are to learn 'the truth of his doings' and 'advertise us of the same with speed'. [Haynes, 258].

March 8, Westminster, Commission signed by the Queen, concerning the choir at Windsor: 'Whereas our castle of Windsor hath of old been well furnished with singing-men and children, we, willing it should not be of less reputation in our days, but rather augmented and increased, declare that no singing-men or boys be taken out of the said chapel by virtue of any commission, not even for our own household chapel; and we give power to the bearer of this to take any singing-men and boys from any chapel, our own household and St Paul's only excepted'.

Similar commissions were issued in the previous three reigns. [ES.ii.62].

Mar 8, Fri sermon, Whitehall: James Pilkington. 'Afore noon...and his matter went much to maintaining Oxford and Cambridge scholars, and the bishops and clergy to have better living'. Nominated as Bishop of Durham, December 1560.

Mar [10, Sun] sermon: Edwin Sandys, Bishop of Worcester.

Mar 15, Fri An unnamed preacher 'made a notable sermon that the Queen's Grace gave him thanks for his pain, but some men were offended'.

March 16, Stettin, Stephen Loitz to Count Mansfield: The Queen has summoned some of the maritime cities to England, giving them hopes of recovering their privileges; and the four cities of Lubeck, Danzig, Hamburg and Cologne will shortly send envoys with full powers into England. [SPF.ii.455].

These cities were among the 'Hanse Towns'. (See March 26).

Mar 17, Sun sermon, Whitehall: John Jewel, Bishop of Salisbury.

'At afternoon...at the preaching place'.

Text: 1 Corinthians 11:23: 'I have received of the Lord that thing which I also have delivered unto you, that is, that the Lord Jesus, in the night that he was betrayed, took bread'. [Printed, 1560].

Jewel stated and refuted 27 Articles of Roman Catholic doctrine which the Elizabethan reformers rejected, such as services in Latin, challenging anyone to justify these out of the Scriptures. This 'Challenge Sermon' was first preached at Paul's Cross on 26 November 1559 and again on 31 March 1560.

This and Jewel's *Apologia* for the Church of England, 1562, sparked a remarkable long-running controversy including books and sermons by Protestant and Catholic which by 1580 numbered 64 separate items.

[Listed by A.C.Southern, *Elizabethan Recusant Prose 1559-1582* (London, 1950), 61-66].

March 17: Lord Robert Dudley dined with one of the French hostages, and paid for his men's dinners 'your Lordship dining with the Marquis de Trans and they at The Salutation of Our Lady in Tower Street', 33s6d.^L

March 21: *French special Ambassador* at Whitehall.

Jean de Monluc, Bishop of Valence (c.1508-1579); on his way to Scotland as special Ambassador from the King and Queen of France to the Duke of Châtellerauld, who was in arms against the French in Scotland.

Sir Nicholas Throckmorton to Sir William Cecil, March 8, Amboise: The Bishop 'is a man of great experience and cunning practice...I would wish that in no wise he went into Scotland. And, Sir, it appeareth by his sending, that they do nothing but send store of words thither to abuse you...They do but trifle the matter to win time, and they rather increase their preparations for war; for we do see here that they do never a whit stay their preparations for war, but rather increase the same'.

To the Queen, March 9: 'This man is of the Privy Council here...wise, sober and well mixed, and of long time and often employed in ambassades...Besides that he is well learned in divinity (answering to his calling), wherein he hath written much, he is well seen in other sciences'. [Forbes, i.355-6].

Mar 21, Thur Bishop of Valence at Whitehall for first audience.

De Quadra reported to Philip II, March 28, that the Bishop of Valence told the Queen that Philip was desirous of keeping the peace but that injuries had been done to Frenchmen by her agents, and that complaints should be investigated.

'The Queen answered very bitterly'. With regard to the Queen of Scots using the title of Queen of England, she was 'very angry'. As to withdrawal of French troops from Scotland 'the Queen stopped the discussion, and referred him to the Council, which treated him no better than she had done'...

'The next day the Queen sent a man to the Duke of Norfolk to order him to enter Scotland with the army'. [Span.i.138-139].

Mar 22, Fri sermon, Whitehall: Thomas Bentham.

Consecrated Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield on March 24.

Mar 23, Sat Privy Council's address to the Queen, Whitehall.

The Council advised that it was just and honourable for the Queen to aid the Scots to expel the French forces from Scotland. [SP12/11/31].

March 23, Knaith [Lincs], Lord Willoughby [William 1st Lord Willoughby of Parham] to Lord Ambrose Dudley: 'I thought it good to let your Lordship understand how ungently Mr Controller hath used me in placing of the French Ambassadors within my house at London, as also displaced and thrown out all my stuff into an old house of no strength able to keep anything within it. And my servants likewise being turned out to the number of six or seven...which I think is more ungentleness than ever was showed unto gentleman or nobleman'.

I ask you to obtain redress through your brother Lord Robert Dudley.
Controller of the Household: Sir Edward Rogers. [Bath, v.154].

Mar 24, Sun, Westminster. Proclamation (467): Maintaining Peace with France and Scotland. Sir William Cecil noted: 'A proclamation by her Majesty to declare her mind to keep peace both with France and Scotland, notwithstanding the occasions given by the French King and his wife, the Queen of Scots, in claiming the title to the Crown'.^B

Also March 24: sermon, Whitehall: William Barlow, Bishop of Chichester. He 'did preach at the court, but the Queen was not at it, but there was many people...and at five o'clock it ended; and continent [immediately] her Chapel went to Evensong, and there the cross stood on the altar, and two candlesticks and two tapers burning, and after done a goodly anthem sung'.^{MA}

March 25: Queen's message to the Spanish Ambassador.
De Quadra to Philip II, March 28: Cecil and Dr Wotton came from the Queen on March 25 'to say that as she had heard that the object of the Bishop of Valence's visit was only to waste time and pass on to Scotland' she and the Council had ordered the Duke of Norfolk to enter Scotland and join the Scots. 'She was desirous that all the world should see that she was a friend of peace...Against the French nation she had no complaint to make, but only against the house of Guise, which had tyrannised over France, and was the mortal enemy of the English'. The English 'preparations for the war... are on a very large scale' both by sea and land. [Span.i.139-140].

Mar 25, Mon new appointment: Thomas Blagrove, to be Clerk of the Tents and Pavilions, and of games, revels, masques, triumphs, tilts, tourneys, banqueting houses, sports, and pastimes. Fee: 8s per day; with a house, cellar, stable, gardens. Blagrove was known as Clerk of the Revels, 1560-1603. [SP15/9/58].

c.March 26: Count Mansfield's messenger at Whitehall.
Volrad, Count Mansfield, who was in England from Saxony in October 1559, sent Christopher Hartman to the Queen and asked for an audience for him.

March 26, Queen to Count Mansfield: We have received your letters, by Hartman, and intend to hold a convention next month in London for the purpose of settling our disputes with the Hanse Towns. [SPF.ii.382,476].

Privy Council's reward, April 11: To Christopher Hartman, servant to the Count of Mansfield: £26.13s4d.^T

Agreement with the Hanse Towns: August 5, at Oatlands.

Mar 27, Wed sermon, Whitehall: Robert Wisdom, Archdeacon of Ely.

Mar 27: Peace Proclamation of March 24 was published at court and London. Proclamation 'at the court and at the Cross in Cheap and...in divers places, of the French King and the Scottish Queen, both in English and French, with a trumpet blowing, and a Herald of Arms, Mr Clarenceux, in rich coat, with a Serjeant of Arms with a great mace, and the two Sheriffs, all on horseback'.^{MA}

Also March 27: Bishop of Valence at Whitehall to take leave.
With the French Ambassador, who whilst at court received a Challenge
from the Duke of Châtelleraut to a duel.

*James Duke of Châtelleraut to M.de Seurre, March 21, Hamilton [Scotland]:
Having been informed that De Seurre has told the Queen of England and her
Council that he and other lords have sought pardon from the King and Queen of
France for their rebellion, the Duke denies that he has ever done so; and if he
or any other Frenchman maintains the same it is false. The Duke has a hundred
gentlemen of his family, the least of whom is De Seurre's equal, and who will
when he is discharged from the office of Ambassador avouch to his face in this
quarrel that he has falsely and maliciously lied.*

March 28, London De Seurre to the Duke of Châtelleraut: 'Yesterday as
I was leaving the Queen with the Bishop of Valence...a Mr Hunnis [Honing],
a Clerk of the Council, presented me in the lower court of the palace with
a letter addressed by the Duke to the Ambassador of France, at court'...

'I cannot think that it was written by the Duke, nor that he would give
the lie to an Ambassador. If any lord or person of the same rank, from the
hundred gentlemen of the Duke's family, will accuse me before the King of
having uttered the words complained, I will tell him, when relieved of my
functions as Ambassador, and with the King's permission, that he lies, and
so maintain in arms, face to face'. [Translations: Haynes, 267,270-271].

No more is heard of a duel.

March 28-June 29: Duke of Holstein in London and at court.

*Adolph, Duke of Schlesvig-Holstein-Gottorp (1526-1586), uncle of King
Frederick II of Denmark. A notably handsome soldier, he was a suitor to the
Queen. He had already sent his Chamberlain to her in advance of his arrival.*

*Edmund Forster, Gentleman Usher, made ready 'Strand Place against the Duke
of Holst's coming thither'.^T*

Strand Place: Somerset Place or Somerset House; Crown property.

March 28: The Duke 'came by water at afternoon unto Somerset Place'.^{MA}

March 28: 'The army entereth by land, with the Lord Grey, into Scotland'.^B

Mar 29, Fri Treaty of Berwick confirmed by the Queen, Whitehall.

*March 30-May 11: Henry Killigrew was special Ambassador to Scotland,
escorting the Bishop of Valence.*

March 30, Queen to the Duke of Norfolk, in Berwick:

*'The Bishop of Valence...hath proceeded to no purpose but to the expense of
time...We at his request have sent with him our trusty servant Henry Killigrew
to conduct him to you'. [Haynes, 274].*

c.March 31: Duke of Holstein at Whitehall to meet the Queen.

April 1, De Quadra to the Bishop of Arras: Duke Adolph arrived here
three days ago; he has been warmly welcomed. [KL].

Anon, of the Duke of Finland:

'There was no love between him and Holst as it seemed'.^{YL}

Apr 2, Tues sermon, Whitehall: William Alley (nominated Bishop of Exeter),
'preached at court against blasphemy, dice, and women, and drunkenness'.^{MA}

Alley was consecrated Bishop of Exeter on 14 July 1560.

April 2: London preparations to bring the Easter 'wyth' to court, being a branch or twisted tree, as also brought to court in March 1559. This took place on April 10, and proved to be the final year of this Easter custom.

April 2: Letters from the Privy Council were read to the Lord Mayor's Court, ordering 800 'meet and able men furnished and armed with corslets' and 500 arquebusiers, to be provided and sent forth by the City 'for the bringing of the Queen's Majesty's wyth to the court against Easter Day'.

It was agreed that the Lord Mayor and four others should go that afternoon to the Privy Council to desire that the City might be disburdened and discharged from finding and preparing this number of men. (See April 4).

Apr 3, Mon Swedish Ambassador with the Privy Council, Whitehall. Dionisius Burreus urged the Queen's marriage with the King of Sweden, a suit begun three years earlier, for which he had himself come in Queen Mary's time. He enlarged upon the advantages of such a match. The Duke of Finland had been sent to conclude a treaty of marriage, which he begs them to forward.

A day or so later the Council gave the Queen's answer. She recognises the merits and virtues of both the Kings of Sweden, father and son, and is ready to assist that realm to the utmost of her power. As to the offer of marriage she has already sufficiently expressed her determination. [SPF.ii.500,512].

'Both the Kings': Gustav was King; his son Eric King-Elect.

April 4: The Lord Mayor (Sir William Hewet) and Aldermen who had been appointed 'to repair to my Lord Robert Dudley and other lords', about men to bring the Queen's wyth, reported that 'there was none other means but needs a certain number of men must be appointed and made out by the City'. The Mayor's Court ordered that Precepts should be sent 'with all convenient speed' to every City Company to prepare these men (and one or two whifflers each).

April 4, Lord Mayor's Precept to the Wardens of the Livery Companies, e.g. To the Grocers: 'We straitly charge you on the Queen's Majesty's behalf that ye immediately upon the sight hereof with all diligence and speed do not only ordain prepare and make ready 44 good, tall and clean persons to use and bear harness only at the bringing home of the Queen's Majesty's wyth, but also two other discreet persons which shall and may conduct them, and unto every of which persons you shall give towards their expenses for that time but only 12d and no more, so that you fail not to have in a perfect readiness all the same persons at your Common hall upon Wednesday next at 6 o'clock in the morning of the same day, not failing hereof as ye will answer for the contrary at your peril'.

The number each Livery Company is to provide varies with the Company's size. 56 Companies (including 58 crafts), and the Minstrels, are to provide 920 men.

List in order of precedence, starting with the 'Great Twelve':

Mercers, 60; Grocers, 44; Drapers, 44; Fishmongers, 38; Goldsmiths, 38; Skinners, 36; Merchant Taylors, 46; Haberdashers, 38; Salters, 32; Ironmongers, 28; Vintners, 24; Clothworkers, 40; Dyers, 20; Brewers, 34; Bakers, 20; Leathersellers, 20; Tallow Chandlers, 20; Carpenters, 12; Painters, 12; Cutlers, 12; Pewterers, 20; Saddlers, 16; Barbers, 16; Girdlers, 18; Curriers, 12; Innholders, 16; Broderers, 8; Cordwainers, 12; Butchers, 12; Woodmongers, 10; Stationers, 12; Plumbers, 8; Wax Chandlers, 8; Armourers, 6; Woolpackers, 6; Poulterers, 10; Cooks, 10; Tilers, 6; Fruiterers, 10; Masons, 6; Scriveners, 6; Joiners, 6; Turners, 6; Plasterers, 6; Blacksmiths and Spurriers, 8; Bottlemakers and Horners, 4; Farriers, 4; Grey Tawyers, 4; Glaziers, 4; Paviers, 2; Founders, 4; Weavers, 4; Longbowstringmakers, 4; Minstrels, 4; Upholders, 4; Loriners, 4; Brown Bakers, 6. Sum: 920. [London: Journal 17, f.230].

Apr 5, Fri Two French hostages at Whitehall to meet the Queen.
 Louis de Luxemburg, Count de Roussy; Charles, Baron du Pont.
 They took oath to observe the Treaty of Câteau-Cambrésis.
 The Count de Candalle was about to return to France. [SPF.ii.502].

Also April 5: sermon, Whitehall: Richard Cheyney, Vicar of Halford.

A year later Richard Cheyney wrote to Sir William Cecil, 'from Halford, in the south edge of Warwickshire', 16 April 1561, complaining about the royal Purveyors: 'I remember that when I preached before the Queen's Majesty rudely after the country fashion I spoke of the Queen's takers, but ere I came home again from London then, they had taken a quarter of my wheat, which I would take money for if I might get it, and so would other poor men where I dwell'...
 'My gentle and loving friends...have four or five times called me to London... offering me a bishopric; but I cannot think myself worthy so high a room'...
 'I began first in mine youth at the court, but I intend to make an end in mine age at the cart'. [Parker, 138-9]. Cheyney became Bishop of Bristol, and of Gloucester, 1562; he died in 1579.

April 5-July: Spanish special Ambassador in London.

Philip de Stavèles, Seigneur de Glajon (or Glason), one of King Philip's Councillors. He was to request the Queen not to aid the rebels in Scotland, in order to maintain peace with France.

Sir Nicholas Throckmorton to the Queen, March 15, Amboise:

Glason 'of the Low Country, a man of experience, and of the Privy Council... is as wise a man, and notable a warrior, as I do know any in these days, and of great importance...He is a man worthy to be won'. [Forbes, i.364,368].

John Middleton to Cecil, March 24, Brussels, of Monsieur Glason 'Master of the Ordnance, who is one of the Council, and of the Order of the Toison, otherwise called the Golden Fleece; he is a man of few words but very wise'. Spanish ships in the Low Countries outnumber English ships by three to one. 'Here is all the world against England'. [HT.i.197].

After delays caused by bad weather Glajon arrived in London on April 5, to find that the Queen's forces had already entered Scotland and joined with the rebels. This gave him 'the greatest perplexity', but he decided to try to obtain a suspension of hostilities and the withdrawal of the English troops.

A number of Glajon's dispatches are in Kervyn de Lettenhove, vol ii, given here in English versions; others are quoted from State Papers, Simancas.

Apr 7, Palm Sunday sermon, Whitehall: Matthew Parker, Archbishop of Canterbury, 'made a noble sermon'.^{MA}

Also April 7: Spanish special Ambassador at Whitehall for first audience. With De Quadra, resident Ambassador.

April 7, De Glajon to Philip II: The Queen complained of my delayed arrival and said 'with some anger that it was too late to withdraw her troops or to talk about reconciliation except sword in hand'.

'I made her 'a long detailed speech...She began to tire of the long interview which had lasted about an hour and a half' and we asked her 'to appoint another time to meet us and discuss the matter in the presence of her Council and give us her final decision...She fixed tomorrow'.

De Glajon to the Duchess of Parma: 'Secretary Cecil will come to me tomorrow to negotiate, and after dinner we will treat the same with the Queen and her Council'. [Span.i.143-5; KL.ii.296].

Apr 8, Mon Queen at Whitehall tennis court.

Whitehall Palace had two real tennis courts. Lord Robert Dudley made payments in March, April, and May 1560: 'To John the stopper; to Isaac Burgess racket maker in part of payment of a dozen of rackets at £4 the dozen; to one that brought the money won at tennis in my Lord of Sussex's side; to a marker; to one that presented two rackets; to a stopper, viz Fletcher'.^L

April 9, De Quadra to the Bishop of Arras: The Queen failed to attend an important meeting on April 8 on the grounds that she was indisposed, but had gone to watch Lord Robert Dudley playing tennis. [KL].

April 9, De Glajon to Philip II: Yesterday Sir William Cecil visited us for 'a very long conference lasting about five hours...It was quite clear to us... that the Queen will not by any means withdraw her army from Scotland...After the interview we saw the Council, the Queen being absent in consequence of slight indisposition, although we were told she would come'. [Span.i.145-7].

Apr 9, Tues New French hostage at Whitehall to meet the Queen.

