

1500's England Persona Helps

1. Names

~English Given Names from 16th and Early 17th C Marriage Records

<http://heraldry.sca.org/names/english/parishes/parishes.html>

~ Names found in Charlton Kings, Gloucestershire Marriage Registers 1538-1600

<http://heraldry.sca.org/names/english/kings.html>

~Names found in Frocester, Gloucestershire Marriage Registers 1559-1600

<http://heraldry.sca.org/names/english/frocester.html>

~Names found in Maisemore, Gloucestershire Registers 1538-1600

<http://heraldry.sca.org/names/english/maisemore.html>

~Names found in Minchinhampton, Gloucestershire Marriage Registers 1566-1600

<http://heraldry.sca.org/names/english/minchinhampton.html>

~Names found in Oldbury-on-Hill, Gloucestershire Marriage Registers 1538-1600

<http://heraldry.sca.org/names/english/oldbury.html>

Names found in Quedgeley, Gloucestershire Marriage Registers 1559-1600

<http://heraldry.sca.org/names/english/quedgeley.html>

Names found in Rangeworthy Bishops, Gloucestershire, Registers 1575-1600

<http://heraldry.sca.org/names/english/bishops.html>

2. Clothing

3. Accessories

4. Homes

5. Furnishings

6. Food

7. Pastimes

8. Royalty, Leaders

Henry VII (Reign: 22 August 1485 – 21 April 1509)

Henry VIII (Reign: 21 April 1509 – 28 January 1547)

Edward VI (Reign: 28 January 1547 – 6 July 1553)

Lady Jane Grey (Reign: 10 July 1553 – 19 July 1553)

Mary I (Reign: July 1553 – 17 November 1558)

Elizabeth I (Reign: 17 November 1558 – 24 March 1603)

9. Important People

~ **Elizabeth of York** (11 February 1466 – 11 February 1503) was queen consort of England from 1486 until her death. As the wife of Henry VII, she was the first Tudor queen. She was the daughter of Edward IV, niece of Richard III and married the king following Henry's victory at the Battle of Bosworth which ended the Wars of the Roses. She was the mother of Henry VIII.

~**Catherine of Aragon** (16 December 1485 – 7 January 1536) was the Queen of England from June 1509 until May 1533 as the first wife of King Henry VIII; she was previously Princess of Wales as the wife of his elder brother Arthur. The daughter of Queen Isabella I of Castile and King Ferdinand II of Aragon, Catherine was three years old when she was betrothed to Prince Arthur, heir apparent to the English throne. They married in 1501, and Arthur died five months later. In 1507, she held the position of ambassador for the Spanish Court in England, becoming the first female ambassador in European history. Catherine subsequently married Arthur's younger brother, the recently succeeded Henry VIII, in 1509. Mother of Mary I of England.

~**Anne Boleyn** (c. 1501 – 19 May 1536) was Queen of England from 1533 to 1536 as the second wife of King Henry VIII. Henry's marriage to Anne, and her subsequent execution by beheading, made her a key figure in the political and religious upheaval that was the start of the English Reformation. Anne was the daughter of Thomas Boleyn, 1st Earl of Wiltshire, and his wife, Lady Elizabeth Howard. Mother of Elizabeth I of England.

~**Jane Seymour** (c. 1508 – 24 October 1537) was Queen of England from 1536 to 1537 as the third wife of King Henry VIII. She succeeded Anne Boleyn as queen consort following the latter's execution for high treason, incest, and adultery in May 1536. She died of postnatal complications less than two weeks after the birth of her only child, a son who reigned as King Edward VI. She was the only one of Henry's wives to receive a queen's funeral, and his only consort to be buried beside him in St. George's Chapel, Windsor Castle. She was the only wife of Henry VIII whose son survived infancy.

~ **Anne of Cleves** (22 September 1515 – 16 July 1557) was Queen of England from 6 January 1540 to 9 July 1540 as the fourth wife of King Henry VIII. The marriage was declared never consummated and, as a result, she was not crowned queen consort. Following the annulment of their marriage, Anne was given a generous settlement by the King, and thereafter referred to as the King's Beloved Sister. She lived to see the coronation of Queen Mary I, outliving the rest of Henry's wives.

