

People Important to 16th Century France

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People

The approximate format for these entries is:

Name (year of birth, year of death)

Roles, titles

Relations

Resumé

Some of this information is not available for all persons listed.

A

Alba, Fernando Alvarez de Toledo, Duke of (1508-1582)

Spanish military leader

De facto governor of the Low Countries (1568-73).

Alava, Don Frances

Spanish ambassador to the French court

General purpose busybody and annoyance to the French crown.

Alençon, François de Valois, Duc d' (1555-1584)

Duc d'Anjou (TBD-1566 & 1576-1584)

Youngest child of Catherine de Medici and Henri II, brother to Charles IX and Henri III. His birth year is often cited as 1554 in the documents of the time, however, this was during the Paschal season and prior to the modernization of the calendar: it would be cited correctly as 1555 per the modern calendar. He received the title of Duc d'Anjou early on but it was rescinded in 1566 when he received the duchy of Alençon en apanage. His name was changed from Hercule to François at his confirmation. He was called Monsieur during the reign of Henri III.

Alessandrino, Cardinal

Legate sent to France in early 1572.

Alexandre

See: Henri III and François, Duc d'Alençon.

Amyot, Jacques (1513-1593)

Educator, writer, statesman

Grand Aumonier de France

Humanist translator of Plutarch who educated Charles IX and Henri III and became a member of the royal council.

Andelot, François de Coligny, Sr d' (1521-1569)

Protestant military leader, Colonel General of the French infantry (1555)

Brother of Gaspard de Coligny.

Angoulême, Charles de Valois, Duc d' (1573-1650)

Minor member of French royal family

Illegitimate son of Charles IX by Marie Touchet born April 28 1573. He received the duchy of Angouleme in 1620.

Angoulême, Henri de Valois, Batard d' (1551-1586)

Grand Prior of France (1570), Governor of Provence (1577-1586)

Minor member of French royal family, Illegitimate son of King Henri II by Mary Stuart's Scottish governess

Anjou

See: Henri III.

Anne d'Este, Duchesse de Guise (1531-1607)

Wife of François, Duc de Guise (1549-1562) then of Jacques de Savoie, Duc de Nemours (1566).

Daughter of Ercole II d'Este, Duke of Modena and Ferrara and Renée de France, daughter of King Louis XII of France.

Antoine de Bourbon, (1518-1562), King of Navarre (1548-1562)

First Prince of the Blood

Head of the house of Bourbon and elder brother of Louis, Prince de Condé and Charles, Cardinal de Bourbon. He was King-Consort to Jeanne d'Albret, Queen of Navarre in her own right.

Antoinette, Duchesse de Guise (1493-1583)

Matriarch of the house of Guise

Wife of Claude, Duc de Guise

She was born a Bourbon Princess of the Blood, sister of the disgraced Constable Charles de Bourbon and aunt to Antoine de Navarre, Louis, Prince de Condé and Charles, Cardinal de Bourbon.

Arran, James Hamilton, Earl of, (1530-1609)

Protestant, Scottish noble

Son of the Duc de Châtellerauld.

He lived from 1550-1559 at the French court then returned to Scotland.

Aubigné, Agrippa d' (1550-1630)

Zealous Protestant epic poet

Member of Henri de Navarre's household.

Auger, Edmond, (1530-1591)

Cleric

Henri III's Jesuit confessor and spiritual advisor.

Aumale, Charles de Lorraine, Duc d', (1558-1631)

Military leader, League supporter

Grand Veneur de France,

Lieutenant General of Burgundy, Chevalier du Saint-Esprit (1578)

Son

of Claude Duc d'Aumale. He married the daughter of Diane de Poitiers, inheriting her estate at Anet. He lacked a high position at court being a relatively minor member of the house of Guise.

Aumale, Claude de Lorraine, Duc d', (1526-1573) Military leader Grand Veneur de France He was the son of Claude de Guise and younger brother of François de Guise and Charles de Lorraine. He married Diane de Poitiers's daughter in 1547. He took part in killing Coligny during la Saint-Barthélémy.

B

Beauvais See Briquemault.

Beauvais-Nangis, Antoine de Brichanteau, Sr de (1552 - after 1600 ?

Protestant

Helped negotiate the 1570 Peace of Saint-Germain for the Protestants.

Bellegarde, Roger de Saint-Lary, Duc de (1563-1646)

Marshal of France (1574), Grand Ecuyer de France, Governor of the Dauphiné under Henri III

He died in 1579 a recluse in the marquisat of Saluzzo, suspected of collusion with the Duc de Savoie.

[Bellèvre, Pomponne de, Sr de Grignon \(1529-1607\)](#)

Noble de robe, statesman, diplomat, Superintendent of Finance (1575 -1588)

Royalist who followed the Duc d'Anjou to Poland.

Bèze, Théodore de, (1519-1605)

Protestant cleric, writer

He became the de facto leader of the Calvinist faith after the death of Jean Calvin in 1564.

Birague, René, (1507-1583)

Noble de robe, statesman, cleric Superintendent of Finance (1568-70), Keeper of the Seals (1571), Chancellor of France (1573-1578), Cardinal (1578-1583)

He was born in Italy but served the French since the days of King François I, under the patronage of Catherine de Medici. He left the position of Chancellor in 1578 due to old age to become a cardinal.

Biron, Armand de Gontaut, Duc de, (1524-1592)

Marshal of France (1577-1592) A royalist supporter.