François d'Ailly, Vidame de Amiens, took oath to observe the Treaty of Câteau-Cambrésis. [SPF.ii.519]. The Vidame's wife joined him in England.

Also April 9: Spanish Ambassadors at Whitehall for audience.

The Queen, in presence of the Privy Council, repeated her grievances about France; refused to suspend her action against Leith; asked that King Philip should join with her in demanding the restitution of Calais. [Teulet, ii.104].

Sir Wm Cecil noted, April 10: 'M.de Glason came and joined with the Bishop of Aquila to move revocation of the Army out of Scotland, but Glason, privately to my Lord Admiral and me the Secretary, counselled us to the contrary'.^B

Apr 10, Wed Queen's Easter 'wyth' brought to Whitehall; bear-baiting. 'Came from St Mary Spital the Queen's wyth, a thousand men in harness [armour] ...in shirts of mail and corslet and morris-pikes and 10 great pieces, carried through London unto the court, with drums and flutes and trumpets and two morris dancing, in the cart were two quick [live] bears'.^{MA}

Lord Robert Dudley rewarded 'the Cooks of the Queen's Majesty's Household for bringing in the with, 50s'.^L

The Livery Companies made many payments. A selection:

Bakers' Company: 'Expenses about the fetching in of the Queen's wyth'. 20 men 'and 2 conducts for them to bring through the city the Queen's Majesty's wyth unto Whitehall'. 'For the loan of 18 pair of black harness, 36s; given to the 20 men harnessed in their purses, 20s; for drink for the soldiers in the park, 2s6d; to a carman to carry the harness home, 12d'.

Grocers' Company had 44 men and 2 whifflers 'appointed to wear armour to show themselves before the Queen's Majesty at Westminster in a Triumph at the bringing in of her Grace's wyth...part of which persons did not wear armour themselves but hired other in their places'; each was paid 12d.

Grocers paid 'for bringing 13 coats of mail to the Grocers' Hall, 2d, and for carrying them home again, 3d; for bringing of 30 corslets [cuirasses]..10d; paid to Edwin the armourer for trimming, scouring and making clean the same 30 corslets, shirts of mail and murrions that then was made rusty by reason of wet weather being the same 10th day of April when the triumph was, 34s2d'.

Ironmongers' Company: 28 men, 2 whifflers. 'Paid for 2 white staves for the whifflers, 4d; one dozen bow-strings, 6d; 6lb of cornpowder and one ell of lint match for the gunners, 7s6d; brown paper for the gunners and white paper to write on, 2½d; points to arm the same men, 4d; a drum to play before them, 12d; bread and cheese, ale and beer, for their breakfast in the morning, 3s8d'.

Pewterers' Company: 4 gunners, 6 bowmen, 10 pikemen, 2 whifflers.

'Paid unto George Baskertone sword player, 12d; for their breakfast: a salt fish and a half, 16d; 2 lb of butter, 10d; 2 chains of salmon, 8d; bread, 11d; beer and ale, 10d; vinegar and pepper, 1d; mustard, ½d'.

'To an armourer for making clean of the harness, and harnessing of the men and leathering and buckling of the harness and corslets, 5s4d'.

Some pewterers paid 'their benevolence' (fines) on April 10 'for that they tarried at home and not to go to fetch in the Queen's Majesty's wyth', 31s8d.

Stationers' Company: 12 men. 'For mending of harness that was occupied when the wyth was brought in, 18d; for hiring of 4 pikes the same time, 16d'.

Vintners' Company: 24 men. 'For red Scottish caps for our gunners, 5s9d; matches, 4d; 2 salt fishes for their breakfasts, 2s4d; mending of a gun, 4d'.

Whifflers cleared the way and controlled the crowds.

April 10, Geneva Bible: English Protestants had worked in Geneva for two years on a new translation:

'The Bible and Holy Scriptures contained in The Old and New Testament. Translated according to the Hebrew and Greek, and conferred with the best translations in divers languages. With most profitable annotations upon all the hard places, and other things of great importance as may appear in the Epistle to the Reader'.

Dedicated to the Queen.

Epistle: 'To the most virtuous and noble Queen Elizabeth, Queen of England, France, and Ireland, etc. Your humble subjects of the English Church at Geneva wish grace and peace from God the Father through Christ Jesus our Lord'...

'What enterprise can there be of greater importance, and more acceptable unto God, or more worthy of singular commendation, than the building of the Lord's Temple, the house of God, the Church of Christ?'...

'Considering therefore how many enemies there are, which by one means or other ...labour to hinder the course of this building (whereof some are Papists, who ...traitorously seek to erect idolatry and to destroy your Majesty; some are worldlings...others are ambitious prelates, who...can abide none but themselves) ...we persuaded ourselves that there was no way so expedient and necessary... as to present unto your Majesty the holy Scriptures faithfully and plainly translated according to the languages wherein they were first written by the holy Ghost'...

'The quietness and peace of kingdoms standeth in the utter abolishing of idolatry, and in advancing of true religion...Wherefore great wisdom, not worldly but heavenly, is here required, which your Grace must earnestly crave of the Lord, as did Solomon...For the advancement of this building and rearing up of the work two things are necessary. First, that we have a lively and steadfast faith in Christ Jesus, who must dwell in our hearts, as the only means and assurance of our salvation; for he is the ladder that reacheth from the earth to heaven...The next is, that our faith bring forth good fruits'...

'The eyes of all that fear God in all places behold your countries as an example to all that believe, and the prayers of all the godly at all times are directed to God for the preservation of your Majesty. For considering God's wonderful mercies toward you at all seasons, who hath pulled you out of the mouth of the lions, and how that from your youth you have been brought up in the holy Scriptures, the hope of all men is so increased, that they cannot but look that God should bring to pass some wonderful work by your Grace to the universal comfort of his Church'...

'This Lord of Lords and King of Kings...strengthen, comfort and preserve your Majesty, that you may be able to build up the ruins of God's house to his glory, the discharge of your conscience, and to the comfort of all them that love the coming of Christ Jesus our Lord. From Geneva. 10 April 1560'.

Geneva Bible [Second] Epistle: 'To our beloved in the Lord the Brethren of England, Scotland, Ireland, etc. Grace, mercy and peace, through Christ Jesus'.

The second Epistle explains the method of translation.

The 'Geneva Bible', whose distinctive feature is its voluminous and often controversial marginal notes, was constantly reprinted.

It was popularly known as 'The Breeches Bible', as Adam and Eve in the Garden of Eden 'made themselves breeches'.

Apr 11, Maundy Thursday ceremonies and alms-giving, Whitehall Palace.

By the Queen, with Dr Bill, the Queen's Almoner;

to 26 poor women, each 20s in a red purse and 26d in a white purse.^T

'The Queen's Grace kept her Maundy in her hall at the court at afternoon, and her Grace gave unto 20 women so many gowns, and one woman had her best gown, and there her Grace did wash their feet, and with a new white cup her Grace drank unto every woman, and they had the cup, and so her Grace did likewise unto all'...

'The same afternoon she gave unto poor men, women, and children, both whole and lame, in St James's Park, 2d apiece, a thousand people and upwards'.^{MA}

There is a miniature painting of an Elizabethan Maundy Ceremony, 1560s, attributed to Levina Teerlinc. Reproduced: Elizabeth, ed. Susan Doran, 74,110.

April 11: John Duke of Finland started his journey to return to Sweden, having been living at Winchester Place in Southwark since October 1559.

The Duke 'took his journey from the Bishop of Winchester's palace... He kept the noblest house that ever did stranger in England for cheer, for he spent more and gave great gifts and rewards'.^{MA}

Lord Robert Dudley paid 10s4d for his men's dinners on April 17

'when your Lordship dined with the Duke of Finland at Greenwich'.^L

In 1568 the Duke deposed his brother Eric XIV and became King John III.

Apr 12, Fri new appointment: Lord Ambrose Dudley was made Master of the Ordnance for life, having been acting Master since November 1558.

Apr 13, Sat visit, Deptford, Kent.

Anthony Light made ready 'the lodging at Deptford'.^T Crown property.

St Margaret Westminster: 'To ringers when the Queen's Majesty went from Westminster to Deptford, 4d'.

Lord Robert Dudley paid for his men's dinners 'the 13th of April at the Queen's Majesty's being at Deptford and they at Greenwich, 23s'.

Dudley also paid in April for 'horse-meat at Greenwich when the Queen's Majesty rode to Deptford', 8s.^L

c. April 14: Sir George Howard at Whitehall for audience.

Howard, a brother of King Henry VIII's fifth wife Queen Catherine Howard, had a command in the expedition to aid the Scottish Protestants. The Duke of Norfolk sent him; the Queen considered someone of lower rank should have been sent.

April 14, Queen to Norfolk: 'We have as well received your letters by this bearer Sir George Howard, and as also understand such further matter as he had in charge to declare unto us: the great part whereof might have been as well sent either by writing or by some other memorandum of less note than he is, considering the place of his charge at this present, and therefore we have thought meet to return him again with speed, and mind to direct our full resolutions, touching the substance of the matters, with such speed as we may, by some other'.
[Sadler, i.722].

April 15: French envoy, Florence Diaceto, at Whitehall.

When Sir Nicholas Throckmorton arrived in France as Ambassador in 1559 he wrote to Sir William Cecil, May 18, that he met 'Mr Florence...who hath heretofore served King Henry th'eight in his wars, and King Edward in an ambassade to the King of Denmark...It may like you to bear him your favour, and to help him to kiss her Majesty's hand, and to become known to her'.

Cecil informed Throckmorton, 17 July 1559, that 'the Queen's Majesty is content to accept his service, and will reward it with some pension'.

Throckmorton to Cecil, 21 March 1560: Florence Diaceto 'upon the misliking of the offer that I made him from the Queen's Majesty, hath entered himself again into this King's service with his old pension...and as I hear shall shortly be employed in the matters of England and Scotland'. [Forbes, i.96-7,163,386].

Diaceto was in England as an envoy from France, April-May, when he broached the subject of the Queen marrying a son of the Duke of Nevers. He expected to be conducted to Scotland by a Herald, but he remained in London.

Apr 15, Mon Two French Ambassadors at Whitehall for audience.

Queen to Throckmorton, April 18: 'On the 15th Florence was presented by the French Ambassador, who seemed to have but a forged tale to give him opportunity to ask for a safe-conduct into Scotland. He only said that the King was sorry to see our preparations for war, to which I replied that I was first sorry that the French King gave and continued so many occasions'. [SPF.ii.550].

Queen to her special Ambassadors to Spain, Viscount Montagu and Sir Thomas Chamberlain, May 10:

'About the 16 of April the French King sent one Florence Diaceto hither (a man of small weight to deal in these cases), who came with a message of no value, requiring that he might also pass into Scotland, where he would do much good; and being required to show what commission he had to treat of anything there he could show none; but of himself began to devise new matters of marriage betwixt France and England; and would needs return into France, with an opinion of himself to do great things, to make an accord between France and us. But herein we would not deal with him, but left him to his own devices'.

'Whilst he was thus busied in these kind of matters, the Ambassador that here is cometh to us with a great solemnity and maketh a long harangue to us, and his speech being ended, delivereth the same in writing'. [Forbes, i.447-8].

The French Ambassador's 'harangue': April 20.

Apr 16, Tues Spanish Ambassador at Whitehall for audience.

April 17, De Glajon and De Quadra to the Duchess of Parma: We sent a special courier to you on April 15 with news of 'the arrest of the ships belonging to Flemish subjects throughout this country. The courier came back to us yesterday saying that they would not give him either horses or boats at Gravesend, and that he had been forbidden to leave on his journey'.

De Quadra 'yesterday at the request of the Flemish subjects here went to complain to the Queen of the seizure. Her Majesty assumed an appearance of great surprise, and promised that the embargo should be raised immediately'.

De Glajon and De Quadra to the Duchess, April 23: The reason for the seizure of ships was that the Queen had read intercepted letters from the King of France to his Ambassador, of help which King Philip would give to the French in Scotland; she had advised Englishmen in Flanders 'of the apparent imminence of war'. [Span.i.149-150].

Apr 20, Sat French Ambassador at Whitehall for audience.

De Glajon and De Quadra to the Duchess of Parma, April 23: De Seurre with the French hostages went to the Queen to present a protest from the King of France, asking her to withdraw her army from Scotland; if she would not agree, if any war resulted no blame could be attached to the King.

De Seurre told her 'that she being the assailant would lose her right to recover Calais according to the terms of the Treaty of Câteau-Cambrésis. We understand she took the protest in very bad part'. [*Span.i.150-151*].

De Seurre's Protestation was published in French and Latin.

The Protestation in French: *Forbes*, i.410-414.

April 20: Edmund Bonner, former Bishop of London, was sent to the Marshalsea. A number of other deprived clergy were committed to the Tower in May and June.

Apr 21, Sun marriage, at Whitehall.

De Glajon and De Quadra informed the Duchess of Parma on April 27 that there was a marriage at court last Sunday. [*Teulet*, ii.113]. It is likely that the Tournament celebrated the marriage; bride and groom not identified.

Also April 21: Tournament: Tilt, at Whitehall.

'At afternoon was great jousts at the court, and at the tilt, and there rode the trumpeters blowing, in scarves of white and black sarcenet, and Master Clarenceux, Norroy, Somerset, and Lancaster, and Richmond, and York, and Rouge Dragon, and every of them having a scarf about their necks of white and black sarcenet'.^{MA}

Three Kings of Arms, four Heralds and one Pursuivant made partition between themselves on April 30 'of the sum of £4.16d given by the Lords in reward for the Jousts held at the court at Westminster on Sunday 21st April 1560'.

'The names of the noblemen: Earl of Sussex, 37s; Earl of Northumberland, 18s; Lord Windsor, 6s4d; Lord Ambrose Dudley, 20s'.

[College of Arms Partition Book I].

Apr 22, Tues Eve of Garter ceremonies, Whitehall.

At a Chapter of Garter Knights the Queen appointed a Lieutenant, as customary. The Queen and Knights went to evening service. The Queen was 'in her ordinary apparel without any robes'; the Duke of Holstein followed next after her.

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

Queen's Lieutenant: Henry Fitzalan, Earl of Arundel. The Queen was in the processions and at service and at dinner with the Knights.

'The Queen's Grace and the Knights of the Garter went a procession with all her Chapel in copes of cloth of gold, a 28 copes, and the Queen and all the Knights wore their robes, round about the hall to the courtyard, and all the Heralds of Arms in their coats of arms'.^{MA}

The Queen dined with the Earl of Arundel, the Earl of Derby, and the Marquis of Winchester. [Bodleian Ashmolean MS 1134, f.13].

April 23, Berwick, Duke of Norfolk to Sir William Cecil:

'I did this day in the honour of St George make a George knight, Mr George Bowes, Marshal of this town...I will not forget your request to make no knight but such as can maintain the degree'. [Scot.i.375].

Apr 24, Wed Final 1560 Garter ceremonies, Whitehall.

No new Knights were elected.

Feast for Knights at Windsor: May 12.

April 24: Privy Council paid 'To a gentleman of Almain named Captain Ost in way of reward', 100 French crowns at 6s4d the piece, £31.13s4d.^T

Captain Ost, who was in the service of the King of Sweden, had made a Declaration in French, April 21, of various German Dukes and Counts with whom it would be desirable to deal if the Queen wishes to levy troops. [SPF.ii.573].

April 25, Amboise, Sir Nicholas Throckmorton to the Queen, taken by Baptista de Favory, going to England and Scotland, who has matters of great weight to communicate to her apart. One is a pestilent and horrible device of the Guises to poison her by means of an Italian named Stephano, a burly man with a black beard, about 45 years of age; he has gone hence to Germany and thence into England to offer his services to the Queen as an engineer. This matter must be handled with great secrecy. De Favory desires that none but trusty persons be by when he talks with the Queen.

Sir William Cecil sent De Favory back on May 4, writing that he was not much disposed to credit him. [SPF.ii.580; iii.14].

c. April 26: visit, Deptford, Kent, by water.

The Queen dined aboard a ship, then watched a mock battle.

'The Queen with the Lord Russell went down unto Deptford [to see a] ship and her new galley, and dined in the ship, and there my Lord Admiral made her great cheer, and after were certain brigantines were ready with furniture of war; and there were four little pinnaces...[which] gave great assault unto the brigantines and shot great ordnance and...all manner of artillery, and there you should have seen men thrown into the water, and hurling stones and morris-pikes; and there was great fight between the brigantines and the pinnaces, and as great shooting as could be; there were above 4000 of people on the water and the land'.^{MA}

Lord Robert Dudley paid in April:

'To the poor at Deptford, 12d; to my Lord Admiral's bargemen, 5s'.^L

Apr 28, Sun Tournament: Tilt, at Whitehall.

Four Challengers:

Earl of Sussex; Lord Robert Dudley; two others, unnamed.

Four Defendants:

Earl of Northumberland; Lord Ambrose Dudley; Lord Hunsdon; [Thomas] Cornwallis.

'At afternoon at the court was great jousts, my Lord of Sussex and my Lord Robert Dudley and two more against the Earl of Northumberland and my Lord Ambrose Dudley and my Lord of Hunsdon and Master Cornwallis...and there was many staves broken; and there stood in the standing as Judges my Lord Marquis of Northampton, my Lord of Rutland, and my Lord of Pembroke, and my Lord Admiral and the French Ambassador; and Master Garter and Master Norroy did write who did run; and by chance of the breaking of a staff a piece flew up where the Judges sit and hit my Lord of Pembroke...and there rode the trumpeters and the Heralds of Arms'.^{MA}

Lord Robert Dudley paid, April: 'For bringing your Lordship's armour to the armoury in Tothill Street, 2s; for the carriage of your Lordship's armour to Greenwich, 3s4d; paid unto Mr Darcy for money by him disbursed for three staves broken by your Lordship at Greenwich, 5s'.^L The Dudleys had a house at Tothill Street, Westminster; tilts frequently practised at Greenwich.

April: Robert Pirie, Clerk of the Cheque, made ready the Tower 'against the Duke of Holst's coming thither'.

May: 'Divers yeomen and grooms making ready the house at Hampton Court against the coming of the Duke of Holst'.^T

May 2: 'A Memorial for the Queen's Majesty', endorsed by Sir William Cecil, concerning Mary Queen of Scots and of France:

'The French Queen hath all this last year borne the Arms of England, as Queen of England. She hath also entitled herself Queen of England by all manner of ways convenient to notify the same: by her own speech; by her Ushers; by her own writings, private and public; by her Seals; by inscriptions in all her triumphs; by her Heralds. The French King also, her husband, hath jointly in writings, grants, and commissions with her, entitled themselves King and Queen of England and Ireland...All these things have been continually used the last year, and chiefly ever renewed and increased after complaint made'...