~ **Catherine Howard** (c.1523 – 13 February 1542) was Queen of England from 1540 until 1541, as the fifth wife of Henry VIII. Catherine, then 16 or 17, married Henry VIII on 28 July 1540, almost immediately after the annulment of his marriage to Anne of Cleves was arranged. Catherine was stripped of her title as queen within 16 months, in November 1541, and beheaded three months later, on the grounds of treason for committing adultery while married to the King.

~ **Catherine Parr** (1512 – 5 September 1548) was Queen of England and of Ireland (1543–47) as the last of the six wives of King Henry VIII, and the final queen consort of the House of Tudor. She married him on 12 July 1543, and outlived him by one year.

~ **Philip II** (21 May 1527 – 13 September 1598) was King of Spain (1556-1598), King of Portugal (1581-1598, as Philip I, Filipe I), King of Naples and Sicily (both from 1554), and during his marriage to Queen Mary I (1554–58), was King of England and Ireland. He was also Duke of Milan. From 1555, he was lord of the Seventeen Provinces of the Netherlands.

~**Thomas Wolsey** (c. March 1473 – 29 November 1530) was an English churchman, statesman and a cardinal of the Roman Catholic Church. When Henry VIII became King of England in 1509, Wolsey became the King's almoner. Wolsey's affairs prospered, and by 1514 he had become the controlling figure in virtually all matters of state and extremely powerful within the Church, as Archbishop of York, the second most important cleric in England. The appointment of 1515 as a cardinal by Pope Leo X gave him precedence even over the Archbishop of Canterbury. The highest political position Wolsey attained was Lord Chancellor, the King's chief adviser. In that position, he enjoyed great freedom and was often depicted as an alter rex (other king). After failing to negotiate an annulment of Henry's marriage to Catherine of Aragon, Wolsey fell out of favor and was stripped of his government titles. He retreated to York to fulfill his ecclesiastical duties as Archbishop of York, a position he nominally held, but had neglected during his years in government. He was recalled to London to answer to charges of treason but died en route of natural causes.

~ **Thomas Cromwell**, 1st Earl of Essex KG PC (c. 1485 – 28 July 1540), was an English lawyer and statesman who served as chief minister to King Henry VIII of England from 1532 to 1540. Cromwell was one of the strongest and most powerful advocates of the English Reformation. He helped to engineer an annulment of the king's marriage to Queen Catherine of Aragon to allow Henry to marry Anne Boleyn. After failing in 1534 to obtain the Pope's approval of the request for annulment, Parliament endorsed the King's claim to be head of the breakaway Church of England, thus giving Henry the authority to annul his own marriage.

~ **Mary, Queen of Scots** (8 December 1542 – 8 February 1587), also known as Mary Stuart or Mary I of Scotland, was Queen of Scotland from 14 December 1542 to 24 July 1567 and Queen consort of France from 10 July 1559 to 5 December 1560. Mary, the only surviving legitimate child of King James V of Scotland, was six days old when her father died and she acceded to the throne. She spent most of her childhood in France while Scotland was ruled by regents, and in 1558, she married the Dauphin of France, Francis. He ascended the French throne as King Francis II in 1559, and Mary briefly became queen consort of France, until his death in December 1560. Widowed, Mary returned to Scotland, arriving in Leith on 19 August 1561. Four years later, she married her first cousin, Henry

Stuart, Lord Darnley, but their union was unhappy. In February 1567, his residence was destroyed by an explosion, and Darnley was found murdered in the garden. James Hepburn, 4th Earl of Bothwell, was generally believed to have orchestrated Darnley's death, but he was acquitted of the charge in April 1567, and the following month he married Mary. Following an uprising against the couple, Mary was imprisoned in Loch Leven Castle. On 24 July 1567, she was forced to abdicate in favour of James, her one-year-old son by Darnley. After an unsuccessful attempt to regain the throne, she fled southwards seeking the protection of her first cousin once removed, Queen Elizabeth I of England. Mary had previously claimed Elizabeth's throne as her own and was considered the legitimate sovereign of England by many English Catholics, including participants in a rebellion known as the Rising of the North. Perceiving her as a threat, Elizabeth had her confined in various castles and manor houses in the interior of England. After eighteen and a half years in custody, Mary was found guilty of plotting to assassinate Elizabeth, and was subsequently beheaded.