Bodin, Jean (1530-1596) Political writer

He was an educated bourgeois, who practiced law and was a tolerationist during the civil wars. Around 1571, Monsieur became his patron. La République, his 1576 treatise on royal power condemned tyranny.

Bothwell, James Hepburn, Earl of (1536-1578)

Scottish noble, supporter of Mary Stuart His unpopular marriage to Mary Stuart, her third marriage, have been bigamous since his divorces from previous spouses were of dubious validity. He may have participated in the murder of her second husband, Henry Darnley.

Bouillon, Charles-Robert, Comte de Maulevrier (1541-1622) Protestant Noble d'épée Chevalier du Saint-Esprit (1578)

Younger brother of Henri-Robert de la Marck.

Bouillon, Charlotte de la Marck, Princesse de Sedan and Duchesse de (1574-1594) Noble

Daughter of Henri-Robert de la Marck, Duc de Bouillon, sister of Guillaume-Robert de la Marck, wife of the Vicomte de Turenne.

Bouillon, Guillaume-Robert de la Marck, Prince de Sedan and Duc de (1563-1588) Noble d'épée

Protestant son of Henri-Robert de la Marck, Duc de Bouillon, brother-in-law of Turenne.

Bouillon, Henri-Robert de la Marck, Prince de Sedan and Duc de (1540-1574)

Noble d'épée

Succeeded his father Robert as Duc de Bouillon & as Protestant ruler of the independent principality of Sedan. He converted to Protestantism around 1561 and Sedan became a safe-haven for Protestants.

Bouillon, Robert de la Marck, Prince de Sedan and Duc de (1512-1556) Noble d'épée

Protestant ruler of the independent principality of Sedan, Governor of Normandy

Husband to Françoise de Brezé and son-in-law of Diane de Poitiers.

Bourbon Lines

The Bourbon claim to the French throne was originally very weak since they descend from the sixth son of King Louis IX. However, by the 16th century, the extinction of the middle branches of the royal family made them heirs immediately after the royal family. The senior Bourbon line died out after Constable Charles de Bourbon died without issue. Thus, by 1527, the family of Antoine de Navarre had the closest claim outside of the children of Henri II. The house of Montpensier is another more distant branch of the house of Bourbon.

Bourbon, Catherine de, Princesse de (1559-1604)

Protestant, Governor of Navarre (1582-1592)

Younger sister of Henri de Navarre.

Bourbon, Charles de (1490-1527) Noble d'épée, traitor

Constable of France, Prince of the Blood

After a dispute with François I over the inheritance of his wife's lands, he changed sides and fought for the Holy Roman Emperor resulting in taking François I hostage at the 1525 battle of Pavia. He led the 1527 Imperial sack of Rome but died shortly before the city fell.

Bourbon, Charles, Cardinal de (1523-1590)

Prince of the blood, Cardinal

Younger Catholic brother of Antoine de Navarre, and Louis, Prince de Condé, and uncle to Henri de Navarre. He became archbishop of Rouen in 1582, was named Cardinal by Pope Gregory XIII but never ordained and was also abbot at Saint-Denis and Saint-Germain des Pres. The League declared him King Charles X after the death of Henri III in lieu of his Protestant nephew. He died imprisoned shortly thereafter.

Bourdaisière, Jean Babou, baron de Sagonne (1529, 1569)

Grand Maître de l'artillerie, Governor of the duc d'Alençon.

He served at the battle of Jarnac, despite being Alençon's governor since the prince remained in Paris in 1569. Reference.

Bramante

Papal protonotary sent to France in late 1570.

Briquemault, François de, Sr de Beauvais (1502-1572)

Protestant military leader

He joined the protestant cause during the first civil war. and helped to negotiate the Peace of Saint-Germain in 1570.

Brissac, Charles II de Cossé, Duc de (1550 - 1621)

League supporter, Marshal of France

He was named Governor of Paris by Mayenne in 1594. Later that year, Henri IV bought him off for 1.5 million pounds and the title of marshal and Brissac gave him Paris.

Brisson, Barnabé (1531-1591)

Noble de robe, jurist, First President of the Paris Parlement

He authored the legal Code of Henri III and opposed the Paris leaguers.

[Brûlart \(de Sillery\), Nicolas \(1544-1624\)](#)

Noble de robe, royal secretary, conseiller au Parlement (1573), Chancellor (1607-1624)

Burghley, Sir William Cecil, Baron of (1520-1598) English statesman

Advisor to Queen Elizabeth.

Bussy d'Amboise, François de Clermont d'Amboise, Sr de (1549-1579) Noble

d'épée He followed Henri III to Poland but left early to become

Monsieur's obstreperous retainer.

C

Calvin, Jean, (1509-1564)

Protestant cleric, writer

French Protestants adhered to the Protestant sect that he founded. He fled

France to Geneva and the city thus became a hotbed of Protestant activity.

Carnavalet, François (d 1571)

Gouverneur de la personne du duc d'Anjou

Carlo Emanuele, Duc de Savoie (1562-1630)

Ruler of the independent Duchy of Savoie, Spanish ally

Son of Emanuele Philberto, Duc de Savoie and Marguerite, sister to Henri II.

He married his first cousin, Catalina of Spain.

Carlos, Don (1545-1568)

Son of Phillip II of Spain

He was differently abled and died under suspicious conditions, supposedly murdered by his father.

Castelnau, Michel de, Sr de Mauvissière (1520-1592)

Noble d'épée, diplomat

French ambassador to England.