'And perceiving these things, so manifestly tending to the eviction of your Crown, and...that the French had brought new forces into Scotland, which is the only place where they may seek to achieve their enterprise...We see not how ye might answer Almighty God, of whom ye hold your Kingdom; or how ye might preserve yourself and your realm, and satisfy your subjects, that abhor nothing more than to be subject to France or Scotland, if ye should permit all these French proceedings, and specially that the power of France should take root in Scotland...For remedy whereof your Majesty hath done all that ye have done, and for no other purpose, whatsoever the French do bruit abroad, to slander your doings'.
[Forbes, i.420].

May 3: Lord Robert Dudley dined with one of the French hostages, the Count de Roussy, paying for his men's dinners 38 shillings.^L

c.May 3: German Agent at Whitehall with the Queen.
Count Mansfield sent his Agent, Hans Keck, to negotiate a loan for the Queen. The sum of the message brought by Hans Keck: 1. An offer of £100,000 upon assurance of the Steel-yard [Hanse merchants in London]; 2. £50,000 at 12%.

The Queen wrote of this on May 3 to her own Agent in Antwerp, Sir Thomas Gresham, who had full authority to settle the matter. Keck remained a few days longer.
[SPF.iii.10-11].

To 'Hans Keck, servant to the Count of Mansfield, in way of reward',
100 French crowns at 6s4d the piece, £31.13s4d'. Payment, May 8.^T

May 4, Westminster, Sir William Cecil to Sir Nicholas Throckmorton:

'On the 20th the French Ambassador made a protestation here to the Queen in presence of her Council, where he would have had the King Catholic's Ambassadors [Spanish Ambassadors], but they refused; he had it ready in writing, and signed, and so delivered it. In three days answer was made briefly in words, but afterwards it was put into writing, in both French and Latin'...

'The Earl of Sussex [Lord Deputy of Ireland] is made Lord Lieutenant'...
'Today Florence takes his leave of the Queen and returns thither'. [SPF.iii.15].

May 4, Sat Florence Diaceto at Whitehall to take leave.
Queen to François II, May 5: We have heard this bearer Florence, who can disclose our good meaning to make an accord of all differences betwixt us. We wish for nothing but peace.
[SPF.iii.17].

c.May 4, evening: 'The Queen's Grace came from Westminster in her barge, and divers other barges, with drums and flutes and trumpets blowing, and other music, down on London side, and over the water to the other side, and so up and down to the court'.^{MA}

May 5, Sun Chapter of the Order of the Garter, Whitehall.
The Feast for Garter Knights at Windsor was prorogued from May 5 to May 12 'for very high and important causes'.
[Ashmole, 479].

May 7, in Scotland: An English assault on Leith near Edinburgh, where the French had a fortress, was repulsed with heavy losses in men and guns.

Anon: 'A great fault imputed to Sir James Croft, Captain of Berwick, who was appointed to have the leading and conduct of the assaults, who all that night slept and in the morning was out of the way when the feat should have been done, whereby many that attempted the assault were killed and maimed'.^{YL}

Croft, second-in-command, was recalled to Berwick, and later to court. The English forces, commanded by William Lord Grey of Wilton, besieged Leith, April-July.

May 7: A book by Thomas Palfreyman was printed, dedicated to the Queen: 'A mirror or clear glass, for all estates to look in, containing briefly in it the true knowledge and love of God, and the charity of a faithful Christian towards his neighbour'. With an Epistle, a prayer for the Queen.

*Also a long Epistle 'Unto the Christian Reader'.
Running title: 'An exhortation to the knowledge and love of God'.*

The book sets out the Christian duties of different estates of the realm, from lords to farmers and merchants. Thomas Palfreyman, a Gentleman of the Chapel Royal c.1553-1589, wrote several books.

Court news. May 9, London, Francis Peyto to Sir Nicholas Throckmorton:

'The Bishop of Valence...was at length admitted to have access to the Scots of the Congregation...some of the best sort of them refusing to have meeting with him...He bade them farewell, somewhat bishop-like, with the text of the Gospel, that he would shake off there among them the dust of his shoes, as a witness that they had not hearkened to his friendly admonitions and warnings'...

'Both the Drurys still continue in durance [Dru and William Drury]'...

'The Duke of Holst some say standeth upon his departure hence...

It was hoped...that he should be of the Order of the Garter, whereof yet none be elected, at least known openly. There goeth a whispering that he is a suitor'...

'Sir Henry Sidney taketh his journey out of hand towards Wales, where his charge lieth [as Lord President]'...

'Some part of the Statute of Apparel hath been put in execution, specially for great hose; for which some of the meaner sort have been before the Council, and by them committed to the Fleet and Marshalsea'. [Forbes, i.442-4].

May 10, Fri Two Spanish Ambassadors at Whitehall for audience.

De Glajon and De Quadra to Duchess of Parma, May 13 (I): 'On Thursday evening last Cecil sent us word that the Queen wished to see us on the following morning at nine, and at that hour we were with her'. She declared that 'she was willing to withdraw her troops from Scotland' on condition that the King of France 'would first withdraw all his French men-at-arms' and 'cease all warlike preparations now being made in France', and 'abandon the arms and style of King of England now usurped by him' and recompense her for this.

The Queen said she had a great wish to communicate personally with King Philip 'and said if the road were safe and open for her she would like to make a journey in disguise to meet him'. May 13 (II): The Ambassadors reported the English defeat at Leith, and that they suspected that when the Queen saw them she had already had news of it. [Span.i.153-155].

Also May 10, Queen to Viscount Montagu and Sir Thomas Chamberlain, special Ambassadors to Spain, revoking Montagu. [Forbes, i.447].

Chamberlain remained as resident Ambassador to Spain, till April 1562.

May 12, Sun Emperor's Ambassador at Whitehall to take leave.
De Glajon and De Quadra to Duchess of Parma [May 13]: 'Count Helfenstein took leave of the Queen yesterday. She very willingly gave him licence to go, and made him understand...that she had no intention of marrying. The Count is making preparations for his speedy departure'. [Span.i.155; date: KL].

May 12, at Windsor: Feast for Knights of the Garter.
Queen's Lieutenant: Edward Stanley, 3rd Earl of Derby.
Deferred from May 5. The Cofferer of the Household made payments at Windsor for both May 4-5 and May 11-12. Total: £187.2¾d.^c

May 12, Antwerp, Sir Thomas Gresham to Sir William Cecil, to commend him to Lord Robert Dudley (Master of the Horse) 'and to declare unto him that the Queen's Majesty's Turkey horse doth begin to mend in his foot and body; which doubtless is one of the readiest horses that is in all Christendom, and runs the best'. As to Hans Keck: 'I am right sorry that the Queen's Majesty gave the prating merchant 100 crowns'. Gresham begs Cecil to remember his friend Jasper Schetz with a letter of thanks from the Queen and 500 crowns.

The Queen made gifts to Jasper Schetz for prolonging repayment of a loan: 'a chain of gold of 500 crowns', and a further 400-500 crowns. [KL].

Schetz: King Philip's financial agent at Antwerp.

May 13, Mon Bishop of Valence at Whitehall on return from Scotland.
Henry Killigrew escorted the Bishop back from Scotland, where he had several audiences with the Queen Regent in Edinburgh Castle.

[May 13], London, De Glajon and De Quadra: 'The Bishop of Valence arrived here on Saturday' and informed the Queen this morning why the Treaty arranged in Scotland had not been carried through; with him was 'the English gentleman who was present on her behalf at the negotiation'. [Span.i.155].

May 13, Westminster, Henry Killigrew to Sir Nicholas Throckmorton:
'I arrived here with my charge the 11th of this present at night, who this morning had audience of her Majesty; where after his discourse of the proceedings in this journey, inveighed upon occasion against me before her Highness'. Killigrew received 'for his charges sustained in his last journey into Scotland in company of the Bishop of Valence'. £40.^T

May 13, Sir William Cecil to Throckmorton: The Bishop 'complaineth of his entreatment with the Scots, who almost would give him no credit'...

'God trieth us with many difficulties. The Queen's Majesty never liketh this matter of Scotland'.

As to Leith: 'When we looked for best fortune, the worst came...I have had such a torment herein with the Queen's Majesty'. [Forbes, i.454-5].

May 14, Tues **GREENWICH PALACE**, Kent.^c

'The Queen's Grace removed from Westminster by water unto Greenwich, and as her Grace was going by water...came by water to her Grace Master Henry Percy... with certain tidings'.^{MA} Sir Henry Percy was sent with news from Scotland.

Lady Hunsdon received 10 shillings 'to give in reward to one that found her Highness's stables at her Majesty's remove to Greenwich'. [HT.MS 230/9].

Lord Robert Dudley paid, May: 'Unto Thomas Davies being sent to Greenwich as Harbinger, 10s'.^L

May 14: Stationers entered: 'All Master Becon's Works'.

The Works of Thomas Becon were published in 1564 in three weighty volumes.

The Second Part, 'set forth' in 1560, comprises a number of works written years before the Queen came to the throne, with their original dedications, the first, written c.1547-48, being dedicated to the young Elizabeth:

The Jewel of Joy. 'To the most excellent Princess and Virtuouse Lady Elizabeth her grace, Sister to the King his Majesty, her most humble and faithful Orator Thomas Becon wisheth true knowledge of God's most holy word and a life agreeable to the same'. Text: 90p.

Among other works reprinted are An Homily against Whoredom, and a verse Invective against Whoredom.

Becon (c.1512-1567), theologian and clergyman, was a widely read author.

May 15, Wed Sir Peter Carew received instructions, being sent by the Queen to the Duke of Norfolk and to Scotland. [Haynes, 310].

May 20, Mon New French hostage at Greenwich to meet the Queen. Claude Count de Maur swore to observe the Treaty of Câteau-Cambrésis. The Marquis de Nesle was about to leave. [SPF.iii.69].

May 21: new appointment: Dr William Bill: Dean of Westminster. Installed on June 30. Dr Bill, the Queen's Almoner, died in July 1561.

May 21: French special Ambassador at Greenwich.

Charles de la Rochefoucauld, Monsieur de Randan, one of the King's Gentlemen of the Chamber, and a Master of Ceremonies. In London and Scotland May-August.

Sir Nicholas Throckmorton to the Queen, May 4, Amboise:

'Monsieur de Randan doth presently repair to your Majesty. He is a fair spoken man, brother to the Count Rochefoucauld...a good courtisan, very well esteemed in this court, and of the faction of Guise. The chief cause of his coming is... upon the news they have here that Leith is won (whereby they take their things in Scotland...to be in evil case) to treat with your Majesty touching the same, and for some good end to be made between your Majesty and France'...

'He hath further commission...to offer unto your Majesty the realm of Scotland to be annexed to England, so as your Highness do marry with the Earl of Arran; in which case they will cause the French Queen [Mary Queen of Scots] to renounce her title to Scotland for ever'.

'In recompense whereof they will require at your Majesty's hands the renunciation of your title to France, to Calais...and to make a treaty and alliance with your Majesty; and for satisfaction of the French Queen to grant that, in case the King die, she shall have as much dowry as the revenue of the realm of Scotland cometh to'...

'When Monsieur de Randan shall be appointed to have access to your Majesty I would wish your court to be as well furnished as your Majesty can devise the same to be'. On May 10 Throckmorton wrote again of Randan's coming.

Endorsed 'To the Queen's Majesty, by Suasso, the King of Spain's courier'. [Forbes, i.432,451]. Suasso (or Zuasso) brought letters from King Philip.

Randan rode through Kent, where the Canterbury Chamberlains:

'Paid for wine and fruit given to the Duke Randan of France, 2s4d'.

May 21, Tues Three French Ambassadors at Greenwich for audience. De Seurre, resident Ambassador, with the Bishop of Valence, and Monsieur de Randan, who had full authority to settle matters in dispute between England and France, and who had his first audience.

May 22, Greenwich, Sir William Cecil to Sir Nicholas Throckmorton:

'Monsieur de Randan hath taken good leisure, and came yesterday hither to the court, with the Ambassador and the Bishop of Valence. He hath with him ten or twelve gentlemen...amongst whom the Baron of Corton is one. He hath brought a commission...to treat and accord all things'...

'As I perceive, the matter will be committed to Mr Wotton, Mr Sadler, Mr Percy, Mr Carew, and me...We only seek surety'...

'Yesterday Watson, Pates, Feckenham were committed to the Tower, as men obstinate. More will or must follow...Bonner is in the Marshalsea'.

[Forbes, i.460]. Those imprisoned: former Bishops of Lincoln and Worcester; Feckenham, last Abbot of Westminster; former Bishop of London.

May 22: Queen gave 'Ferdinando Zuasso, one of the King of Spain's couriers, in way of reward', 220 French crowns at 6s4d the piece, £69.13s4d.^T

May 24: Lord Robert Dudley received 'for your own purse': 'in angels and other gold, £5.10s10d; at the Duke of Holkest's 24 pistolets and 6 French crowns, £9.6s'.^L [Holkest: Duke of Holstein, at Somerset House].

Court news. May 27, De Glajon and De Quadra to the Duchess of Parma:

Randan, Valence and De Seurre 'came to tell us that they had been... with the Queen at Greenwich, to learn from her whether she had decided upon the place of meeting and who should represent her [in peace negotiations]'...

'Very late on Friday the Queen sent to tell us that...she had great hope of the success of the negotiation', and 'had appointed Dr Wotton and Secretary Cecil to conduct the affair, and would appoint three more when these had arrived in Scotland'. [Span.i.156-7].

May 27: Grant for life to John Astley, Master of the Jewel-house, and his wife Katherine of Keeper of St James's Palace. Surrendered by Astley February 1576.^P

May 27: Queen's gift: 'Sherrard Henvich, Dutchman, in way of reward £10'.^T

May 28, Greenwich, Henry Killigrew to Sir Nicholas Throckmorton:

'Upon the return of Monsieur de Valence, the coming of Randan, and our loss at Leith, the Queen's Majesty hath been so desirous of an end in this matter, as it was thought meet for divers respects by the Council that the Secretary should make the same; who, for his country's sake, hath been contented to take the matter in hand'...

'Mr Secretary and Mr Wotton depart northwards tomorrow, with the French Commissioners, for the better ending of these troubles in Scotland'...

'The Duke of Holst is here yet honourably entertained, but upon his departing, as I hear in this court'...

'The Marquis de Nesle [hostage] hath taken his leave of the Queen's Majesty and will be gone within these three days'. [Forbes, i.501].

May 29, Wed dinner, Eltham Palace, Kent.^C

Edmund Forster made ready 'the Queen's Majesty's house at Eltham'.^T

May 29, Antwerp, Sir Thomas Gresham to Sir William Cecil, of Count Helfenstein (who had been the Emperor's Ambassador in England): 'The Count...speaks as much honour of her Highness for her Majesty's gifts and royal entertainment as a nobleman can do, much lamenting that her Highness is not minded yet to marry. All men of experience wish that Don Carlos [Archduke Charles] might be the man'.

'He likewise spoke much honour of Lord Robert Dudley'. [KL.ii.429].

May 30-July: *English and French Peace Commissioners.*

Sir William Cecil and Dr Nicholas Wotton left for Edinburgh to negotiate for Peace with France; they joined Sir Peter Carew, Sir Henry Percy, and Sir Ralph Sadler. Cecil received £4 per day, and postage with 22 horses.^B

The Bishop of Valence and Randan went north as French Commissioners, where they joined the Bishop of Amiens, Monsieur De la Brosse, and Monsieur D'Oysel.

c.May, in Germany: The 'Magdeburg Centuriators' dedicated to the Queen: *Quarta Centuria Ecclesiasticae Historiae*. The fourth volume of a major work on church history, based on manuscripts collected throughout Europe; dedication by Matthias Flacius of Illyria (1520-1575) and three others. [For the authors' letters to the Queen and the Archbishop of Canterbury see 21 May 1561].

June 4: The Queen and the Earl of Derby.

Edward Stanley 3rd Earl of Derby (1509-1572) had nine children by his first two wives; his second wife died in January 1559, and soon after he married Mary Cotton, daughter of Sir George Cotton, of Cheshire.

June 4, Queen to Earl of Derby: 'Hearing...of some unkindness or strangeness of late of your part towards your wife' and 'that upon some misliking conceived against her by your children you should by them be occasioned to deal strangely with her...we, being very sorry to hear of this...we ourselves having always had very good estimation of her, both for her good parentage and for her own discreet behaviour...require you either to receive her to such favour as heretofore you did bear her' or 'that we or some of our Council may be...advertised, to the end her friends may understand how to deal for the answering thereof'.

Endorsed: 'In favour of his wife'.

[Elizabeth, Works, 111].

The Earl's son Lord Strange was at court in July. After the Earl's death the Countess married Henry Grey 6th Earl of Kent (1541-1615); she died in 1580.

June 9, Sun Sir James Croft at Greenwich on recall from Berwick. After the defeat at Leith in Scotland on May 7.

June 10, Greenwich, Marquis of Northampton to Sir William Cecil: 'Yesterday morning Sir James Croft arrived, of whom and his matter the Queen has very well considered, for she makes fair weather with him until she may again be advertised from the Duke of Norfolk and fully understand all charges against him'.

Norfolk to Cecil, June 26, Berwick: I 'thought no man could have gone nearer a traitor and have missed than Sir James'. [SPF.iii.113,151]. (See Aug 19,21).

June 10, Mon New Knight of the Garter elected, Greenwich. Adolph, Duke of Holstein, was elected at a Chapter of the Knights.

June 10: Nicholas Heath, former Archbishop of York, was sent to the Tower. He was released after a year, and retired to his Surrey estate.

June 10, in Scotland: death: Mary of Guise (1515-1560), Dowager Queen and Regent of Scotland, died at Edinburgh Castle after illness. She was widow of King James V and mother of Mary Stuart, Queen of Scots and Queen of France.

June 14, at Berwick: The Peace Commissioners concluded Articles, among them 'Edinburgh to be the place of treaty'. [SPF.iii.115].