~**John Gerard** (c. 1545–1612) was a botanist and herbalist. He maintained a large herbal garden in London. His chief notability is as the author of a large – 1484 pages – and heavily illustrated Herbal, or Generall Historie of Plantes. First published in 1597, it was the most widely circulated botany book in English in the 17th century. It contains the first illustration of potatoes.

10. Important Events

1509–10: The 'great plague' in various parts of England.

1513: Henry VIII defeats the French at the Battle of the Spurs.

1517: The Sweating sickness epidemic in England.

1517: The Protestant Reformation begins when Martin Luther posts his 95 Theses in Saxony.

1531–32: The Church of England breaks away from the Roman Catholic Church and recognizes King Henry VIII as the head of the Church.

1542: War resumes between Francis I of France and Emperor Charles V. This time Henry VIII is allied with the Emperor, while James V of Scotland and Sultan Suleiman I are allied with the French.

1551: Fifth outbreak of sweating sickness in England. John Caius of Shrewsbury writes the first full contemporary account of the symptoms of the disease.

1553: Mary Tudor becomes the first queen regnant of England and restores the Church of England under Papal authority.

1558–1603: The Elizabethan era is considered the height of the English Renaissance.

1558: After 200 years, the Kingdom of England loses Calais to France.

1561: Sir Francis Bacon is born in London.

1564: William Shakespeare baptized 26 April.

1567: Mary, Queen of Scots, is imprisoned by Elizabeth I.

1569: Rising of the North in England.

1570: Pope Pius V issues *Regnans in Excelsis*, a papal bull excommunicating all who obeyed Elizabeth I and calling on all Roman Catholics to rebel against her.

1579: The British Navigator Sir Francis Drake passes through Maluku and transits in Ternate on his circumnavigation of the world.

1580: Drake's royal reception after his attacks on Spanish possessions influences Philip II of Spain to build up the Spanish Armada. English ships in Spanish harbors are impounded.

1582: Pope Gregory XIII issues the Gregorian calendar. The last day of the Julian calendar was Thursday, 4 October 1582 and this was followed by the first day of the Gregorian calendar, Friday, 15 October 1582.

1588: England repulses the Spanish Armada.

1592–1593: John Stow reports 10,675 plague deaths in London, a city of approximately 200,000 people.

1600: Elizabeth I grants a charter to the British East India Company beginning the English advance in Asia.

11. Artists (Paintings)

Hans Holbein the Younger (c. 1497[1] – between 7 October and 29 November 1543) was a German and Swiss artist and printmaker who worked in a Northern Renaissance style. He is best known as one of the greatest portraitists of the 16th century. He also produced religious art, satire, and Reformation propaganda, and made a significant contribution to the history of book design. He is called "the Younger" to distinguish him from his father, Hans Holbein the Elder. While not English he was a favorite painter of Henry VIII and painted many of the members of the English Court.

George Gower (c.1540–1596) was an English portrait painter who became Serjeant Painter to Queen Elizabeth I in 1581.

Nicholas Hilliard (c. 1547 – 7 January 1619) was an English goldsmith and limner best known for his portrait miniatures of members of the courts of Elizabeth I and James I of England. He mostly painted small oval miniatures, but also some larger cabinet miniatures, up to about ten inches tall, and at least two famous half-length panel portraits of Elizabeth.

12. Musicians (Songs)

Daniel Bacher (baptized 16 March 1572 – buried 29 January 1619) was an English lutenist and composer.[2] Of all the English lutenist-composers, he is now credited as probably being the most successful in his own lifetime. Bacher was born at Aston Clinton, Buckinghamshire, a son of Richard Bachelor and his wife Elizabeth (née Cardell). He served an apprenticeship with his uncle, Thomas Cardell, who was a lutenist and dancing-master in the court of Queen Elizabeth I. He worked for Sir Francis Walsingham, Robert Devereux, 2nd Earl of Essex, and finally as a groom of the privy chamber for Queen Anne of Denmark, consort of James I.