Catalina (1567-1597)

Infanta of Spain

Daughter of Elizabeth of France and Philip II of Spain, wife of Carlo Emanuele, Duc de Savoie.

Catherine de Medici (1519-1589)

Queen of France (1547-1589)

Wife of Henri II, mothers to François II, Charles IX, and Henri III, François d'Alençon and daughters Claude, Elizabeth and Margot. She played a major role in government during the thirty years when her sons ruled France.

Catherine de Bourbon, Princesse de Navarre (1559-1604)

Daughter of Jeanne

d'Albret, sister to Henri de Navarre.

Cavaignes, Arnaud de (?-1572)

Noble de robe, Protestant jurist

Chancellor of Navarre

He provided a liason with Coligny while the latter was away from court in 1570-1572. Executed in Paris after the Saint-Bartholomew's Day massacre.

Cavalli, Sigismundo Venetian diplomat at the French court, replacing Alvise Contarini.

Champvallon, Jacques de Harlay, Sr de Mas (1553?-1630)

A member of Alençon's clientele and notorious womanizer.

Charles IX (1550-1574), King of France (1560-1574)

Second son of Henri II and Catherine de Medici

He became king at age ten when his mother was the de facto head of the government.

Charles Emmanuel, Duc de Savoie (1562-1630)

Son of Marguerite, sister to Henri II, and Philip-Emmanuel of Savoie.

Charles V (1500-1558), King of Spain (1506-1555), Holy Roman Emperor (1519-

1555) Charles was the son of Philip, King-Consort of Castile and

Juana, Queen of Castile, the mad daughter of Ferdinand and Queen Isabella of Castile. He was father to King Philip II of Spain.

Châtellerauld, James Hamilton, (?-1575) Duc de Scottish dissident

Father of the earl of Arran. He gave up the regency in Scotland for the duchy of Châtellerauld that he lost when he went over to the Protestant side around 1560.

Chatillon See Coligny .

Chaumont-Quitry

Member of Alençon's household who took part in the 1574 Mardi Gras conspiracy for the benefit of his master.

Châteauneuf, Rene, (1550-?) Henri III's mistress when he was Duc d'Anjou.

Cheverny, Philippe Hurault, Comte de, (1528-1599) Noble de robe Chancellor of France (1578-1588) Chancellor of the Order du Saint-Esprit A member of the entourage that followed Henri to Poland.

Claude de France, Duchesse de Lorraine (1547-1575) Member of French royal family Daughter of Catherine de Medici and Henri II, wife of Charles, Duc de Lorraine.

Clement, Jacques, (1567-1589) Dominican monk.

Clermont-Tonnerre, henri Duc de (d.1573) Gouverneur du Bourbonnais et d'Auvergne He married Diane de la Marck, widow of Jacques, Duc de Nevers, daughter of Robert de la Marck, Duc de Bouillon and sister-in-law of Henriette de Nevers.

Clèves, Catherine de, Duchesse de Guise (1548-1633) Wife of Henri, Duc de Guise. Daughter of François, Duc de Clèves and Marguerite de Bourbon.

Coligny, Gaspard, Comte de Châtillon (1519-72)

Protestant military leader

Admiral of France

Nephew of Constable Montmorency. Prominent member of the opposition during the first three wars, later de facto leader of the Protestants.

Coligny, Odet de (1517-1569)

Catholic cleric, Cardinal de Châtillon (1533-1569), later Protestant statesman

Brother of Gaspard de Coligny

He became Cardinal at age 16 and converted to Protestantism around 1561, never quite relinquishing the benefices that he held from the Catholic Church. His brother used him as a negotiator, sending him to England to secure funds.

Combelles, Jean de

Maitre de Requêtes

Member of the council of the Duc d'Alençon.

Condé, Henri de Bourbon-Vendôme, Prince de (1552-1588)

Prince of the Blood, Protestant Military Leader

Son of Louis, Prince de Condé.

He competed with Henri de Navarre to lead the Protestant cause after the death of Coligny.

Condé, Charlotte de la trémouille (1558-1629) Wife of Henri, Prince de Condé.

She was accused of poisoning her husband.

Condé, Louis de Bourbon, Prince de, (1530-1569)

Prince of the Blood, Protestant Military Leader

Brother of Antoine de Navarre, and Charles, Cardinal de Bourbon. Father of Henri, Duc de Condé.

Military leader of the Protestants in the first three civil wars, he died at the battle of Jarnac during the third war.

Contarin, Alvisé

Venetian diplomat at the French court, replaced in 1571 by Sigismundo Cavalli.

Corisande, Diane de Gramont, Comtesse de Guiche (1554-1620)

Mistress of Henri de Navarre

Diane was called la belle Corisande.

Cosmo de Medici, Duke of Tuscany (1519-1574)

From a cadet branch of the Medici, he was the husband of Eleonor of Toledo.

Cossé, Artus de, Sr de Gonnor, Comte de Secondigny (1512-1582)

Catholic military leader sympathetic to the Protestants

Superintendent of finance (1561-67), Marshal of France (1569), Chevalier du Saint-Esprit (1578)

Related to the house of Montmorency.

He fought for the royals in the first three wars. He was imprisoned during the fourth war for plotting against the crown after which he joined Monsieur's household.

Cossé, Charles

see Brissac.