June 15: Slanderous words of the Queen in Essex. June 15, Hedingham Castle, Earl of Oxford to the Council, charging Thomas Holland, Parson of Little Burstead, with uttering malicious words against the Queen. He only confesses saying that he met somebody in Cheapside who told him that one was sent to the Tower for reporting the Queen was with child. [SP12/12/51]. Holland resigned.

June 16: News of the proposed visit of Eric of Sweden (1533-1577), coming as suitor to the Queen; son of King Gustav.

June 16, Antwerp, Sir Thomas Gresham to Sir Thomas Parry:

'Here came unto me one called Arnold Rosenberg, one of the King of Sweden's Councillors, who was in England with the King's son [John Duke of Finland]. He asked "whether I could assure him that the Queen was not assured to the Earl of Arran", and whether Don Carlos was coming to England...Then he burst out unto me and said that the King his master's eldest son was coming into England with fourscore sail of great ships and 10,000 men and with four millions of gold and silver, to come see her Majesty, and fell in great discourse of the worthiness of the young Prince for his personage and wisdom, and showed me his picture...I have thought to advertise you with diligence thereof and that the King his master's son should be ready to depart by the last of the next month'.

Don Carlos, the Emperor's son, is the best one the Queen can marry, as she will there be allied with all the great princes of Christendom. 'This is the wish of all her friends, Protestants as well as Papists'. [KL.ii.461].

June 17, at Edinburgh: English and French Commissioners agreed Articles, preliminary to a Treaty of Peace. [HT.i.234].

June 22: death. Francis Hastings, 2nd Earl of Huntingdon (c.1514-1560), K.G., died at Ashby de la Zouch, Leicestershire. Funeral: July 14, Ashby.

His son Henry Lord Hastings (c.1536-1595) became 3rd Earl of Huntingdon. The widowed Catherine (Pole), Countess of Huntingdon, died in 1576.

The 2nd Earl and his wife's monument, with 11 children, is in St Helen's Church, Ashby de la Zouch.

c.June 23-28: Duke of Holstein at Greenwich Palace.

June 24: Lord Robert Dudley's accounts: 'Lost by your Lordship to the Duke of Holkest 20 pistolets', £6.3s4d'. Dudley had also paid in June for sturgeon 'when the Duke of Holkest dined with your Lordship, 14s'.^L

Court news. June 26, De Quadra to Philip II: 'Duke Adolph of Holstein sent some days ago to M.de Glajon and me to say that he wished to have some conversation with us before he left and he asked us to be his guests at Greenwich where he was staying with the Queen'. [Span.i.160].

June 26, Wed Duke of Holstein invested as a Knight of the Garter, Greenwich.

June 27: French envoy, Florence Diaceto, at Greenwich.

Florence was at the English court in April and May, had returned to France, and was again sent to England by King François II.

Robert Jones to Sir Nicholas Throckmorton, May 25, St Aignan: 'Mr Florence departed hence 13 of this present towards England. He saith he hath good hope to bring things to accord; and within 30 days taketh upon him to decipher peace or war. He hath...commission for the Queen's Majesty's satisfaction in all things, and is referred to M.de Randan, who must be the doer thereof'.

Throckmorton to the Queen, May 26, Amboise (taken by Mr Florence): 'This gentleman cometh again to your Highness, with great hope to do great things';

Throckmorton to Sir William Cecil, May 26: 'At this man's last being with you, you handled him very well; so I pray you use him now again; always having a special care that in talk he receive no taunts nor nips...whereof he saith he received good store at this his last being in England, at some men's hands'...

'He desireth much to talk with her Highness apart'. [Forbes, i.488-9,492].

June 27, Thur Florence Diaceto at Greenwich for audience.
 June 28, London, De Glajon and De Quadra to Duchess of Parma: 'M.Florent... returned here this week' and 'had audience of the Queen yesterday, and we fear he is trying to negotiate something to his Majesty's [Philip's] disadvantage'. [Span.i.163]. Diaceto stayed for about a month.

June 28, Greenwich, Sir William Petre to Sir William Cecil:
 'This morning the Duke of Holstein departed towards his country, being made of the Order two days past...Diaceto is come again'. [SPF.iii.154].

June 29, Holstein to the Queen: I have heard that my Garter robes had been made by your order, and am sending a servant to fetch them. [HT.xiii.43: Latin].

Navy was paid: 'For the waftage of the Duke of Finland and...for the wafting of the Duke of Holstein towards their countries'.^N

Anon, of Holstein: 'His chief errand was to sue to the Queen for marriage, but he departed...afterward reviving it by letters, and it was utterly denied'.^{YL}

Duke of Holstein to the Queen, Aug 21, Gottorp: When your ships under the command of Lord Cobham returned I sent my Chamberlain with letters to you; since his departure one of his attendants whom he had left in England has returned and brought me the Order of the Garter. [SPF.iii.246].

The Duke was installed at Windsor by proxy on December 15.

June 30, Greenwich: 'By the Queen'.

'To all the Deans, Provosts, Masters of Colleges and all Cathedral ministers and subjects, to whom in this case it shall appertain and every of them':

'Where this bearer, our servant, Sebastian Westcott, Master of the Children of our Church of Paul's, is by us appointed to repair unto sundry parts of this our Realm for the taking up of certain apt children that may by his good education be framed in singing, so as they may be meet to serve us in this behalf, when we shall call for them; our pleasure and express commandment is that you and every of you to whom in this case it appertaineth be both aiding and assisting unto our said servant to the best of your powers in the doing hereof, and also suffer him quietly to have from you without any your interruption such children as he shall take up in any our Cathedral or Collegiate churches or other places within our Realm; whereof fail ye not as ye tender our favour and will answer for the contrary'.

[York Civic Records, cxv (1950), 29. Westcott visited York in 1571].

June: christening. Queen was godmother to 'Lord Wentworth's child'.^T

Parents: Thomas 2nd Lord Wentworth, last Lord Deputy of Calais;

2nd wife: Anne, daughter of Henry Wentworth, a kinsman of Lord Wentworth.

Queen's reward to midwife and nurse, June: 66s8d. To Anthony Wingfield, Gentleman Usher, for attendance, 20s.^T

Child: Elizabeth Wentworth; married (c.1581) William Hynde.

June, Zurich, Conrad Gesner dedicated to the Queen a volume of his Icones Animalium; describing fish and other aquatic creatures.

Latin dedication praising the Queen's learning, and Greek verses in her praise. One of four volumes of a copiously illustrated natural history of animals, birds, and fish. Second edition. Latin. 378p. (Zurich, 1560).

Conrad Gesner (1515-1565), Swiss physician and naturalist, a prolific author, one of the founders of modern zoology, and a pioneer in botany.

The Queen was displeased with this dedication, as the first edition had been dedicated to the Grey family: see Gesner's letter, 7 March 1561.

July 2, Antwerp, Sir Thomas Gresham to Sir Thomas Parry (Treasurer of the Household): Count Mansfield offered to send his only son to be brought up by the Queen. The Count 'is a jolly gentleman and valiant'.

'And whereas your honour would have a great iron chest bought for the Queen's Majesty, with a little key, I have sent you the key of the fairest chest that is to be had in all this town, if the key be not too big. If the Queen's Majesty would have less, I pray you that I may know the length, and I shall cause a chest to be made purposely'. [SPF.iii.164].

July 3, Wed French envoys at Greenwich for audience.

July 3, Greenwich, Queen to Cecil and Wotton: 'The French Ambassador hath this afternoon been with us, and, amongst other things, hath demanded passport for a gentleman called le Sieur de Beuil, who being lately sent from the French Commissioners into France, returneth back again thither'. [Haynes, 343].

De Glajon and De Quadra to the Duchess of Parma, July 8, London: As to the proposed settlement between the French and English in Scotland, M.de Beuil, son of the Count de Sancerre, who was sent to France 'has arrived here, and after communicating the decision of his King to the Queen in the presence of Ambassador Seurre and the Count de Roussy, he left for Scotland on Thursday afternoon [July 4]...The only thing that can be learnt...is that both sides declare that if peace be not made it will not be their fault...The Swedish Ambassador is spreading a report that the Prince of Sweden is making preparations to come hither with a great train of nobles and a quantity of uncoined silver, and that he will arrive within five or six weeks'. [Span.i.163-4].

July 3, court, Sir Thomas Parry to Sir William Cecil: 'My Lord Sussex is dispatched, and so shall Mr Sidney be, God willing: my Lord goes within these two days [to Ireland], and Mr Sidney upon Monday [to Wales]. This day seven-night my Lord of Bedford hath taken his leave and is gone'. [Haynes, 344].

July 4, Antwerp, Sir Thomas Gresham to Sir Thomas Parry, of the Queen: Count Mansfield said that marriage with the King of Denmark 'would be the best marriage she could make, as he is allied to all the nobles of Germany'.

The King of Sweden's son is coming to England 'with 100 sail of great ships and men and treasure, for the love of the Queen'. 'He hath given the King his father to understand that he will never marry except he marry the Queen's Majesty'. His Councillor, Arnold Rosenberg, spoke today 'of the King's son being ready to go to England by the last of the month in company with 200 gentlemen, and 300 men in a brave livery for his guard'. [SPF.iii.168].

July 6, Sat **Treaty of Edinburgh** was signed.

Clauses included: French land and sea forces shall leave Scotland; Mary Queen of Scots and the King of France shall abstain from using the arms and style of the Queen of England; the government of Scotland is to be transferred to a Protestant Council of Scottish nobles. Treaty to be confirmed within 60 days.

July 6, Sir William Cecil and Nicholas Wotton to the Queen, from the Camp before Leith: 'We have obtained for your cause an honourable end, compelling the French to acknowledge your right...For the surety and liberty of Scotland we have obtained all things requisite, so as the nobility here acknowledge the realm more bound to your Majesty than to their Sovereign'...

'Two things have been too hot for the French to meddle with...The first is the matter of religion...The second is the accord betwixt your Majesty and Scotland, which remains in the same state it was'...

'We have on all parts signed, sealed, and delivered the treaty that is betwixt us and the French, and betwixt the French and Scots; so we have gone as far as writing can go towards peace'. [Haynes, 351].

July 7, in Scotland: Peace between England, France and Scotland, was proclaimed at Leith near Edinburgh, and then in the Camp.

July 7, Sun Tournament, Greenwich.

Tilters included: Earl of Northumberland; Lord Robert Dudley.

Heralds: 'Partition made of the Jousts done the 7th of July anno 1560 of two pistolets given by the Earl of Northumberland and of 40s given by the Lord Robert Dudley'. [The Heralds customarily divided or partitioned among themselves fees given by tilters; College of Arms Partition Book I].

July 11, Greenwich, Lord Windsor to the Earl of Sussex, of news 'as some say, but as yet with no certainty, of the Prince of Swedia coming in with a great company of noblemen, both of his country and of Germany'. [Howard, 203].

July 12, Fri Spanish Ambassadors at Greenwich for audience.

De Glajon and De Quadra to the Duchess of Parma, July 13: Yesterday 'the Queen appeared very glad of our visit', and informed us that the Treaty with France had been made, and gave details of the terms. She had heard that the Queen of France [Mary Queen of Scots] was very ill, and that if she died 'the Duke of Châtellerault would be glad for his son the Earl of Arran to succeed to the throne, and this gave us ground for suspicion that her marriage with the said Earl might be arranged at some future time'.

'She also said that the Swedish Ambassador had assured her of the coming of the Prince of Sweden who would be here next month'. [Span.i.165-166].

[July 12] The Queen, to a number of lords and gentlemen:

'Being advertised that the King of Sweden minds to arrive by the 15th or 16th of August, we direct you to hold yourself and your wife in readiness to repair to court, to receive him at three days' notice'. [SP12/13/17].

July 12, court, Lord Hunsdon to the Earl of Sussex:

'The young King of Swithland is looked for, but notwithstanding cometh not so soon as hath been thought, but it is certain...both he and divers others of those parts will be here shortly. And besides, the Duke de Nemours with others out France, and other peers of Scotland, will arrive here within a short space, for the conclusion of quietness in the north parts'. [Howard, 221].

July 13, court, Lord Clinton to Earl of Sussex: 'The news doth still continue of the coming of the young King of Sweden, who bringeth 30 ships of war, and 60 other to carry his train and victuals'. [BL Cotton Titus B II, f.470].

July 14, Lord Strange to Earl of Sussex: 'At my being at the court I saw a note of the Prince of Swedia his train, which he bringeth hither...I heard that the Duke de Nemours with divers other of the nobility of France are looked for somewhat before the coming of the Prince'. [Howard, 203]. Neither came.

July 17, Salisbury, John Jewel, Bishop of Salisbury, to Peter Martyr, in Zurich: 'The Duke of Holstein has returned home after a magnificent reception by us, with splendid presents from the Queen, having been elected into the Order of the Garter, and invested with its golden and jewelled badge. The Swede is reported to be always coming, and even now to be on his journey, and on the eve of landing; yet, as far as I can judge, he will not stir a foot'. [Zurich, 113].

July 18: Spanish special Ambassador arrived in London.

Don Juan Pacheco came with instructions to ask the Queen to renounce her league with the Scots, and to treat with the French. He found that a Peace Treaty had already been made with France.

July 20, Sat Three Spanish Ambassadors at Greenwich for audience.

De Glajon and De Quadra to the Duchess of Parma, July 22, London:

'Don Juan Pacheco...arrived here on Thursday last...On Saturday last we went with him to the Queen to present his credentials and instructions...After the customary salutations and congratulations to the Queen on the conclusion of the peace' he explained his instructions in case the Treaty had fallen through.

For the great interest King Philip had shown in her affairs 'the Queen thanked him with exceeding cordiality', saying that she now looked upon the King not only 'as a brother but as a father also'.

De Glajon took his leave, and embarked on July 22 to go to the Duchess, followed in a few days by Pacheco, going to King Philip. [Span.i.167].

July 20, Greenwich, Sir William Petre to Sir William Cecil:

'The Queen is minded to remove hence the 29th of this month, and begin a progress towards Portsmouth'. [SPF.iii.198].

July 21: News of the Queen's proposed visit to the Mercers' Company's annual Supper, at Mercers' Hall, Ironmonger Lane; due to be held on Monday July 22.

July 21, Sunday afternoon: Meeting of the Mercers' Court (including four Aldermen, a Warden, seven Assistants):

'Whereas communication was had of the great rumour and voice that went abroad throughout all the City of London and in every man's mouth plain, that the Queen's Majesty was fully minded to come to the Mercers' Hall with all her ladies and nobility to be present at the Mercers' Supper to see the order thereof and the choosing of the Wardens then at that Supper used and accustomed, forasmuch as that the Supper for the Company and their guests should be on the morrow being Monday at night and Mary Magdalene's Day; and that word came to Master Wardens that her Grace would be thereat; and the same should be put off unto Thursday following which should be St James's Day [July 25]'...

'The salmon that be already provided for the same Supper shall be divided amongst the Aldermen, Wardens and Assistants...And the venison that is in this house to be given out by Master Wardens to the Aldermen and other of their friends as to them shall be thought good. And other manner of preparation to be made...and the strange guests both men and ladies to be bidden again forthwith and not to be delayed'.

John Gresham and John Elliott 'have brought report and word from Sir Thomas Gresham knight, Upper Warden of this Company...that the Queen's Majesty is fully bent and minded to come to the Mercers' Hall unto the Mercers' Supper. And therefore this Assembly had deliberate and good consultation for provision thereof to be made with all speed that possibly can or may be for the honour of the Queen's highness...And it was thought good by this Assembly that Sir Thomas Gresham should be spoken withal and that the most part of the charges should be laid upon him for to bear because he is the beginner and doer of all this'. They are to meet again on Monday at 7 a.m 'and Sir Thomas Gresham to have warning to be here present with them'...

'Word was sent by Sir Thomas Gresham to Master Warden on Sunday at night at nine o'clock that they should proceed on their banquet according to their preparation made for the same, for the Queen is altered of her mind and is not minded to come to the same at this time'.

The Supper was held on July 22; the invited guests included the Marquis of Northampton, the Marquis of Winchester, Lord Robert Dudley.

[J.Watney, Some Account of...the Plate of the Mercers' Company (1892)].

July 21, Stansted [Sussex], Earl of Arundel to Lord Robert Dudley, of the Peace Treaty, the opinion about the French 'being such as our forefathers ever conceived of them. They that shall attend the Queen's Majesty in the progress shall be sure from the highest to the lowest to find soft ways, how hard soever they find their lodging and fare'. [Bath, v.158].

July 24 [Greenwich], Sir Nicholas Bacon to the Archbishop of Canterbury (Matthew Parker): 'I have, since my coming to the court, heard of Mr Petre [Sir William Petre] that the Queen's Majesty meaneth on Monday next [July 29] to dine at Lambeth; and although it shall be altogether of her provision, yet I thought meet to make you privy thereto, lest, other men forgetting it, the thing should be too sudden. If this determination change whilst I remain here you shall have word of it. Written in haste'. [Parker, 120].

July 25, Greenwich, William Honing (Clerk of the Signet) to the Earl of Sussex: 'Now resteth all the talk here of a little progress to Portsmouth, and of the King-Elect of Sweden, brother to the late Duke John lately here; great preparations is made for his honourable receipt'. [Wright, i.39-40].

See 'Proposed progresses: 1560' for the original itinerary of the progress to Portsmouth. During 1560 the Queen also proposed to visit the Isle of Sheppey, Kent: John Frankwell, Gentleman Usher, made ready 'the Queen's Majesty's lodgings at...Queenborough'.^T

July 28, Sun Sir William Cecil at Greenwich on return from Scotland.^B

July 29: The Queen left Greenwich.

Lord Robert Dudley paid in July: 'To Mrs Monday for roses and other flowers for your Lordship's chamber...27 days at 6d the day, 13s6d;...for 6 beds at Greenwich for your Lordship's gentlemen and yeomen...11 weeks, 66s'.

Also paid: 'For divers of your Lordship's servants' beds at Greenwich at John Trompet's house...11 weeks, 11s'.^L

July 29, Mon dinner, Lambeth Palace, Surrey; Archbishop of Canterbury. Matthew Parker (1504-1575); wife: Margaret (Harlston) (1519-1570).

'The Queen's Grace removed from Greenwich on her Grace's progress, and at Lambeth she dined with my Lord of Canterbury and her Council; and after took her journey toward Richmond, and her Grace lay there five days; and after to Oatlands, and there Sunday and Monday dinner, and to Sutton to supper'.^{MA}

Start of SUMMER PROGRESS in Surrey and Hampshire.