John Blanke (fl. 1501–1511) was a black musician in London in the early 16th century. He was probably brought to England as one of the African attendants of Catherine of Aragon in 1501. He is one of the earliest recorded black people in England after the Roman period

John Bull (1562 or 1563 – 15 March 1628) was an English composer, musician and organ builder. He was a renowned keyboard performer of the virginalist school and most of his compositions were written for this medium.

William Byrd (c.1539/40 or 1543 – 4 July 1623, by the Julian calendar, 14 July 1623, by the Gregorian calendar) was an English composer of the Renaissance. He wrote in many of the forms current in England at the time, including various types of sacred and secular polyphony, keyboard (the so-called Virginalist school), and consort music. He produced sacred music for use in Anglican services, although he himself became a Roman Catholic in later life and wrote Catholic sacred music as well.

Thomas Campion (12 February 1567 – 1 March 1620) was an English composer, poet, and physician. He wrote over a hundred lute songs, masques for dancing, and an authoritative technical treatise on music.

John Cooper (c. 1570 – 1626), also known as Giovanni Coprario or Coperario, was an English composer, viol player and lutenist. He changed his name in the early 17th century. It is often said he did this after a visit to Italy, though there is no evidence he had been to the country. From 1622 he served and may have taught the Prince of Wales, for whom he continued to work upon his succession as Charles I. His longtime patron was Edward Seymour, Earl of Hertford, for whom he taught William Lawes.

Richard Farrant (c. 1525 – 30 November 1580) was an English composer. The first acknowledgment of him is in a list of the Gentleman of the Chapel Royal in 1552. It is assumed from that list that his birth was around 1525. Although, that cannot be accurately determined. During his life he was able to establish himself as a successful composer, develop the English drama considerably, founded the first Blackfriars Theatre, and be the first to write verse-anthems.

John Marbeck (c. 1510 – c. 1585) was an English theological writer and musician who produced a standard setting of the Anglican liturgy. He is also known today for his setting of the Mass, *Missa Per arma justitiae*.

Thomas Palfreyman (died 1589?) was an English author and musician. He was a gentleman of the chapel royal in Edward VI's reign, together with Thomas Tallis, Richard Farrant, William Hunnis, and others. He continued in office till 1589, apparently the year of his death. John Parkhurst, the bishop of Norwich, addressed an epigram to Palfreyman and Robert Couch jointly, and complimented them on their proficiency in music and theology. Palfreyman seems to have lived in the London parish of St Peter, Cornhill.

Martin Peerson (born between 1571 and 1573; died December 1650 or January 1651 and buried 16 January 1651) was an English composer, organist and virginalist. Despite Roman Catholic leanings at a time when it was illegal not to subscribe to Church of England beliefs and practices, he was highly esteemed for his musical abilities and held posts at St Paul's Cathedral and, it is believed, Westminster

Abbey. His output included both sacred and secular music in forms such as consort music, keyboard pieces, madrigals and motets.

John Redford (c. 1500 - died October or November 1547) was a major English composer, organist, and dramatist of the Tudor period. From about 1525 he was organist at St Paul's Cathedral (succeeding Thomas Hickman). He was choirmaster there from 1531 until his death in 1547. Many of his works are represented in the Mulliner Book. Redford is notable as one of the earliest composers, rather than improvisers, of organ music, having notated a significant quantity of keyboard music, all of it liturgical in function, based on plainchant melodies; a few vocal works by him also survive. As he held the post of Almoner and Master of the Choristers, Redford was responsible for the arrangement of the choristers performances, including writing and directing plays and interludes.

Richard Sampson (died 25 September 1554) was an English clergyman and composer of sacred music, who was Anglican bishop of Chichester and subsequently of Coventry and Lichfield.

Thomas Tallis (c. 1505 – 23 November 1585 by the Julian calendar still then in use in England) was an English composer who occupies a primary place in anthologies of English choral music, and is considered one of England's greatest composers. He is honored for his original voice in English musicianship

John Taverner (c. 1490 – 18 October 1545) was an English composer and organist, regarded as one of the most important English composers of his era.

13. Armor, Weapons

14. Recommended Books