D

Damville, Henri de Montmorency, Sr de (1534-1614)

Catholic military leader, Protestant sympathizer

Governor of Languedoc (1563), Marshal of France (1565 or 6 TBD)

Second son of the Constable Montmorency, brother of François. He became the Duc of Montmorency at the 1578 death of his elder brother François and married Antoinette de la Marck, sister of Henri-Robert de la Marck. He took Condé prisoner at the 1562 battle of Dreux. The Queen Mother tried to have him arrested during the 1574 plots. He visited England twice : in 1550

to see his imprisoned brother, in 1561 on the return trip from Scotland, accompanying Mary Stuart.

Darnley, Henry Stuart, Lord (1545-1567)

English noble and claimant to the English throne

Mary Stuart's second husband and father to James VI of Scotland

He was the unpopular husband of Mary, Queen of Scots, and killed her secretary, David Rizzio, in 1566.

Davila, Enrico (1576-1631)

Courtier, Writer

A page in Catherine de Medici's household who authored a history of the civil wars.

Dax, François de Noailles, Eveque de (1519-1585)

A moderate clergyman and French ambassador to the Turkish Empire.

Desportes, Philippe, (1546-1606)

Court poet to Henri III

Diane de Poitiers, Duchesse de Valentinois (1499-1566) Maîtresse en titre of Henri II

Her daughters married the Ducs de Bouillon and d'Aumale. Her husband died in 1531 and she became the older mistress of the king.

Diane de France, Duchesse d'Angouleme (1538-1619) Minor member of the French royal family Illegitimate daughter of King Henri II.

She married Orazio Farnese Duke of Castro in 1553 but he died only a few months later. She married François de Montmorency in 1557.

Dinteville, Joachim d' Lieutenant-General of Champagne (1579) Loyal royalist.

Don Juan (1547-1579) Spanish noble Governor of the Low Countries
(1576-1579) The illegitimate son of Charles V of Spain, and half-brother

to Philip II. He was the commander-in-chief of the coalition that defeated the Turks at the naval battle of Lepanto.

Dona Juana of Braganza (1537-1573)

Queen of Portugal (1552-1557)

Sister of Philip II's and the widow of King John III of Portugal who died in 1557.

Du Bartas, Guillaume de Salluste, Sr (1544-1590)

Protestant soldier, poet

Henri de Navarre's ambassador to Scotland in 1587.

Du Bourg, Anne (1521-1559)

Jurist

Under Henri II, he was condemned to death for his laxity in prosecuting Protestants at the Paris Parlement.

Duplessis-Mornay, Philippe

Writer

Duplessis escaped from the Massacre of St. Bartholomew in 1572, and fought for the Huguenots in 1575. Shortly thereafter he entered the service of Henri of Navarre, who employed him in important negotiations. One of his most significant achievements was the role which he played in the reconciliation of Henri III and the King of Navarre in 1589, for which he was rewarded with the government of Saumur. He became a member of Henri IV's council and retained the monarch's favour after the latter had abjured his religion.

E

Edward VI, (1538-1553), King of England (1547-1553)

Son of Henry VIII.

Egmont, Lamoral, Comte d' (1522-1568)

Dissident in the Low Countries

He fought for the Spanish and defeated France at Saint-Quentin in 1557 and Gravelines in 1558. He opposed the government of Philip II of Spain.

Elboeuf, Charles de Lorraine, Marquis d' (later Duc) (1556-1605) Noble d'Épée,

member of the house of Guise His father, Rene d'Elboeuf, was a younger brother of François de Guise thus he was cousin to Henri de Guise.

He borrowed heavily to finance his expedition to the Low Countries under Monsieur.

Elboeuf, Rene, Marquis d' (1536-1566) Noble d'Épée, member of the house of

Guise French Lieutenant General of Scotland

Younger brother of François de Guise.

Elizabeth of Austria (1554-1592)

Queen of France (1570-1574)

Daughter of the Emperor Maximilian, wife of Charles IX

She was well liked and took no role in politics.

Elizabeth of France (1546-1568) Queen of Spain (1559-1568)

Daughter of Catherine de Medici and Henri II.

She married Philip II of Spain as his second wife on July 10 1559. She was the mother of Infantas Catalina and Isabella of Spain.

Elizabeth Tudor (1533-1603) Protestant Queen of England (1558-1603)

Daughter of Henry VIII of England. During her reign, England dealt with Catholic versus Protestant conflict, her Catholic cousin Mary Stuart's (and the house of Guise) claims to the throne of England and issues of trade with the Protestant Low Countries.

Emanuele Philiberto, Duc de Savoie (1528-1580)

Brother-in-law of Emperor Charles V.

He defeated the French at the battle of Saint-Quentin in 1557, regaining Savoy, which had been held for 20 years by the French. Uncle to Henri III, husband to Marguerite, sister of Henri II, father of Carlo Emanuele, Duc de Savoie.

Emperor (Holy Roman)

The Holy Roman Emperors of the period were:

Charles V (1500-1556) was unable to oust Lutheranism from Germany.

Ferdinand I (1556-1564) younger brother of Charles V, and uncle to Philip II of Spain.

He showed religious tolerance in the Empire.

Maximilian II (1564-1576) son of Emperor Ferdinand I

Maximilian was known for his religious tolerance.

Rudolph II (1576-1612)

gave the Counter Reform a free hand in the Empire.

Matthias (1576-1619)

Younger brother of Emperor Rudolf.

Entragues, Charles de Balzac d', (1545-1599)

A lover of Margot in the mid 1570s.