July 29, Mon **RICHMOND PALACE**, Surrey.^C

c.July 30/31: banquet, Kew, Surrey; Lord Robert Dudley.

At his riverside house Dudley gave a banquet or evening supper for the Queen. Amongst the expenses listed in 10 pages of accounts are: beer, ale, flowers, lights, fuel, hire of cooks; 6 heron, 48 teal, 26 turkeys, 86lb butter, 69lb sugar, 492 loaves of bread; a variety of sweet dishes for dessert.

Total cost: £83.16s6d.

[Longleat Thynne MSS].

Another account has payments for: knives for the banquet at Kew; a firkin of sturgeon; glasses and a basket to put them in; wine; 'filberts, walnuts, pears and other fruits'; 'poultry wares'.^L

Aug 1, Thur French Commissioners at Richmond with the Queen.

Aug 3, Queen to Sir Nicholas Throckmorton (Ambassador to France): Monsieur de Randan and the Bishop of Valence were with me at Richmond on Thursday last; they have requested to be licensed to repair in speed to the French King. The Bishop of Amiens and De la Brosse have been licensed to depart. [SPF.iii.211].

Aug 3, Sat **OATLANDS PALACE**, Weybridge, Surrey.^c

Court news. Aug 4, De Quadra to Philip II: The French are dissatisfied and have decided that their King will not ratify the Treaty of Edinburgh; Randan and the Bishop of Valence leave tomorrow.

'Certain Germans have arrived here sent by some of the Princes of Germany to the Queen, and amongst them one from the Duke of Cleves, which Duke I understand has become a pensioner of the Queen'.

The Queen, speaking of her marriage, said 'she thought she could not any longer delay it, although she would wed with the very worst will in the world'..

'Religious matters make me believe that...she will rather lay hands on any of these heretics than on the Archduke...The Earl of Arran is excluded as being poor and...not considered personally agreeable. They all favour the Prince of Sweden, as he is both heretical and rich'. Florence Diaceto, who 'has been backwards and forwards to France lately trying to arrange a marriage between the Queen and a son of the Duke de Nevers (for which the King offered to restore Calais to her), came the other day to take leave of me'. [Span.i.171-174].

Aug 4: christening. Queen was godmother to John Harington.

Parents: John Harington the elder, of Stepney, Middlesex;

2nd wife: Isabella (Markham), Gentlewoman of the Privy Chamber.

Aug 4: Allhallows London Wall register: baptised: 'John the son of John Harington'. Godfather: William Herbert, 1st Earl of Pembroke.

John Harington (1560-1612) married (1583) Mary Rogers; he became a writer, translator, and noted wit.

Aug 5, Mon Agreement with the Hanse Towns, Oatlands.

The London base of the merchants of the Hanse Towns was from medieval times the Steel-yard, Thames Street. Some representatives of the Hanse Towns had been in England for several months, in response to a summons from the Queen.

On August 5 there were 'Articles delivered by us to the Orators of the Hanse'. Also called 'The Concord between the Queen and the Steel-Yard'.

Mainly concerning importing and exporting cloth. [SPF.iii.214].

Aug 5, Mon **SUTTON**, Woking, Surrey.^c Sir Henry Weston.

Sutton manor-house, Woking; owned by Sir Henry Weston (c.1534-1592); his father Sir Francis Weston was one of five men executed in 1536 for alleged adultery with the Queen's mother, Queen Anne Boleyn, who was executed two days later.

1st wife: Dorothy (Arundell), daughter of Sir Thomas Arundell.

Aug 6, Tues **FARNHAM CASTLE**, Surrey.^{c,w}

Bishop of Winchester's palace; the Bishopric was vacant.

Aug 6, Queen to William Lord Grey of Wilton, asking him to come to court, to be there at the same time as the Duke of Norfolk. [SPF.iii.216].

Aug 6, Farnham, Lord Robert Dudley to the Countess of Sussex: The Queen 'is now well passed on her progress; and, by means of advertisements of a great Prince's coming very shortly, causeth her to make that outward almost a posting journey, rather than a progress. But, for that we hear his coming is not so sudden, I suppose we shall come homeward with some more leisure'. [Howard, 210].

Aug 7: 'Was Sutton burned, where the Queen's Grace did lie three nights afore, that was Master Weston's place'.^{MA} Two wings of the house were severely damaged, but the Queen stayed at Sutton again in September 1591.

Aug 8: William May was elected Archbishop of York; he died the same day.

Aug 8, court at Farnham, Lord Clinton to the Earl of Sussex: 'My Lord of Norfolk's grace is sent for by the Queen's Majesty to come to the court'...

'The French that were the Commissioners in Scotland are returned into France, and have been at the court in their way; that is to say Monsieur de Randan, Monsieur la Brosse, the Bishop of Amiens, and the Bishop of Valence'.

'There went by sea Monsieur Martigues and Monsieur D'Oysel, who were landed at Calais by ships of this realm by the Queen's Majesty's appointment, but at their own charges, and 3500 soldiers in their company. At their landing they made the English captains and others great cheer, and gave chains to some and to some cups of silver and gilt, with great show of goodwill. But I trust them never the better'. [Wright, i.42-43].

Aug 8, Thur Mr Norton.^{C,T} [**East Tisted**, Hants].
At East Tisted manor-house or Rotherfield manor-house.

Both owned by John Norton, died 1561; wife: Anne (Puttenham), died 1590s. Their monument is in East Tisted Church.

Aug 8: Henry Kingsmill, gentleman, of Hampshire, began to receive an annuity from the Crown of £20 'during such time as he be better promoted'.

This wording was repeated every year until Kingsmill's death in 1577.^T In his will he left each of his sisters a Geneva Bible in English inscribed 'The life of man is short and subject to many displeasures', and left each brother a black ring with the same words inscribed within the ring.

Aug 8: Seditious words at Chelmsford, Essex.

Robert Taylor, of Chelmsford, labourer, said 'That service that the Queen had and did use in her Chapel was but paltry'. Not guilty. [Assizes, Essex, 22].

Aug 9, Fri **SOUTHWICK**, Hants.^C
Southwick Priory; owned by John White, who was formerly in the service of Thomas Wriothesley, 1st Earl of Southampton; widower; died 1567. His memorial brass with 2nd wife and 10 children is in Southwick Church.

Aug 10, Sat **PORTSMOUTH**, Hants.^C
*God's House, the residence of the Captain of Portsmouth, where the Queen's Works had carried out much work. Captain: Adrian Poynings (c.1515-1571).
De Quadra to Bishop of Arras, Aug 13: The Queen invited me to accompany her to Portsmouth. De Quadra informed the Duchess of Parma, Aug 27, that Portsmouth was being fortified by Portinari, a Florentine engineer. [KL.ii.523,526].

August: Portinari at Portsmouth.

Giovanni Portinari, military engineer, called in England John Portinari, an Italian with an English wife, had worked on fortifications for King Henry VIII, but then took up service with the French. After Queen Elizabeth's Accession he offered to return to England to serve her, and Sir Nicholas Throckmorton was informed, 21 July 1559: 'Touching Portinari, her Majesty alloweth very well his disposition to serve; much the rather because he served her father; and will not refuse to allow him 500 crowns pension'. [Forbes, i.172].

Portinari worked mainly at Berwick from early in 1560, but had come south to advise on the fortifications at Portsmouth.

Aug 12, Mon **NETLEY**, Hants.^C Marquis of Winchester.
Netley Abbey; owned by William Paulet, 1st Marquis (c.1483-1572), Lord Treasurer; widower. A small fort in the grounds is called Netley Castle.

Aug 13, Tues **SOUTHAMPTON**, Hants.^c

St Michael's Southampton, register: 'The Queen's Grace came from the castle of Netley to Southampton'. Probable location: the dissolved Franciscan Friary, owned by the Earl of Pembroke.

Aug 13: *Slanderous words of the Queen in Essex.*

Aug 13, Lord Rich and Thomas Mildmay to Sir William Cecil, enclosing examinations of certain Essex persons stating that Mother Dowe of Brentwood openly asserted that the Queen was with child by Lord Robert Dudley. Anne Dowe has been committed to jail. When examined before Mildmay, Anne Dove [or Dowe], widow, aged 68, stated that the wife of a house in Rochford said openly 'that Dudley had given the Queen a new petticoat which cost 20 nobles' and that 'the Queen had no need of his coat for she was able to buy one herself'.

John King of Danbury stated that on July 16 'Mother Dove of Brentwood came into his shop...She said that Dudley and the Queen had played legerdemain together. That is not so, said this examinant. Quoth she, for he had given her a child. Why, quoth this examinant, she had no child yet. No, said Mother Dove, if he have not he hath put one to making. And that greater fools than he or she did talk of that matter. And thereupon he had her hold her peace, for although she was drunk as he then thought she was, she would repent her words hereafter, and so he left her'. [SP12/13/56-7].

Aug 15, Southampton, Lord Clinton to the Earl of Sussex: 'My Lord of Norfolk's Grace is this day arrived here' (from the North).

August, Southampton, Duke of Norfolk to Sussex: 'I am at the last arrived at the court', and have received from the Queen 'great heap of fair words, both openly and privately. Her Majesty promises me great matters'. [Howard, 204,214].

Aug 16, Fri **WINCHESTER**, Hants.^c

Bishop of Winchester's Palace; the Bishopric was vacant.

Aug 18, Antwerp, Sir Thomas Gresham to Sir Thomas Parry: 'I sent you on the 17th overland to Dunkirk the young curtal I gave you, with the Queen's Majesty's Turkey horse'. [The 'curtal', horse with a docked tail, was stopped at Dunkirk, for want of a passport]. Aug 18, Gresham to Lord Robert Dudley: 'I sent the Queen's Majesty a Turk horse from hence...as likewise I have made due search for silk hose for the Queen's Majesty, but here is none to be gotten. Therefore I have sent her Highness's measure into Spain and thereby to make 20 pair according to her Majesty's commandment'. [Burgon, i.301,346; Bath, v.159].

Aug 18: death. Thomas Stanley, 2nd Lord Monteagle (1507-1560), K.G., died at Hornby Castle, Lancashire. Funeral: Sept 16, Melling, Lancs.

His son William Stanley became 3rd Lord Monteagle; died in 1581. The widowed Helen Lady Monteagle died in 1571.

Aug 19, Mon Sir James Croft, Governor of Berwick 'was charged with sundry defaults both by the Duke of Norfolk and the Lord Grey, before the Council at Winchester'. Croft had been sent down from the North 'to answer matters'.^B

There had been an unsuccessful assault on the French at Leith, May 7.

Aug 21, Wed The Queen dismissed Croft as Governor of Berwick. William Lord Grey of Wilton was appointed Governor on November 5.

Aug 22, Winchester, Queen to the Duke of Norfolk, to cease to use his commission as Lieutenant-General in the North. [SPF.iii.253].

Sir James Croft (c.1518-1590), was imprisoned in the Fleet until January 1561. He was not employed again by the Crown until 1570. He then became, for the rest of his life, Controller of the Household and a Privy Councillor.

Aug 22, Melun, Sir Nicholas Throckmorton to the Queen, of an audience with the Queen of Scots, when she said of the Queen and the French Ambassadors who had returned from England: 'They all do greatly praise her, and say that she is both a wise and very fair lady; and because the one of us cannot see the other, I will send her my picture, though it be not worth the looking on, because you shall promise me that she shall send me hers'. Throckmorton replied 'You may be assured if you send her your picture she will send you hers'.

On Sept 10 Throckmorton informed the Queen of Scots that Queen Elizabeth will rejoice to receive her portrait, on receipt of which she will forward her own. [SPF.iii.251,291]. Mary's portrait was brought by Lord Seton in December.

Aug 23, Fri dinner, Micheldever, Hants.^c Mr Clerk.
Micheldever parsonage, leased by the Earl of Southampton, sublet to Edmund Clerk, Clerk of the Privy Seal, died 1586; wife: Margaret.
Winchester Cathedral has a monument to the Clerk family.

Aug 23, Fri **BASING**, Hants.^c Marquis of Winchester.
Basing manor-house, Basing House; owned by William Paulet, 1st Marquis of Winchester (c.1483-1572), Privy Councillor 1525-1572; Lord Treasurer 1550-1572.

Robert Naunton, writing of Queen Elizabeth's favourites:
'This man being noted to grow high in her favour as his place and experience required was questioned by an intimate friend of his how he stood for thirty years together amidst the changes and ruins of so many councillors and great personalities. "Why", quoth the Marquis..."I was made of the pliable willow, not of the oak"'. [Naunton, *Fragmenta Regalia* (1641)].

Aug 23, birth, at Thorpe, Surrey: Thomas Abington, son of John Abington, one of the royal Household officials; Cofferer of the Household 1581-1582; wife: Catherine (Wykes). A godson of the Queen, although his christening is omitted from the royal accounts (as is John Harington's, in the same month). For Thomas (1560-1647) see the Queen's visit to Hallow, Worcs, 18 August 1575.

Aug 25, Sun Marquis of Winchester defrayed most of the royal Cofferer's expenses, reducing them to £21, instead of the usual £100+ for a Sunday.^c

Aug 27, Basing, William Pooker to [Richard] Oseley, Red Cross Street, London: 'The Queen's Majesty will be at Windsor upon Friday next, where she remaineth but three days and then departeth to Hampton Court (and Richmond), and so be at London within these ten days (as the voice goeth here). Upon Friday last...she dined at Mr Clerk's, where, as many have declared unto me, was very good cheer. Mr Somers came to the court, and has returned with letters and...an annuity of £20'. John Somers, Secretary to the Ambassador to France. [SP/15/9/70].

Court news. Aug 27, London, De Quadra to the Duchess of Parma: Sir James Croft has been put into prison; he is a Catholic and a pensioner of King Philip.

The Queen has told the Duke of Norfolk, her closest kinsman, that she will be married before six months. [KL.ii.526].

Aug 29, Thur dinner, Odiham, Hants.^c
Odiham manor-house; Crown property. Norden: 'Odiham, where your Majesty hath a proper house, begun to be builded by one [Richard] Hill, Sergeant of the Cellar to King Henry VIII, and finished by the Duke of Somerset'. [Hampshire, 1595].

Aug 29, Thur **HARTLEY WINTNEY**, Hants.^c Sir John Mason.
Hartley Wintney manor-house; owned by Mason (1503-1566), Master of the Posts, Treasurer of the Chamber, Privy Councillor, Chancellor of Oxford University; wife: Elizabeth (Isley), widow of Richard Hill of Hartley; she died in 1594.

Aug 30, Fri dinner, Bagshot, Surrey. [The Bush Inn].
Inn-keeper Richard Cottrell; he was paid 66s8d by the Cofferer.^c

Journal of Sir Thomas Hoby, of Bisham, Berkshire:
'The justices of the shire met the Queen at Bagshot, coming towards Windsor'.

Aug 30, Fri **WINDSOR CASTLE**, Berks.^c
Eton College accounts: 'Joan White for scouring vessel and helping in the kitchen, the Queen being at Windsor, 2s; 'five burthens of rushes to strew Mr Durston's chamber against the Queen's coming, 15d'. [Sept 1559-Sept 1560].

*1560: *Eton College boys dedicated to the Queen a collection of Latin verses. Verses by 45 boys. 17 folios.* [BL Royal MS 12.A.LXV].

Sept 1, Sun Garter ceremony, St George's Chapel, Windsor.
The Queen 'took her stall' as Sovereign of the Order of the Garter.

Herald: 'About 10 o'clock she proceeded out of the Castle down to the west door of the College in her ordinary daily apparel...At the west door she and the other Knights of the Garter put on their mantles only and proceeded up to their stalls'. There followed Communion and the Offering.

At the west door 'they put off their mantles and so on horseback rode up into the Castle and so departed at their pleasure'. [Bodleian Ashmolean 1134, f.17v].

2 Sept 1560-January 1561: *Sir Peter Mewtas was special Ambassador to France, endeavouring to obtain ratification of the Treaty of Edinburgh, which the Queen had just ratified. 'The Treaty of Edinburgh confirmed by the Queen's Majesty and sent into France, but the Scots Queen would not accept it'.^B*

Court news. Sept 3, Westminster, Francis Allen to the Earl of Shrewsbury:
'There is like to be a calling down of the base money, I understand, very shortly; and the Queen's Majesty has sworn that the day and time shall be kept secret to herself, and that few besides shall know'...

'The Queen's Highness upon Friday last came to Windsor, and, being every hour in a continual expectation of the King of Sweden's coming, is looked for to be shortly here at Westminster, and so much the sooner as the works now there in hand may be finished and brought to any perfection, where they work both night and day. It is reported that against Allhallowtide [Nov 1] her Majesty will call a Parliament, and that her Highness said she would so do when she was at Winchester. She liked so well my Lord Treasurer's house [Marquis of Winchester], and his great cheer at Basing, that she openly and merrily bemoaned him to be so old, "for else, by my troth" said she "if my Lord Treasurer were a young man, I could find in my heart to have him to my husband before any man in England".

[Lodge, i.422-423]. The next Parliament opened in January 1563.

Sept 4, Windsor, Sir William St Loe (Captain of the Guard) to his wife, Elizabeth: 'The Queen yesterday her own self riding upon the way craved my horse; unto whom I gave him, receiving openly for the same many goodly words'. [Hallam. 108]. Lady St Loe was later to be known as 'Bess of Hardwick'.

Sept 7, Windsor, Lord Robert Dudley (Master of the Horse) to the Earl of Sussex, in Ireland: 'The Queen's Majesty...is now become a great huntress and doth follow it daily from morning till night. She doth mean...to send into that country for some hobbies for her own saddle, specially for strong good gallopers, which are much better than her geldings, whom she spareth not to tire as fast as they can go...Your grey hobby is all the horses she travelleth on'. [hobby: ordinary riding horse]. [BL Cotton Titus B.XIII, f.15].

Sept 8, Sun Queen to the Earl of Oxford and Lord Wentworth, giving directions to receive the young King-Elect of Sweden, who has for some time been ready to make a journey to England. 'In case he should be constrained by weather to put into some port of Suffolk or Essex you shall put yourselves and the gentlemen of the country in order and send commandment to the ports that he may be offered such courtesy and reverence as to such a personage belongs'. [SP12/13/29].

Sept 8: death: Lady Dudley. She was Amy (Robsart) (c.1532-1560), wife of Lord Robert Dudley; she died at a house at Cumnor, Oxfordshire.