Épernon, Jean Louis de Nogaret, Sr de La Valette, Duc d' (1554 -1642)

Loyal supporter of Henri III

His first military experience was with Anjou at the siege of La Rochelle. He helped take Chartres, Issoire and the siege of la Fère in 1577. He became duc and peer in 1581, and admiral in 1587. He governed Metz, Toul, Verdun, Anjou and Normandy. The Duc of Guise forced his disgrace in 1588, but Épernon was reinstated after the 1588 death of the latter. He was ridiculed for the huge favors received from the King and because he did not come from the oldest nobility.

Erasmus, Desiderius Roterodamus (1469-1536) Humanist writer The Catholic Church placed his humanist writings on the Index of Forbidden Books.

Este, Louis, Cardinal d' (1538-1586)

Cleric, royalist

Bishop of Auch

Son of Renée de Ferrare and ardent supporter of the French crown in Rome, despite being a « foreigner », i.e. from the family of the Italian duc d'Este.

Estrées, Gabrielle d', Duchesse de Beaufort (1571-1599)

Mistress of Henri IV (1590-2)

The birth of her son precipitated the annulment of Navarre's marriage to Margot.

F

Ferdinand V See: emperors.

Ferdinand, King of Aragon (1479-1516)

Grandfather of Emperor Charles V Habsburg

He annexed most of Navarre in 1512 based on dynastic claims of his second wife, Germaine de Foix.

Ferdinand de Medici, Grand Duke of Tuscany (1549-1609)

Second son of Cosmo de Medici and Eleonor of Toledo

He married Christine de Lorraine, granddaughter of Catherine de Medici.

Ferrals, Fracois Rougier, Sieur de Malras, baron de (+15675)

French ambassador in Rome (1571-5).

Ferrier, Arnaud

Noble de Robe, diplomat

He went to Venice as the French ambassador in 1565.

Fosseux, Françoise de, dite« la Fosseuse » Mistress of Henri de Navarre
Navarre's liaison with the 15-year-old La Fosseuse precipitated his rupture with Margot.

François de Medici, Grand Duke of Tuscany (1541-1587) Elder son of Cosmo de Medici and Eleonor of Toledo. François I (1491-1547) King of France (1515-1547) Son of Louise de Savoie and Charles d'Angouleme, father of Henri II. French prosecution of Protestants began under this king, distracted by thirty years of wars fighting Emperor Charles V in Italy.

François II (1544-1560)
King of France (1559-1560)
Eldest son of Henri II and Catherine de Medici born at Fontainebleau, January 19 1544. First husband of Mary Stuart. He died at Orleans, December 5 1560 from an ear infection. During his brief reign, the government of France was in the hands of his wife's uncles, François and Charles de Guise. His brother, Charles IX, succeeded François.

Frangipani, Fabio Mirto, Bishop of Caiazzo, Archbishop of Nazareth (1572)
Papal nuncio at the French court from Sep 1568 until 1572, Nov 1575-Jul 1576 and Jun-Oct 1578.

Della Torre, Michele
Papal nuncio at the French court until Sep 1568.

G

Gentillet, Innocent (? - 1591)
Jurist
Président du conseil de justice de Die, a member of the chambre tri-partie (1579).

German Princes

The dukes of Saxony, Hesse and Brandenburg and the kings of Sweden and Denmark were Lutheran at this time. The Palatine Elector was Protestant.

Gondi, Albert de, Sr du Peron, Duc de Retz (1522-1602)

Noble d'Épée

Marshal of France (1573), First gentleman of the household of Charles IX, General des Galeres, Governor of Provence (1573), Chevalier du Saint-Esprit (1578), royalist supporter

Rarely known as a warrior, he nevertheless fought at the battles of Saint-Denis (1567) and Moncontour (1569). His father emigrated to France as a retainer of Catherine de Medici. Gondi fought for the royals at the 1567 battle of Saint-Denis. Catherine chose him to supervise Charles IX's household. TBD what was his sr name ? Peron ?

Gondi, Jean-Baptiste (1501-1580)

Maitre d'Hotel de Catherine de Medici

Catherine made him a gift of a house in the Fbh Saint-Honore in Sep 1568.

Gonnellieu, Antoine de, Sr de Jumencourt

Member of Alençon's household who killed the younger brother of the Baron de Vitteaux.

Gramont, Antoine, Comte de

Husband of Diane de Gramont, la Belle Corisande. Check TBD

Granvelle, Antoine Perrenot de (1517-1586)

Flemish Cleric, statesman

Cardinal Granvelle was the de facto first minister to Margaret of Parma during her governorship of the Low Countries. He was sent to Italy in the mid 1560s in lieu of a dismissal. He remained active in Spanish politics for many years.

Guast, Louis de Berenger, Sr du (?-1575)

Noble d'épée

Loyal supporter of Henri III.

Guiche, Philibert, Sr de la (?-1607)

Noble d' épée

Chevalier du Saint-Esprit (1578), Colonel des Suisses (1589), Grand-Maître de l'Artillerie de France, Gouverneur du Lyonnais, Forez.

Follower of Henri III, not to be confused with Antoine, Comte de Gramont.

Gu

Guise, Claude de Lorraine, Duc de (1496-1563)

Founder of the house of Guise, Father of François, Duc de Guise, Charles, Cardinal de Lorraine, Marie de Guise, Louis, Cardinal de Guise, Rene d'Elboeuf. Husband of Antoinette de Bourbon.

Guise, Catherine de Clèves, Duchesse de Guise (1548-1633)

Noble d' épée, league supporter

Wife of Henri, Duc de Guise.

Guise, Charles de Lorraine, Duc de Guise (1571-1620)

Noble d'épée

Son of Henri, Duc de Guise.

Guise, François de Lorraine, Duc de (1519-1563)

Noble d'épée, Grand Chambellan (1551-1563), Grand Master (1559-1563), Lieutenant General of France (1557-1563)

Husband of Anne d'Este and son of Claude de Guise.

De facto head of the French government during the reign of François II, the husband of François's niece, Mary Stuart.

Guise, Henri de Lorraine, Duc de (1550-1588)

Military leader, Grand Master (1559-1588)

Son of François, Duc de Guise, husband of Catherine of Clèves.

He sided with the royals in the second through sixth wars, but did not participate in the seventh war in 1580. He received military accolades for his 1575 victory at Dormans. He aspired to the throne after the death of Monsieur, and championed the League. He was assassinated at Blois under orders of Henri III.

Guise, Louis de Lorraine, Cardinal de (TBD-1578) Cleric, statesman, Cardinal de Guise (1553-TBD)

Younger brother of François, Duc de Guise.

He went to Spain in 1569, seeking support for the marriage of his nephew with Margot. TBD

Guise, Louis de Lorraine (1554-1588)

Cleric, statesman, league supporter, member of the house of Guise
Cardinal (1578), Archbishop of Reims (1574)

Younger brother of Henri, Duc de Guise and Charles, Duc de Mayenne

He opposed the King's financial strategies by refusing church money to the crown.

H

Haillan Bernard de Girard, Sr du Haillan, secrétaire de monSr le duc d'Anjou. Bernard de Girard (1535-1610) est né et mort à Bordeaux, après avoir été le secrétaire de François de Noailles et s'être fait connaître comme poète et historien, il fut nommé par Charles IX en 1571 historiographe de France, puis généalogiste de l'ordre du saint esprit par Henri III.

Harlay, Achille de, Comte de Beaumont (1536-1619) Noble de robe,
jurist Premier Président du Parlement de Paris

A loyal supporter of Henri III and Gallican, which put him at odds with the Jesuits. Henri III selected him as first President in lieu of Jacques-Auguste de Thou, after the death of the latter's father. He resisted the reign of terror of the Sixteen.

Henri de Navarre, See Henri IV.

Henri II (1519-1559) King of France (1547-1559) Son of François I.

Husband of Catherine de Medici. Father of François II, Charles IX, Henri III, the François de Valois and daughters Claude, Elizabeth and Margot. He died prematurely after a jousting accident.

Henri III, Duc d' Anjou (1551-1589) King of Poland (1573), King of France (1574-1589) Lieutenant General of France (1567-1573)

Third son of Catherine and Henri II. His baptismal name of name of was changed to Henri at his confirmation. As the representative of the crown, he led the royal troops against the Protestants in the civil wars.

Henri IV, Prince of Béarn (1553-1610) Prince of the blood, King of Navarre (1572-1610), King of France (1589-1610)

Born at Pau in Béarn on December 13 1553 to Jeanne d'Albret and Antoine de Navarre. He changed religion several times, but sided with the Protestants during the Wars of Religion. Husband of Marguerite de Valois (Margot).

Henry VIII (1509-1547)

King of England (1527-1547)

Father of Edward VI, Mary Tudor and Elizabeth Tudor.

Great-uncle to James V of Scotland, uncle of Mary Stuart. His need to divorce his wives, for lack of a son and heir, led to the break of the Church of England from Rome.

Hercule

See: Monsieur and Alençon.

Hoorn, Philippe de Montmorency, Comte de (1518-1568)

Dissident in the Low Countries Member of the Flanders branch of the Montmorency clan.

Hotman, François, Sr de Villiers Saint-Paul, (1524-1590)

Noble de robe, Protestant jurist, pamphleteer

He first came to prominence when he called the Cardinal de Lorraine the enraged Tiger of France in 1560. He developed the concept of a constitutional monarchy in his 1573 book Franco Gallia.

I

Isabella, Infanta of Spain (1566-1633)

Daughter of Elizabeth de Valois and Philip II of Spain

Pretender to the French Throne; and wife of Albert of Habsburg.

J

James V Stuart (1513-1542)

King of Scotland

Father of Mary Stuart, nephew of English King Henry VIII, husband of Marie de Guise.

James VI Stuart (1566-1625)

King of Scotland (1567-1625), King of England (1603-1625)

Son of Mary Stuart and Henry Darnley who became King of Scotland upon her abdication in 1567. He became King of England at the 1603 death of Queen Elizabeth Tudor.

Jan Casimir (1543-1592)

German mercenary leader

Younger son of the

Protestant Frederick III, Palatine Elector of the Rhine, who often provided troops to the French Protestants.

Jeanne d'Albret (1528-1572) Protestant leader, member of the French royal family Queen (in her own right) of Navarre (1548-1572) Wife of Antoine de Navarre, mother of Henri de Navarre. She was the daughter of Marguerite, sister of King François I. She publicly converted to Protestantism in 1560 and sided with the rebels during the third war.

Joyeuse, Anne de Châteauneuf-Randon, baron d'Arques, Duc de (1561-1587) Military leader Admiral of France (1582-7), Governor of Normandy (1583-7) He first took part in the wars in 1577. At age twenty-one, Henri III raised him to the level of duke and peer.