Sept 9: An Inquest opened at Oxford.

Also Sept 9: A messenger reached Lord Robert at Windsor with the news. He wrote at once to his cousin Thomas Blount, who had just left for Cumnor:

'There came to me Bowes, by whom I do understand that my wife is dead, and as he saith by a fall from a pair of stairs [a staircase]...The greatness and the suddenness of the misfortune doth so perplex me...considering what the malicious world will bruit, as I can take no rest...I do pray you... use all the devices and means you can possible for the learning of the truth'.

He asks Blount to call upon the Coroner to choose discreet and substantial men for jurors, 'such as for their knowledge may be able to search thoroughly and duly...the bottom of the matter...Let me be advertised from you by this bearer with all speed how the matter doth stand...The cause and the manner thereof doth marvellously trouble me...Send me your true conceit and opinion of the matter, whether it happened by evil chance or by villainy'. 'In much haste; from Windsor ...Your loving friend and kinsman, much perplexed, R.D.'

[Chris Skidmore, Death and the Virgin. Elizabeth, Dudley and the Mysterious Fate of Amy Robsart (2010) has full details of the death and its aftermath].

c.Sept 10: Lord Robert Dudley left court for his house at Kew, Surrey.

Whilst away from court he wrote to Sir William Cecil: 'I thank you much for your being here, and the great friendship you have shown towards me I shall not forget...I pray you let me hear from you what you think best for me to do... Methinks I am here all this while as it were in a dream, and too far, too far, from the place I am bound to be'. Endorsed 'Sept 1560'. [Haynes, 361].

Court news. Sept 11, Spanish Ambassador, De Quadra, to the Duchess of Parma:

The Queen 'had promised me an answer about the marriage [with the Archduke] by the third instant, and said she was certain to marry, but now she coolly tells me she cannot make up her mind and will not marry'.

'After this I had an opportunity of talking to Cecil, who I understood was in disgrace, and Robert was trying to turn him out of his place. After exacting many pledges of strict secrecy, he said the Queen was conducting herself in such a way that he thought of retiring. He said it was a bad sailor who did not enter port if he could when he saw a storm coming, and he clearly foresaw the ruin of the realm through Robert's intimacy with the Queen, who surrendered all affairs to him and meant to marry him. He said he did not know how the country put up with it...He repeated twice over to me that Lord Robert would be better in Paradise than here...He ended by saying that Robert was thinking of killing his wife, who was publicly announced to be ill, although she was quite well and would take very good care they did not poison her'...

'The next day the Queen told me as she returned from hunting that Robert's wife was dead or nearly so, and asked me not to say anything about it'.

'Certainly this business is most shameful and scandalous, and withal I am not sure whether she will marry the man at once or even if she will marry at all'...

'Since writing the above I hear the Queen has published the death of Robert's wife, and said in Italian "She broke her neck". She must have fallen down a staircase'. [Span.i.174-176].

Sept 17, Coventry, Thomas Lever to Cecil and Sir Francis Knollys: 'In these parts seemeth unto me to be a grievous and dangerous suspicion and muttering of the death of her which was the wife of my Lord Robert Dudley...If no search nor enquiry be made and known, the displeasure of God, the dishonour of the Queen, and the danger of the whole realm is to be feared'. [Haynes, 362].

Rumours spread. Anonymous account, 1560:

'The Lord Robert's wife broke her neck at Forster's house in Oxfordshire... her gentlewomen being gone forth to a fair. Howbeit it was thought she was slain, for Sir [Richard] Verney was there that day and whilst the deed was doing was going over the fair and tarried there for his man, who at length came, and he said "Thou knave, why tarriest thou?" He answered "Should I come before I had done? Hast thou done?" quoth Verney. "Yea", quoth the man "I have made it sure". So Verney came to the court'.

'This woman was viewed by the Coroner's inquest, whereof one Smyth was foreman, who was the Queen's man being Lady Elizabeth and was put out of the house for his lewd behaviour'. [Richard Smyth, formerly a Gentleman Usher].

'It was found by this inquest that she was cause of her own death, falling down a pair of stairs, which by report was but eight steps. But the people say she was killed by reason he forsook her company without cause'...

'Her death he mourneth, leaveth the court, lieth at C [Kew], whither the lords resorted to him to comfort him. Himself, all his friends, many of the lords and gentlemen, and his family, be all in black, and weep dolorously, great hypocrisy used'.^{YL}

Sept 19, Windsor. Proclamation (469): Prohibiting Destruction of Church Monuments. 'The Queen's Majesty, understanding that...there hath been of late years spoiled and broken certain ancient monuments...which were erected up... to show a memory to the posterity of the persons there buried' or benefactors ...'commandeth all manner of persons...to forbear the breaking or defacing of... any monument, or tomb, or grave, or other inscription and memory of any person deceased' or 'any image in glass windows in any church'...

'Her Majesty (to whom in the right of the Crown by the ordinance of Almighty God and by the laws of this realm the defence and protection of the church of this realm belongeth)' forbids anyone 'to take away any bells or lead of any church or chapel'.
Repairs are to be made where possible.

Sept 22, Sun: Funeral: St Mary's Church, Oxford: Lady Dudley.

Chief Mourner: Lady Norris, of Rycote, Oxon.

Lord Robert Dudley paid 'Garter, Clarenceux and other of the Heralds for their pains about my Lady's funerals at Oxford, £56.16s8d'.^L

The Coroner and his Jury met for a number of days, but the Inquest was then postponed until 1 August 1561. The verdict was given at the Berkshire Assizes in August 1561. Verdict: Death by misadventure.

[Coroner's Report: Chris Skidmore, Death and the Virgin].

Sept 23, Mon French Ambassador at Windsor for audience.

De Seurre had met Sir William Cecil and Dr Wotton at Windsor, Sept 21.

His audience with the Queen was mainly about the Treaty of Edinburgh.

[De Seurre, 55-60].

Sept 26, Thur **HAMPTON COURT**, Middlesex.^C

Sept 26, Venice, Francesco Sansovino dedicated Cento Novelle to 'Isabella, Regina D'Inghilterra'. Italian. 782p. (Venice, 1561).

Sept 27, Hampton Court. *Proclamation* (471): Devaluation of Base Coins. For reformation of 'base and coarse monies', 'to reduce them to their values, in sort as they may be turned to fine monies'. [The first of a series of Proclamations, 1560-1561, until the recoinage was completed].

To the Queen 'it is to be ascribed that there hath been better and purer money in England than was seen in two hundred years before'. [Camden, *Annals*].

Sept 28: death. Francis Talbot, 5th Earl of Shrewsbury (1500-1560), K.G., widower, died at Sheffield. Funeral: Oct 21, St Peter's Church, Sheffield. His son George Lord Talbot (c.1522-1590) became 6th Earl of Shrewsbury.

Sept 29, in Stockholm: death. King Gustav of Sweden (c.1496-1560). His son Eric (1533-1577), awaited in England, became King Eric XIV.

29 Sept 1560-29 Sept 1561: To William Scarlet, Master of the Barges, 'for the wages of himself and divers Watermen serving and attending at sundry times with the Queen's Majesty's own barge and others for carriage of her Majesty, her Maidens, Pensioners, and Guard, at her Highness's sundry removings to and from divers of her Majesty's houses of access, after the rate of 12d by the day to every of the said Watermen...with the allowance for flowers, boughs and rushes for the use of the same barges, £33.13s6d'. 'For repairing of the Queen's Majesty's barges, viz. the Privy Barge, *The Longleader*, *The Greyhound*, and *The Lion*, with reed, tallow, and workmanship of the same, £13.16s'.^T

Oct 1, Tues Lord Robert Dudley at Hampton Court after his wife's death. Anon: 'The Tuesday after Michaelmas Day he repaireth to the court at Hampton Court'. He 'continueth his blacks till Easter following'...

'The Lord Robert in great hope to marry the Queen, for she maketh such appearance of goodwill to him. He giveth her many goodly presents. His men bruit it for truth. The lords follow him much. All the resort is to him'.^{YL}

Lord Robert Dudley paid for 'bedding at Hampton Court in the Progress time' for his gentlemen and yeomen; a total of 17 beds for 7 weeks.^L

Also Oct 1: The Queen signed 50 Statutes for Berwick, including: 'Every soldier to wear a jacket of the Queen's colours, white and green'. [SPF.iii.328]. The Tudor colours were white and green; Queen Elizabeth Tudor's personal colours were white and black.

Oct 4: christening. Queen was godmother to Lady Sidney's daughter. Parents: Sir Henry Sidney; wife: Mary (Dudley), sister of Lord Robert Dudley. Anthony Wingfield received 100s 'to be by him delivered as of the Queen's Majesty's reward to the nurse and midwife at a christening of a daughter of the Lady Mary Sidney', by the Queen's warrant, Hampton Court, [Oct] 4.^T Child: Elizabeth Sidney; died in 1567, and was buried in Dublin Cathedral, Sir Henry Sidney being then Lord Deputy of Ireland.

Oct 6, Hampton Court, William Honing to the Earl of Sussex, sending the new Proclamation: 'The decree of our base monies...is now our greatest occupation, to satisfy the people with knowledge of the difference of the coins'.

The bearer 'seeth the court stuffed with mourners, yea, many of the better sort in degree, for the Lord Robert's wife, who was, upon the mischancing death, buried in the head church of the University of Oxford. The cost of the funeral esteemed at better than two thousand pounds'...

'William Drury is absolutely delivered, and shortly to marry with the Lady Williams of Thame [Oct 10]. The other brother...hath liberty of Fleet, and access of his friends'. [Wright, i.45-47]. William and Dru Drury had been in custody from autumn 1559 for allegedly plotting against Lord Robert Dudley.

c.Oct 6-8: Scottish Prior at Hampton Court, en route from Scotland to France. James Sandilands, known as Lord St John or Prior of St John. Knight of the Order of St John of Jerusalem; Prior of the Knights Hospitallers of that Order in Scotland. Oct 19, Hampton Court, Queen to Sir Nicholas Throckmorton, Ambassador to France: 'About the 6th October came hither the Prior of St John ...The sum of his charge was to signify to the French King and Queen the quietness of Scotland, the accord of all the Estates in their Parliament, the universal request of the realm to have the Treaty at Edinburgh confirmed by the King and Queen, and their determination to observe the things concluded on their part. He departed on the 8th'. [SPF.iii.363].

Oct 7, Hampton Court, Lord Clinton to the Earl of Sussex: 'Here are no other news than the daily looking for the young King of Swethland his coming, who as his Ambassador reporteth is upon the sea with forty ships'. [Howard, 223].

Oct 8: new appointment: Dr Robert Huicke, to be one of the Queen's physicians in ordinary; £100 p.a. [Rymer, *Foedera*].

Oct 8, Tues dinner, Esher, Surrey.^c
Esher manor-house, Bishop of Winchester's palace; Bishopric vacant.

John Norden: 'There is a house sometime belonging to the See of Winton, now your Majesty's. At this place often times lay haughty Cardinal Wolsey in the time of his deserved troubles' [in Henry VIII's reign]. [Surrey, 1595].

Court news. Oct 10, London, Henry Killigrew to Sir Nicholas Throckmorton, in France, sending this by the Lord St John, whom I commend 'as one of the best sort of all his nation, a perfect, honest, friendly gentleman'.

'The King of Sweden comes not at all, but there is a new bruit of one to renew the Emperor's suit...The Queen and all the Lords are in good health'...

'My Lady of Hunsdon brought abed and my Lady Sidney. The Queen christened both, which as I hear be daughters'.

'I cannot imagine what rumours they be you hear there, as you write so strange, unless such as were here of the death of my Lady Dudley; for that she broke her neck down a pair of stairs, which I protest unto you was done only by the hand of God, to my knowledge. But who can let [hinder] men to speak and write in such cases?' [SP70/19/47].

Note: Lady Hunsdon's child was a son, 10th child, Robert Carey, born at Derby Place, London; his godmother was Anne Countess of Pembroke, his godfathers were Lord Robert Dudley and his brother-in-law Sir Henry Sidney. [Carey, *Memoirs*, 91].

Oct 10, Sir Nicholas Throckmorton to the Marquis of Northampton: I wish I were either dead or hence that I might not hear the dishonourable and naughty reports that are made here of the Queen...not letting to speak of the Queen and some others that 'which every hair of my head stareth at and my ears glow to hear'. I am almost at my wits' end, and know not what to say. 'One laugheth at us, another threateneth, another revileth the Queen. Some let not to say, What religion is this that a subject shall kill his wife, and the Prince not only bear withal but marry with him?'...All the estimation the English had got is clean gone...My heart bleeds to think upon the slanderous bruits I hear. I beg you to help to slake these rumours. With weeping eyes I take my leave.

Throckmorton also wrote to Sir William Cecil, and to Lord Robert Dudley, condoling with him and thanking him for a present of a horse. [SPF.iii.347-9].

Oct 10: marriage, at St Alphage, London Wall: William Drury (1527-1579) married Lady Williams of Thame, widow of John, Lord Williams of Thame.

'After, going home to dinner, the trumpets blowing, and after, the flute and drum. And at the first course serving the trumpets blowing, for there was a great dinner and great music there'.^{MA}

By 14 Oct 1560-January 1561: Duke of Holstein's Ambassador in London. After his own visit to England in March-June the Duke was endeavouring to continue his courtship of the Queen; he sent his Chancellor, Joachim Hinck, Provost of Bremen.

Court news. Oct 15, London, Henry Killigrew to Sir Nicholas Throckmorton:
 'Touching the Queen's marriage, Englishmen would be glad to find an English husband for her, therefore they were sorry to hear of Sweden's coming. Likewise of the Duke of Holstein, whose Ambassador is here presently. The bruit of M.De Nemours' journey did not a little annoy them; but of all strangers at present they fear the Earl of Arran, because the Lords of Scotland are coming to this court to treat of marriage. They have every week a new husband for the Queen'...
 'James H and the L.D. are arrived here'. [SPF.iii.355-6].

James Hamilton had arrived with Lord David Hamilton, son of the Duke of Châtellerauld, and brother of the Earl of Arran (also James Hamilton). The Queen had given a safe-conduct to Lord David, with 12 persons, to pass from France to Scotland, escorted by James Hamilton.

Court news. Oct 15, Bishop Quadra to Philip II, draft.
 The manner of the death of Lord Robert's wife; the homage immediately paid to him by the Councillors and others, and the dissimulation of the Queen. They were devising a plan to make the Earl of Huntingdon King in case the Queen should die without issue. The Bishop asked if the Queen would ever declare Lady Catherine Grey heiress to the Crown; Sir William Cecil answered "Certainly not, because, as the saying is, the English run after the heir to the Crown more than after the present wearer of it".
 Certain Germans had returned to negotiate with the Queen. Cecil told me that as she had decided not to marry Lord Robert, as he had learnt direct from her, he thought Archduke Charles's matter might be proposed. [Span.i.176-177].

Oct 16, Berwick, Sir Francis Leek to Cecil: Yesternight arrived the Earls of Morton and Glencairn and the young Laird of Lethington, with 74 horses, the colours and passes of which I enclose, and the like for Lady Fleming's. The Lords intend to be at London on the 26th; I have appointed Captain Reed to pass with them to the court. [SPF.iii.358-9]. They arrived in November.

Oct 16: Lady Fleming and her young son in England. Jane Lady Fleming, widow of Malcolm 3rd Lord Fleming (died 1547). She was Jane Stewart, illegitimate daughter of King James IV of Scotland. She had accompanied the young Mary Queen of Scots to France in 1548 as her governess, together with her own young daughter Mary Fleming, one of the Queen's 'Four Maries'. In 1557 Lady Fleming had a son by King Henri II of France. She had been living in Scotland, and in August 1560 Queen Elizabeth was asked for a safe-conduct for her and her son Lord Harry de Valois, with 24 in their company and 24 horses, to pass from Scotland through England to France. They left Edinburgh on Oct 8, Lady Fleming being described as 'bastard sister of King James V'. [Scot.i.468,486].

Court news. Oct 17, 'at your house', Henry Killigrew to Sir Nicholas Throckmorton: 'James Hamilton and Lord David depart hence tomorrow into Scotland; they were at the court well used'...
 'I heard this day that the Prince of Sweden was carried by tempest into Norway, so many hope that he will come hither; in like manner do they of the Duke of Holstein, whose Ambassador here is yet unanswered'...
 'The Pope [Pius IV] hath of late written very kindly to her Majesty, persuading her to play a good daughter's part; but fear you not, he shall do no harm'. [SPF.iii.359].

Oct 18, London, Dr Nicholas Wotton to the Queen: The French Ambassador 'heard that one Hamilton had conveyed the younger son of the Duke of Châtellerault out of France, which he was sorry for'. [SPF.iii.361].

Oct 19, Hamburg, Paul van Eitzen to the Queen: Philip Melancthon having induced me to publish the first book of my Commentaries upon *Genesis*, I beg leave to dedicate it to your Majesty. Oct 19, to Sir William Cecil: I request you to present to the Queen the book that I send. I propose to illustrate the entire text of the Bible by short annotations, and have now published the book of *Genesis*; I also send a copy for your acceptance. [SPF.iii.364].

Title: *Commentariorum in Genesin Liber Primus*. (Frankfurt, 1560).
Dedication to the Queen, from Hamburg, 1560. (13p). Text: 678p. Latin.
By a Doctor of Theology, and Superintendent of the Church, Hamburg.

Oct 22, Paris, Sir Nicholas Throckmorton to Sir William Cecil, of a marriage between the Queen and the King of Sweden: 'Instead of peace, safety, and wealth the match might bring war, peril, and expense; and when the account is made we would have a fair and far northern man, without any profitable alliance, in his doublet and hose'. [SPF.iii.369].

Oct 26: Slanders of Lord Robert Dudley and the Queen.
Declaration by Arthur Guntor: About three weeks ago when I was out hunting 'Mr George Cotton told me that it chanced the Queen's Highness to be at supper on a time at my Lord Robert's house, where it chanced her Highness to be nighted homeward; and as her Grace was going home by torch-light her Highness fell in talk with them that carried the torches, and said that her Grace would make their lord the best that ever was of his name. Whereupon I said that her Grace must make him then a duke. And he said that the report was that her Highness should marry him'.

Oct 26, Report of Guntor's 'saying' to George Cotton:
'My Lord Robert's wife is dead, and she broke her neck, but it is in a number of heads that the Queen will marry him'. Guntor confessed to have said of Dudley: 'I would that he had been put to death with his father or that some ruffian would have dispatched him by the way...with some dag [pistol] or gun'.