Joyeuse, Guillaume, Vicomte de (1520-1592) Military leader Lieutenant General of Languedoc Father to Anne de Joyeuse.

Juan, Don (1547- 1578) Spanish military leader Governor of the Low Countries (1576-8) De facto heir to Philip II before a legitimate son was born. Charming, handsome illegitimate son of Charles V. He had long wavy blond hair, and long mustaches. A great success with the ladies with whom he had numerous illegitimate children. He put down the Morisco revolt in Granada in 1567-1570, participated in the Spanish victory at Lepanto over the Turks.

Juana, Dona (1479-1555) Queen of Castile (1504-1555) Daughter of Ferdinand, King of Aragon and Isabelle, Queen of Castile. Mother to Charles V, grandmother to Philip II. Known as Juana La Loca due to mental illness.

L

L'Archant, Nicolas de Grémonville, Sr de (d. 1592)

Chevalier des ordres du roi, capitaine de cent archers de sa garde.

L'Aubespine, Sébastien de (?-1582)

Cleric, Evêque de Limoges (1558)

Moderate royal councilor and brother of Claude de l'Aubespine, a royal secretary.

L'Aubespine, Claude de (TBD)

Noble de robe, Secretary of state

Brother of the moderate Bishop of Limoges.

La Châtre, Claude, Sr de Maisonfort

Sent to England in 1575 to argue in favor of Alençon marrying Queen Elizabeth. Later he became a leaguer.

La Marck See Bouillon

La Mole, Joseph de Boniface (1530-1574)

Courtier from Provence in the service of Alençon.

Put to death after implication in the plots of 1574 against the crown.

Lansac See Saint-Gelais

L'Hôpital, Michel de (1504-1573)

Noble de robe, statesman, jurist, Chancellor of France (1560-1568)

In 1537, he became a councilor in the Parlement de Paris. He was Henri II's envoy to the Council of Trent in 1547, and in 1553, on the recommendation of Charles, Cardinal de Lorraine, he was made a maître de requêtes, responsible for petitions to the king. He gave up the seals in early 1568.

La Huguerye, Michel de (1545-1616)

A Protestant political agent

He was first attached to the court of Jeanne d'Albret after her death he followed Ludovic of Nassau to the Low Countries, then turned to follow Henri de Condé in 1574.

La Mole, Joseph Boniface, Sr de (1530-1574)

Noble d'épée

Retainer of the Duc d'Alençon.

La Mothe-Fénélon, Bertrand de Salignac, Marquis de (?-1589) Noble de robe, diplomat French ambassador to England TBD-1574.

La Noue, François de (1531-1591) Protestant military leader As a Protestant, he fought the crown in the wars of religion. In 1570, his amputated arm was he replaced by an iron arm and was called Bras-de-Fer.

La Renaudie, Jean du Barry, Sr de (?-1560) In charge of the Protestant conspiracy of Amboise where he was killed.

La Torre, Michele Bishop of Ceneda Nuncio in France (1565-1568)

Lainez, Diego, (1512-1565) General of the Society of Jesus A leader of the Counter Reformation, the papal theologian at the Council of Trent, and a Catholic representative at the Colloquy of Poissy.

Leicester, Robert Dudley, Earl of, (1532-1588) Retainer and alleged lover of Queen Elizabeth of England In 1585, he commanded of English forces in the Netherlands in support of Dutch.

Li

Lignerolles, Philibert le Voyer, Sr de (?-1571) Noble d'épée, courtier Member of the Duc d'Anjou's household.

Lippomano, Jerome, Venetian Ambassador to the French court (1577-80).

Livarot, Jean d'Arces, Baron de (1555-1581) Noble d'épée He belonged to one of the oldest families in the Dauphine. He sided with the King's faction at court against Monsieur's. He survived the famous duel of the retainers only to die in another 1581 duel about a woman.

Longueville, Leonor d'Orléans, Duc de (1540-1573) Noble d'épée, Prince of the Blood

He was taken prisoner at the 1557 battle of Saoint-Quentin, succeeded Louis de Condé as Governor of Picardy. He took part in the 1573 siege of la Rochelle.

L'Orme, Philibert de Architect to the French royal family.

Lorraine, Charles de, Cardinal de Lorraine (1524 -1574) Cleric, statesman
Cardinal de Lorraine

Brother of François, Duc de Guise. Second son of Claude, Duc de Guise
Charles of Lorraine became Archbishop of Reims (where the kings of France are crowned) at the age of fourteen. In this capacity, he successively crowned Henry II, François II, and Charles IX. He studied theology in Paris and became archbishop of Reims in 1538, Cardinal de Guise in 1547 and Cardinal de Lorraine in 1550. He tackled the huge budgetary problems under François II but lost much influence after the death of the latter. He participated in the colloquy at Poissy where he espoused a moderate position; he represented the French at the final sessions of the council of Trent where he defended the Gallican church.

Lorraine, Jean, Cardinal de (1498-1550)

Cleric, statesman

Member of the house of Guise and brother to Claude, Duc de Guise.

Louise de Savoie (1476-1531)

Mother of François I

Regent for her son during his long trips to Italy and imprisonment in Spain, despite not being a queen of France.