Guntor's submission to Sir William Cecil: 'I do from the bottom of my heart confess that the lewd and unfitting words uttered by me, for the which I have been most worthily punished, are such as I am very heartily sorry for...most humbly beseeching your Honour to be means for me to the Queen's Majesty for her Highness's pardon and remission of this my fault'. [Haynes, 364-5; HT.i.253].

Oct 27, marriage gift: Queen's warrant to the Keeper of Westminster to deliver to a Groom of the Robes and to Walter Fish, her tailor, eight yards of purple velvet and satin 'to make a French kirtle and sleeves for Douglas Howard one of our Maids of Honour against her marriage. And two yards of black cloth of silver ...to make a forepart to another kirtle for her'. [BL Add MS 5751A, f.59].

Douglas Howard (1543-1608), daughter of William Lord Howard of Effingham, Lord Chamberlain, married (1) John 2nd Lord Sheffield (c.1538-1568).
The Queen was godmother to their first child (September 1561).

Oct 28, Paris, Sir Nicholas Throckmorton to Sir William Cecil:
'The bruits be...so maliciously reported here touching the marriage of the Lord Robert and the death of his wife, as I know not where to turn me... If that marriage take place...our State is in great danger of utter ruin and destruction...I wish myself already dead, because I would not live in that time...We begin already to be in derision and hatred'. [Hardwicke, i.122].

The Queen of Scots had said 'The Queen of England is going to marry the Master of her Horses, who has killed his wife to make room for her'.

Oct 29, Sir Nicholas Throckmorton to Sir Thomas Chamberlain (Ambassador to Spain): 'My friends advertise me that Lord Robert's wife is dead, and has by mischance broken her own neck; and here it is openly bruited by the French that her neck was broken, with such other appurtenances as I am withal brought to be weary of my life; and so evil are the reports that I am ashamed to write them'..

'I write unto you because...we be both in one ship and...the tempest must touch us both alike'. I send a perfumed glove from the Queen [as a pattern for similar gloves]. [SPF.iii.379].

Oct 31: new appointment. Henry Carey Lord Hunsdon, to be Master of the Hawks. £40 p.a. Lord Hunsdon kept this post until his death in 1596.

October: visit, Horsley, Surrey.^T

*West Horsley manor-house; owned by Edward, 9th Lord Clinton (1512-1585), the Lord Admiral.

November-December: *Scottish special Ambassadors in England.*

James Douglas, 4th Earl of Morton; Alexander Cunningham, 5th Earl of Glencairn; William Maitland, Laird of Lethington (c.1528-1573).

They came primarily to propose the Earl of Arran as a suitor to the Queen. James Hamilton, Earl of Arran (1530-1609), had met the Queen in August 1559.

Lethington to Sir William Cecil, Aug 18: An Assembly has resolved 'that suit should be made to the Queen of England, in the best manner, that it may please her Majesty, for the establishing of a perpetual friendship, to join in marriage with the Earl of Arran'. [Tytler, vi.191].

Earl of Arran to Cecil, Sept 28, Edinburgh, recommending his dear and special friends, Morton, Glencairn, and Lethington; who at the suit of the whole Estates of the realm have taken upon themselves an enterprise upon which the weal of the whole country, their own honour, and his own life depends. [SPF.iii.319].

November: Scottish Ambassadors at Hampton Court and Whitehall for audiences. The Scots had a number of audiences with the Queen, and frequent invitations to noblemen's houses.

Anon: 'In November 1560 Earls Morton and Glencairn and the Lord Lethington came ambassadors out of Scotland to give thanks to the Queen for their delivery [from the French] and to be suitors for marriage with the Earl Arran'.^{YL}

Sir Thomas Hoby's *Journal*: They 'continued for six weeks in the Dean of Paul's house, sent from the Lords of Scotland...with an honourable train'.

[Summary, November]:

The Lords of Scotland proposed that the Queen should marry the Earl of Arran, 'who must by inheritance succeed to the Queen Mary, failing succession of her body...and thereupon might in time gain the union of the two kingdoms'.

'There are two considerations...The Queen is not yet towards a marriage', and 'with whom she matches herself partly touches Scotland'.

'They have no King to offer, but they present him who, being in the next place to a King, shall bring the friendship and force of a kingdom. They cannot allure her with show of riches, but they can assure her with him of the hearts and goodwill of a whole nation'. 'England need not fear that her pre-eminence might be defaced, for..the Kings of Scotland would ever desire to make their residence in England, as the better part of the isle'. 'For the person of him whom they present, there is nothing to be misliked; he is young...well and civilly brought up, and for such qualities as Princes commonly delight in, nothing inferior to the best'. 'They do not so much seek his preferment as the preservation of the whole isle'. 'They doubt not...but that the Privy Council will earnestly move the Queen to marriage for the comfort of her people'. [SPF.iii.433-5].

Nov 15, Fri **WHITEHALL PALACE.**^c

Nov 17, Sir Nicholas Throckmorton to the Queen, of a meeting with the Cardinal of Lorraine (uncle of the Queen of Scots) after the arrival from Scotland of the Prior of St John (James Sandilands):

The Cardinal said "I will tell you frankly, the Scots, the King's subjects, do perform no part of their duties; the King and the Queen [Francis and Mary] have the name of their sovereigns, and your mistress hath the effect and the obedience. They would bring the realm to a republic...To tell you of the particular disorders were too long: every man doth what he lists...and when fault is found with them, they threaten the King with the aid of the Queen your mistress. Let your mistress either make them obedient subjects, or let her rid her hands of them...They have made a league with the Queen your mistress without us: what manner of dealing is this of subjects?"...

"They have sent hither a mean man in post to the King and Queen their sovereigns, and to the Queen your mistress a great and solemn legation"...

"This great legation" quoth he "goeth for the marriage of the Queen your mistress with the Earl of Arran. What shall she have with him? I think her heart too great to marry with such a one as he is; and one of the Queen's subjects".

At Throckmorton's audience with Mary Queen of Scots, and of France, she complained strongly about her undutiful subjects in Scotland. She refused to ratify the Treaty of Edinburgh. [Tytler, vi.192-4].

Nov 18: News that Emanuele Filiberto, Duke of Savoy. is sending a special Ambassador, Bertino Solario di Moretta (known to the English as Morette).

Nov 18, Orleans, Sir Nicholas Throckmorton to Sir William Cecil:

Monsieur de Morette is sent from the Duke of Savoy belatedly to congratulate the Queen on her Accession. His uncle, old Morette, was an Ambassador to King Henry VIII; the nephew was a Gentleman of the Chamber to King Henri II 'and since retired and settled at home in Piedmont'.

'Besides this kindness of congratulation, he hath to break with her Majesty, in the Duke his master's name, for marriage with the Duke of Nemours...if the matter be not too far passed at home...For this gentleman was told by the Pope's Ambassador here that he should come into England in good time to her Highness's marriage with the Master of her Horses'...

'The King of Spain and this King too are so desirous to have it take effect [marriage with Nemours] that they will both travail what they can to bring it to pass...He [Morette] is a very good courtier'. [Hardwicke, i.146-7].

November-December: Duke of Savoy's Ambassador, Morette, with the Queen.

Morette came mainly to propose as a suitor to the Queen Jacques de Savoy, Duke of Nemours (1531-1585). He was accompanied by M.de Lignerolles.

Anon: 'Before the French King's death the Duke of Nemours was coming out of France to be a suitor to the Queen for marriage, but stayed at Calais'.^{YL}

The King died on December 5. Morette left England before Christmas.

Nov 19, Tues new Bishop elected, Whitehall.

'Was elected the Bishop of Winchester at the court, Mr Horne, late Dean of Durham'.^{MA} Robert Horne, nominated December 18, consecrated February 1561.

Court news and rumours. Nov 20, De Quadra to Philip II, in note form:

'The Queen is making a league with the Germans. The Scotch embassy respecting the marriage with the Earl of Arran has been very well received'...

'The design of Cecil and the heretics is to make the Earl of Huntingdon King, and Cecil has given way to Robert, who they say was married to the Queen in the presence of his brother and two ladies of the Chamber'. [Span.i.178].

Nov 27: new appointment: Dr Alexander Nowell became Dean of St Paul's. Nowell remained Dean until his death in 1602.

Nov 27, Wed banquet, Eltham Palace, Kent.^C Crown property. The Queen went hunting at Eltham, and was given a banquet by Lord Robert Dudley. His payments included: 'Banqueting stuff against the Banquet at Eltham: a brick of marmalade, 2s4d, a marchpane, 10s, divers other kinds of banqueting stuff, £4; for the carriage of banqueting stuff to Eltham at the Queen's being there and the wherryman waiting and carrying of certain stuff again, 3s4d'.^L

Nov 27, Wed **GREENWICH PALACE.**^C

Anthony Light made ready at Greenwich and Eltham, November.^T

Robert Jones, Secretary to Sir Nicholas Throckmorton, English Ambassador to France, was at Greenwich with the Queen. (See his letter, November 30).

*Nov 27: **secret marriage.** Lady Catherine Grey (1540-1568), daughter of the Duke of Suffolk (executed in 1554), married Edward Seymour, Earl of Hertford (1537-1621), son of the Duke of Somerset (executed in 1552).*

Lady Catherine, a Maid of Honour, the Queen's cousin, was in line of succession to the Throne, and required royal consent to marry.

When the Queen left Whitehall for Eltham she and the Earl took advantage of her absence to be secretly married.

After the marriage became known to the Queen in August 1561 the couple were questioned in the Tower about its date and place. Hertford gave the date as 'the same day that the Queen's Majesty rode from Westminster to Greenwich and Eltham in the month of November last'. After the Queen 'removed from Westminster to Eltham on hunting' Lady Catherine walked with the Earl's sister Lady Jane Seymour along the bank of the Thames to the Earl's house in Cannon Row, Westminster. A priest was fetched, and the marriage took place.

[Further details: Marion Colthorpe, 'The Marriage Dates of Lady Catherine and Lady Mary Grey', Notes and Queries (1986), 318-320].

The Earl of Hertford lived at Hertford House, Cannon Row, with his widowed mother the Duchess of Somerset. The house had a walk overlooking the garden of Whitehall Palace; it was said, some years later, that 'for the Duchess's sake' the Queen 'was contented with it'. 'The Duchess offering the key in custody to my Lord of Leicester or to my Lord Chamberlain during the Queen's being at Westminster, her Highness said she would trust the Duchess herself with it, and promised to come and walk in it when she came to Westminster'. [HT.xiii.327].

Nov 28, Thur **WHITEHALL PALACE.**^C

Court news. Nov 30, Robert Jones to Sir Nicholas Throckmorton:

'I arrived not at the court here till Monday at night the 25th of November, at what time I delivered my letters to Mr Secretary, and attending all the next day upon him, I spoke not with the Queen's Majesty till Wednesday at night at Greenwich, whither she came to bed from Eltham where she dined and hunted all that day with divers of my lords'...

'The 26th of November all my Lords of the Council dined at the Scotch Ambassadors' lodging, where they were very highly feasted'.

Afterwards Lord Robert Dudley sent for me to the court.

'He asked me whether the French Queen had said that the Queen's Majesty would marry her horse-keeper...I would not deny that the French Queen had said that the Queen would marry the Master of her Horses'...

'The same night I spoke to Mr Killigrew', who said 'with as it were a sad look "I think verily that my Lord Robert shall run away with the hare and have the Queen"...

'The 27th I spoke with her Majesty at Greenwich at six o'clock at night'. Of the death of Lord Robert's wife she told me 'that the matter had been tried in the country, and found to be contrary to that which was reported, saying that he was then in the court, and none of his at the attempt at his wife's house; and that it fell out as should neither touch his honesty nor her honour...She heard me very patiently'...

'The Queen's Majesty looketh not so hearty and well as she did, by a great deal; and surely the matter of my Lord Robert doth much perplex her, and it is never like to take place'...

'The Queen's Majesty stayeth the creation [of Lord Ambrose and Lord Robert Dudley as earls]. The bills were made for the purpose, at the day appointed. When they were presented, she with a knife cut them asunder'...

'The Scots lords have been feasted sumptuously at my Lord of Pembroke's, where I dined among them. They have been also at my Lord of Bedford's'.

[*Hardwicke*, i.163-168].

Nov 30: 'A great fray at the court between my Lord Robert [Dudley's] men and [Lord] Herbert's men'.^{MA} Henry Lord Herbert, Earl of Pembroke's son.

Court news. Dec 1: Lord Seton and Alexander Clarke are coming to court en route from France to Scotland. George 5th Lord Seton (c.1530-1586), went to France earlier in 1560, and was returning to Scotland.

Sir Nicholas Throckmorton had written to Sir William Cecil, Sept 8, Paris: Alexander Clarke 'is constrained to retire himself out of this realm. He is in great favour with the Lord James [Stewart], a good man of war, able to serve the Queen's turn in Scotland, and well affected in religion'. I wish the Queen would bestow 500 crowns on him.

Throckmorton to the Queen, Oct 22, Paris: Lord Seton 'intends to go home and live and die a good Scotsman'. [SPF.iii.288,368].

Throckmorton to the Queen, Nov 28, Orleans:

'Lord Seton hath a letter from the French Queen [Mary] to your Majesty, and hath also in charge to present unto your Highness the said Queen's picture'...

'Lord Seton, departing hence the 22nd of this month, left his servant behind at the court', who has now been told that Mary 'will neither write at this time to your Majesty, nor send her picture, excusing that the same is not yet made; which the said Lord Seton taketh in very evil part'...

'This bearer, Alexander Clarke, gentleman of Scotland, one of the archers of the guard...having gotten leave to return into Scotland, I cannot but most humbly recommend to your Majesty...I could not well have been without him, nor your Majesty well spared the service that he hath here done'.

To Sir William Cecil, Nov 28, of Clarke: 'There shall hardly be anything practised in Scotland by the French faction, but he shall know it. If it please the Queen's Majesty to speak with him it must be done with great secrecy, lest the French there know of it. He accompanieth thither the Lord Seton'.

To the Queen, Dec 1: 'The French Queen...hath given order that my Lord Seton shall both bring a letter from her to your Majesty, and also her picture'.

[*Hardwicke*, i.151-155, 160-161].

December, early: French Ambassador at Whitehall for audience. De Seurre was asked to explain why two Treaties had not been ratified.

The Queen was dissatisfied with his apologies, partly blaming the Scots. She said that she was no faint-hearted princess, but a ruler strong in her subjects' devotion. 'She came of a race of lions and therefore could not sustain the person of a sheep'.

She called in the Scottish envoys, who declared that they had done nothing to impede the ratification. [De Seurre, 24-25].

Dec 5, in **France: death. King François II** (1544-1560) died of illness after reigning 18 months.

His brother Charles (1550-1574) became **King Charles IX**.
The Queen Mother, Catherine de Medici (1519-1589) became Regent of France.
The widowed Mary Queen of Scots, aged 18, was now Dowager Queen of France.

Dec 7, Sat christening of Lord Cobham's son, Whitehall Palace. Maximilian Brooke, son of William Brooke, 10th Lord Cobham, and his 2nd wife Frances Newton (who married at court 25 February 1560). Maximilian was born on December 4, at their house 'within the late Blackfriars in London'.

Anonymous description: 'In the afternoon, towards the evening, he was carried and conveyed to the court (the Queen's Majesty lying at her Palace of Westminster) by divers ladies: as the Lady Dacre of the South, the elder; and the Lady Dacre the younger, her daughter-in-law; the Lady Hart; the Lady Brooke; the Lady Mason; and divers other, with a great company of gentlemen, of the said lord's servants, and others'.

'Where, in the Queen's Great Closet [a chapel], was prepared the silver font, and all other things necessary for the said christening. And there, at the time of Evening Prayer, the Queen's Majesty came and christened the same, who was godmother thereunto, and named it Maximilian. William Parr, Marquis of Northampton, and Henry Earl of Arundel being the godfathers; who, after the christening ended, there washed, and gave presents to the said child'.

[BL Add MS 6113, f.201].

There is a family portrait of Lord and Lady Cobham, 1567, with their first six children, including Maximilian aged 6, and twin girls, of whom Elizabeth was to marry Robert Cecil in 1589. Maximilian Brooke died abroad in 1583.

Portrait reproduced in Lord Cobham's biography, ODNB.

Dec 7, Toledo, Sir Thomas Chamberlain (Ambassador to Spain) to the Queen:

I have sent to my wife certain pillowberes [pillowcases] and cushion-cloths, which she will deliver to you. Some were bought in divers parts almost 300 miles from me. I have written for more; have put the prices of everything upon them. I go in hand as fast as I can with your gloves.

Dec 7, Chamberlain to Sir William Cecil: I have long sought to provide the Queen with pillowberes, cushion-cloths, and handkerchiefs, for which I have sent to divers places, and some I have ready, the rest I look for daily. I send as much as I can by this Post, sent to Sir Nicholas Throckmorton. I send the Queen two pairs of gloves for a sample, and pray you to tell me her liking.

Dec 7, Chamberlain to Throckmorton: Your silk hose, put to making in Seville (where they are best cheap) shall be sent as soon as they are done. By these two Posts I send two small malls or portmanteaus of leather, locked and sealed. One is for the Queen, one for Lord Robert Dudley. I pray you to pay the couriers 15 crowns, which I will repay in silken hose. [SPF.iii.426-429].

Dec 8, Queen to the Lords of Scotland, as to marriage with the Earl of Arran.

They offered her 'the choicest person they have'. 'She finding herself not presently disposed to marry...wishes that the Earl of Arran should not forbear to accept such marriage as may be made to him. She thinks many great reasons ought to induce the people of both realms to continue in as good amity as by marriage'. 'She thanks the Lords for their pains' and 'wishes that they all persist fast in a good concord'.

'The proverb is very true, that darts foreseen hurt very little, or not at all; and for her part, nothing shall be neglected that may further this common action of defence of both realms against any common enemy'. [SPF.iii.436].

Dec 10: 'Came tidings to the Queen's Grace and to the Council that the French King was dead - the young King'.^{MA}

Dec 10: A new Bishop's first New Year gift for the Queen.

Dec 10, London, Thomas Bentham (Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield since March 1560) to Ralph Egerton, 'to help me in a case touching my duty and honesty with yearly paying of the Queen's New Year's gift, which after that my brother Cole of Bowchurch [St Mary-le-Bow] have learned of my friend Mrs Ashley for a certainty, then to prepare 20 marks in gold'. [Camden Soc, Misc. 27 (1979), 184]. Mrs Ashley, or Astley: Chief Gentlewoman of the Privy Chamber.

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

'Within two or three days the Scots Ambassadors are like to get their answer, which they have in part already; very good in words, and not void of hope of their principal matter. They can find no fault withal, and yet they say that the Queen can dissemble'.

'The Duke of Holstein is now to be installed'. [Knight of the Garter].
The Queen 'uses all means not to marry; the Council desire the contrary'.
[SPF.iii.439].

Dec 11, Queen to the Three Estates of Scotland:

We had 'divers conferences' with the Ambassadors. 'We have amply and plainly signified to the said Ambassadors our mind...And being not disposed presently to marriage, we...shall be content to continue with that Realm...in an unfeigned and constant amity'. We commend the Ambassadors 'for their...wise and honourable behaviour in this our Realm'. [Haynes, 364].

Dec 14: The Scots met the French Ambassador, partly to condole.

Dec 14: death. Sir Thomas Parry (c.1510-1560) died at Westminster.

He was Treasurer of the Household, Master of the Court of Wards, a Privy Councillor, and had been Cofferer of Elizabeth's Household before her Accession. Funeral: Dec 21, Westminster Abbey, where are the remains of his monument. The widowed Anne, Lady Parry (c.1510-1585), was a Lady of the Privy Chamber. Her monument is in Welford Church, Berkshire.

Dec 15, Sun: at Windsor, Installation as Knight of the Garter:

Adolph Duke of Holstein; by proxy: Walter Devereux, Viscount Hereford.

Queen's Commissioners: William 1st Lord Paget; Lord Hastings of Loughborough. The Duke's own Ambassador was present (the Provost of Bremen). For expenses for the Duke of Holstein at Windsor the Cofferer of the Household paid £19.18s3¼d.^C

Dec 16, Mon Scottish Ambassadors at Whitehall to take leave.

Dec 19: The Scots left to return home. [De Seurre, 64].

Court news. Dec 24, Robert Jones to Sir Nicholas Throckmorton:

'The Scots Ambassadors departed, and have been presented with about 500 crowns worth of plate, accompanied with very good words and promises to continue the alliance between the Queen and Scotland. The chief point of their errand is altogether unanswered'.

'The Scots...move their Queen to come home, and wish for a marriage there'...

'M.de Morette [Ambassador from Savoy] has departed unsatisfied, and says that besides the Earl of Bedford no man in England has offered so much as to buy him drink...The cause is thought to be because he had to do with a marriage'.

[SPF.iii.461-2; date: 478].

The Earl of Arran, after being declined by the Queen, then aspired to marry the Queen of Scots. He died in 1609, insane, and unmarried.

Christmas 1560-New Year 1561:
 play, by Lord Robert Dudley's Men; play, by the Children of Paul's.^T
 For 'Huff, Snuff, and Ruff' see 16 Feb 1561.

Christmas gifts to and from the Queen. Charles Duke of Aerschot had sent a gentleman with a very excellent horse as a present, and asked the Queen to permit him to export a few hackneys. She replied, Dec 15, with thanks for the fine horse, and sent a hackney for the Duchess. [KL.ii.535-6].

On behalf of the Queen Sir William Cecil gave the Duke's servant for bringing her a horse, 50 French crowns (£15), and gave the servant of the Duke of Prussia for bringing her a present of hawks, 60 crowns (£18), these sums being part of £226 received by Cecil from Sir Thomas Parry's executors. [HT.i.258].

Christmastime/New Year, at court: marriage.

Walter Devereux, 2nd Viscount Hereford (1539-1576), married Lettice Knollys (1543-1634), the Queen's cousin, Gentlewoman of the Privy Chamber; daughter of Sir Francis Knollys, Vice-Chamberlain, and Katherine (Carey), Gentlewoman of the Bedchamber. 10 January [1561], Orleans, Sir Nicholas Throckmorton to Sir William Cecil: I hear that 'Viscount Hereford...has just married a young fair lady from home'. [SPF.iii.494]. The Queen was godmother to their daughter Penelope in 1563. Viscount Hereford was created Earl of Essex in 1572.

Dec 30, Queen to Dr Christopher Mount, Agent in Germany, who is to go to an assembly of German Protestant Princes, to be held at Naumberg. He is to dissuade them from sending representatives to the Council of Trent. [SPF.iii.465].
 The Council of Trent next met in 1562.

Court news. Dec 30, London, De Quadra to the Bishop of Arras:

The Duke of Savoy solicited by Morette the Queen's hand for the Duke de Nemours, but she does not wish to marry. The Council seem disposed to accept Robert Dudley for lord and for King. [KL.ii.538].

Dec 30, Sir William Cecil to Sir Nicholas Throckmorton:
 'Whatsoever reports or opinions be, I know surely that my Lord Robert himself hath more fear than hope, and so doth the Queen give him cause'. [SPF.iii.467].

Court news. Dec 31, London, Robert Jones to Throckmorton, of Sir William Cecil: 'Mr Secretary is Master of the Wards, and Steward of Westminster, an office worth 300 marks a year. He still keeps the Privy Seal and executes the Secretaryship...It is said that Lord Robert about Twelvetide shall be created Earl of Leicester, and his brother Earl of Warwick'. [SPF.iii.478].

Lord Ambrose Dudley was created Earl of Warwick at Christmas 1561.

Lord Robert Dudley was created Earl of Leicester in September 1564.

Dec 31, Orleans, Sir Nicholas Throckmorton to Sir William Cecil:

'If her Majesty do so foully forget herself in her marriage as the bruit runneth here, never think to bring anything to pass, either here or elsewhere'...

'Sir, do not so forget yourself as to think you do enough because you do not further the matter; remember your mistress is young, and subject to affections; you are her sworn Councillor, and in great credit with her; you know there be some of your colleagues which have promoted the matter; there is nobody reputed of judgement and authority that doth to her Majesty disallow it...My duty to her, my goodwill to you, doth move me to speak plainly'.

The Spanish Ambassador has just visited me, who did 'earnestly require me to tell him whether the Queen my mistress were not secretly married to the Lord Robert; for said he, I assure you, M.l'Ambassadeur, this court is full of it... The bruits of her doings, said he, be very strange in all courts and countries.. No man will advise her to leave her folly'. [SPF.iii.474-5].

Dec 31, Orleans, Sir Nicholas Throckmorton to Lord Robert Dudley:

'The Queen of Scotland, her Majesty's cousin, doth carry herself so honourably, advisedly, and discreetly, as I cannot but fear her progress. Methinketh it were to be wished of all wise men and her Majesty's good subjects, that the one of these two Queens of the isle of Britain were transformed into the shape of a man, to make so happy a marriage as thereby there might be a unity of the whole isle'...

'Whosoever is conversant in stories shall well perceive states hath by no one thing grown so great, and lasted in their greatness, as by marriages'...

'My Lord, lately here arrived from thence Monsieur de Morette, that was sent in legation from the Duke of Savoy to the Queen's Majesty, which in my simple opinion was evil forgotten, that he had no present. A new discourtesy showed to him and to his master by him, that was never used in my time to any prince or prince's minister...Since his return to this court he hath made so good reports of her Majesty, of her Council, and all her ministers, as he deserveth not to be forgotten, nor to be unkindly handled. And therefore if it would please your Lordship so to remember her Majesty's honour as to be a mean that the gentleman which shall come hither to condole [on the King's death] might bring the said Monsieur de Morette a chain of four or five hundred crowns of the sun from her Majesty, it should well repair all that is past, and your Lordship should win to yourself much honour'. [Wright, i.58-9; MS]. A gold chain was taken to Morette: see 25 January 1561.

Court news. December: Statement by John Dymock (c.1493-1585), London merchant trading with Sweden. In 1561 Dymock went to the new King of Sweden, Eric XIV, a suitor to the Queen. He made a statement (6 August 1562), of the events leading up to and during his visit to Sweden.

[1560] About a month before Christmas, one of the Swedish Ambassador's men, Walwicke, told me that the Ambassador had made three or four great dinners and desired divers of the Council to come, and they would not. Walwicke had heard some things that misliked him. He had heard that the Queen would have the Lord Robert, but did not believe it. He asked me to seek to get some truth of the matter. I answered that I would do my best, and perchance go with him to Sweden, with certain jewels and patterns of jewels, to see if I could sell them for the Coronation. And so I devised to go to the court and get knowledge in what state the Queen was for her marriage.

So I went to Whitehall to Mistress Ashley's chamber [Chief Gentlewoman of the Privy Chamber, and wife of John Astley or Ashley, Master of the Jewel-house] and desired to speak with her, and said it was talked of all men in the city and in Antwerp, that the Queen would marry the Lord Robert. She solemnly declared that she thought the Queen was free of any man living, and would not have the Lord Robert; and asked me to come tomorrow to talk with her husband.

Next day after dinner we went into the park, and I told Ashley that I was minded to take to Sweden jewels, and patterns of jewels on parchment, and desired to know if the Queen was free, in case I was asked by the King.

He said that the Queen would rather not marry, and wished that the Prince of Sweden had come; and as for the rumour about Lord Robert, there was no such thing. Of late a letter came out of France to the Queen in praise of the beauty of the French Queen [Mary Queen of Scots] and what great offers of marriage were made to her; and that she asked what the Queen of England meant by refusing such great marriages, and now marrying the Lord Robert. The Queen said let the French Queen with all her wit and beauty marry as well as she can, she did not doubt that she would marry as noble a prince and of as good house.

Then Ashley desired to see my jewels, which I brought the next day, and desired him to get a passport for them, two men, and £100. He answered that he would first show the Queen the jewels to know whether she would buy any, and then would ask for the passport.

When the Queen saw the patterns she desired to know the price, but happened to have no jewel money. Then Ashley asked for the passport, for carrying jewels out of the country. The Queen would not believe that so old a man would go so far a journey. She was pleased that I should have the passport, but not the £100 for my expenses. She asked Ashley to find the least price of a ruby with a great pearl pendant. I told him if her Grace would agree upon a price I would send for the jewel, and sent him that night a pattern, a ruby of 156 carats, of the price of 60,000 crowns.

Next day Ashley told me that the Queen liked the jewel, but had no jewel money, and that he had asked her what she would say if the same should be given to her. On her asking what way? he replied, if Dymock should sell it to the young King of Sweden, and he should send it to her for a token. Her Grace said she was much bound to that noble Prince, for he is named to be liberal, and if it should chance that they matched, it would be said that there were a liberal king and a niggardly princess mated. She willed me go to Secretary Cecil for my passport, to have a place blank for my money. I could not but think that the Queen was yet well minded towards the King.

About Christmas Eve Ashley asked me if the King could speak Italian? I said no, and at his recommendation bought a little book in French called the Courtisan [Courtier]. [SPF.v.217-219]. Sequel: New Year 1561.

1560: sermon by Edmund Guest, Bishop of Rochester (consecrated March 24). A sermon by Guest dated 1560 may have been preached at court, though not before the Queen. Text: Mark 1:15. The sermon begins 'Repent saith Christ in the first of Mark and believe the gospel'. Guest addresses himself to 'Most honourable'.

The sermon is printed by H.G.Dugdale, *Life and Character of Edmund Geste* (1840), 179-200; Dugdale assumed that it was preached before the Queen.

1560-1563: John Bale (1495-1563), former Bishop of Ossory, revised his play King John (c.1538) to conclude with praise and prayers for the Queen.

Nobility: 'England hath a Queen, thanks to the lord above
Which may be a light to other princes all
For the godly ways whom she doth daily move
To her liege people, through God's word special.
She is that Angel, as Saint John doth him call,
That with the Lord's seal doth mark out his true servants,
Printing in their hearts his holy words and Covenants'.

Clergy: 'In Daniel's spirit, she hath subdued the Papists
With all the offspring of Antichrist's generation,
And now of late days the sect of Anabaptists
She seeketh to suppress for their pestiferous fashion.
She vanquisheth also the great abomination
Of superstitions, witchcrafts and idolatry
Restoring God's honours to his first force and beauty.

Civil Order: 'Pray unto the Lord that her Grace may continue
The days of Nestor, to our souls' consolation,
And that her offspring may live also to subdue
The great Antichrist, with his whole generation...
Also to preserve her most honourable Council
To the praise of God, and glory of the Gospel'.

1560: Sir Thomas Chaloner dedicated to the Queen:
 'In laudem Henrici octavi. Carmen Panegiricum'.
 [In praise of Henry VIII. Panegyric Song]. Latin verses.
 Dedicated in Latin verse to King Henry's daughter. 59p. (London, 1560).
 Chaloner (1521-1565), was Ambassador to Spain 1561-1565.

c.1560: Thomas Ingelend's 'Pretty and merry new Interlude called
The Disobedient Child' (c.1550, printed c.1569) was revised to conclude
 with a prayer. 'The Players come in and kneel down all together, each
 of them saying one of these verses'.

'And last of all, to make an end,
 O God to thee we most humbly pray,
 That to Queen Elizabeth thou do send
 Thy lively path, and perfect way.
 Grant her in health to reign
 With us many years most prosperously,
 And after this life for to attain
 The eternal bliss, joy, and felicity.
 Our Bishops, Pastors, and Ministers also
 The true understanding of thy word,
 Both night and day, now mercifully show,
 That their life and preaching may godly accord.
 The Lords of the Council, and the Nobility,
 Most heavenly Father, we thee desire,
 With grace, wisdom, and godly policy,
 Their hearts and minds always inspire.
 And that we thy people duly considering
 The power of our Queen and great authority,
 May please thee and serve her without feigning,
 Living in peace, rest, and tranquillity.
 God save the Queen'.

c.1560?: William Latymer (c.1498-1583), Dean of Peterborough, one of the
 Queen's Chaplains, formerly Chaplain to Queen Anne Boleyn, dedicated to her
 daughter Queen Elizabeth: 'A brief Treatise or Chronicle of the most virtuous
 lady Anne Boleyn late Queen of England'. Dedicatory Epistle:

'To the right high, mighty and most excellent' Queen. 'When I considered with
 myself...the manifold gifts of nature and virtuous qualities which set forth and
 magnify your royal name, I could not but remember the excellent virtues and
 princely qualities wherewith your Majesty's dearest mother, the most gracious
 lady, Queen Anne, was adorned and beautified in the time of his Majesty's noble
 reign. And that the same might not be utterly forgotten, but be commended to
 immortal memory, I have according to my bounden duty gathered together in one
 little volume, not only so many of them as I myself (being then one of her
 Highness's most humble orators and ordinary chaplains) did hear, see, and
 certainly know; but also of all such as I could attain to the knowledge of'...

'I exhibit the same to your Highness, wherein your Majesty as in a mirror or
 glass might behold the most godly and princely ornaments of your most gracious
 and natural mother; not a little to your Highness's comfort, and to the alluring
 of others by like example to embrace virtue, charity, equity and godliness...
 to advance God's eternal glory, to relieve the poor needy, to suppress wicked-
 ness and vice; and finally to maintain Christ's true, pure and sincere religion,
 to the honour of your Crown, to the comfort of your most humble subjects, and to
 the enlarging of your realm'.

I 'shall evermore wish to your Majesty long life and most prosperous reign'.

William Latymer's aims were to repair Anne Boleyn's reputation, and to present her as an example to her daughter, to influence Elizabeth to follow her in good deeds, relief of the poor, educational patronage, and reform of the Church.

He recounts a series of edifying anecdotes about Anne.

The 'Chronicle' remained in manuscript until edited by Maria Dowling, in *Camden Society, Miscellany* 30 (1990), 23-65.

1560: Thomas Paynell dedicated to the Queen:

'The ensamples of Virtue and Vice, gathered out of Holy Scripture'.

'By Nicholas Hanape, Patriarch of Jerusalem. Very necessary for all Christian men and women to look upon. And Englished by Thomas Paynell'.

Epistle Dedicatory: 'To the most noble, most excellent, and most virtuous' Queen. 'Although your gracious life, to all men's judgements, is so clean and pure that it need no manner of incitation or ensample of virtue to virtuous and charitable living, yet...our adversary the Devil is most vigilant and diligent daily to devour the soul of man'...

'I your daily orator...send your Grace as it were an anchor, or a staff to stay you by, and firmly to stablish your Grace, lest that your Grace should (that God forbid) waver or slide from the Catholic and true faith of God... For who is sure to stand fast, and not to fall...Or who can say, I am without sin, and my heart is clean'...

'This is doubtless a very profitable collection...containing most compendiously the wonderful miracles, the noble histories, the worthy acts, the wise sayings, the politic stratagems, the wicked conspiracies, the due obedience, faith, and fidelity of a Christian, with other innumerable and marvellous things, and the parables of all scripture. Read it therefore most gracious lady, and take good hold at the godly ensamples and doctrines thereof, for in so doing your Grace shall not need to slide from the faith of Christ, nor yet from the trace of your godly and virtuous life, but shall stand as Christ's soldier against Satan, the world, and the flesh, to your eternal felicity and comfort most victoriously'.

(London, 1561).

Entered by the Stationers in late 1560 as 'A book called Vice and Virtue'.

Thomas Paynell, a priest, had dedicated works to the Queen's sister Mary, as Princess and Queen; he died c.1564.

1560: Anon: *Nice Wanton*. An Interlude.

Written during the reign of King Edward VI and revised for the new reign.

The Epilogue ends, as the actor kneels:

'Now, for the Queen's Royal Majesty let us pray,
That God (in whose hands is the heart of all queens),
May endow her Highness with godly puissance alway;
That her Grace may long reign and prosper in all things,
In God's word and justice may give light to all queens.
Let us pray for the Honourable Council and Nobility,
That they may always counsel us wisdom with tranquillity.
God save the Queen, the Realm, and Commonalty!'

The Interlude concludes with a Song 'It is good to be merry'.

Entered by the Stationers, June 10, as:

'A Pretty Interlude called Nice Wanton'.

1560: *Ballad*, after the Devaluation of Base Coins (Proclamation, Sept 27).

When the base money was replaced in Ireland a ballad was penned, including:

'Let bonfires shine in every place, Sing and ring the bells apace,
And pray that long may live her Grace, To be the good Queen of Ireland.
The gold and silver which was so base, That no man could endure it scarce,
Is now new coined with her own face, And made go current in Ireland'.

[Wright, i.45].