Lucinge, René de, sieur des Alymes, 1553-ca. 1615

M

Madeleine de Savoie (1510-1586)

- Wife of Constable Montmorency, daughter of François I's bastard uncle René de Savoie.
- Maisonfleur. Jerome de Lhuillier, s de MF et de La Fortelle et Bois Ramort, see Brantome, ed. Lalanne, p 409, t 10.
- Margaret of Austria, Duchess of Parma (1522-1586)
Governor the Low Countries (1559-1567)
Illegitimate daughter of Charles V, wife of Ottavio Farnese, Duke of Parma and mother of Alessandro Farnese.
- Margot (Marguerite de France) (1553-1615)
Queen of Navarre (1572-1615), Queen of France (1589-1615)
Sister of François II, Charles IX and Henri III. Wife of Henri de Navarre
The first serious attempt to marry her was to Sebastian, the King of Portugal. Her amourette with the Duc de Guise prevented this and she married Henri de Navarre in 1572.
- Marguerite d'Angoulême (1492-1549)
Queen of Navarre (1527-1549), writer
Only sibling of François I married to Henri d'Albret in 1527, mother to Jeanne d'Albret. She was educated and an accomplished writer. François would not support her attempts to evict Spain from Navarre.
- Marguerite de Valois, Duchesse de Savoie (?-1574)
Sister of Henri II
Wife of Emmanuele- Philibert Duc de Savoie, mother of Carlo Emanuel.
- Marie de Guise (1515-1560)
Queen of Scotland (1538-1560)
Daughter of Claude, Duc de Guise
She was also known as Marie de Lorraine. She was the wife of James V of Scotland and regent for her daughter, Mary Stuart.

Martigues, Sebastien de Luxemburg, Comte de
Governor of Brittany.

Mary Stuart, (1542-1587)

Queen of France (1559-1560), Queen of Scotland (1542-1567)

Daughter of King James V of Scotland and Marie de Guise. She was the niece of François, Duc de Guise and Charles, Cardinal de Lorraine. Briefly, wife of François II, King of France. She married Henry Darnley in Scotland who fathered her son James Stuart.

Mary Tudor, (1516-1558), Queen of England (1553-1558)

Catholic daughter of Henry VIII

Second wife of Philip II of Spain

She succeeded her Protestant half-brother Edward VI on the British throne.

Matignon, Jacques de Goyon, Comte de (1525-1597)

Noble d'épée

Marshal of France (1579); Lieutenant General of Normandy (1559), Lieutenant Governor (1580) then Governor (1589) of Guyenne , Chevalier du Saint-Esprit 1579.

loyal to Henri III.

Maugiron, Louis de (1560-1578)

Noble d'épée

His father was Lieutenant General of the Dauphiné. He left the service of Monsieur for that of Henri III in 1578. This change of heart was part of the cause of the duel of the retainers in 1578, where Maugiron died. A homosexual.

Maurevert, Charles de Louviers, Sr de (TBD-1583)

Supposedly responsible for Aug 22 1572 on Coligny. He had killed the Sr de Mouy and was later ASSASSINATED THE LATER'S SON Artus de Vaudrey, Sr de Mouy.

Maximilien See: Charles IX.

Maximilian See: emperors.

Mayenne, Charles de Lorraine, Duc de (1554-1611) Military leader, member of the house of Guise, League supporter Admiral of France (1582), Grand Chambellan (1563-1611) Younger son of François Duc de Guise, brother of Henri, Duc de Guise. Retainer who followed Henri III to Poland. He sided with the League but never opposed the crown during the life of Henri III.

Me

Mendoza, Bernardino de

Spanish ambassador to France (1584)

He was originally ambassador of Spain to England but thrown out of England for plotting to overthrow Queen Elizabeth and put Mary Stuart on the English throne. He was then appointed ambassador to France in 1584 where he continued his machinations. He allied the Spanish with the house of Guise and the League bringing French interference in the Low Countries to an end by 1584.

Méru, Charles de Montmorency, Sr de

Mercoeur, Philippe Emmanuel de Lorraine, Duc de (1558-1602) Military leader, Member of the house of Lorraine, League supporter Governor of Brittany (1582-98), Chevalier du Saint-Esprit (1578).

Miron, Marc

Court physician

He was the friend of Henri III and accompanied him to Poland.

Mo

Monluc, Jean de, (1508 -1579)

Evêque de Valence, diplomat

Brother of Blaise de Monluc.

He was a moderate Catholic who secured the Polish throne for Anjou.

Monluc, Blaise de Manssenconne, Sr de (1502-1577)

Lieutenant Governor of Guyenne.

Monsieur

The king's eldest brother is called Monsieur. Here, it is used (to avoid confusion) only as a title for François (Hercule) Duc d'Alençon and later Duc d'Anjou, during the reign of Henri III. It is correct to use the term for the Duc d'Anjou (later Henri III) during the reign of Charles IX, or for Charles during the reign of François II. The latter uses have been avoided to minimize confusion between the brothers.

Montaigne, Michel (1533-1592) Essayist Mayor of Bordeaux.

Montgomery, Gabriel de Lorges, Comte de (1526-1574) Franco-Scottish

Protestant military leader He accidentally killed Henri II in a jousting accident, was banished, and went to England where he became a Protestant. He opposed the crown during the civil wars defending Bearn for Jeanne d'Albret during the third war.

Montmorency, Anne, Duc de (1493-1567)

Constable (1538-1567), Grand Master of France (1526-1559), Governor of Languedoc 1526-1566

Husband of Madeleine de Savoie (1510-1586), the daughter of François I's bastard uncle, Rene de Savoie. A contemporary of François I and fought in the Italian wars. He was nearly 70 years old when the civil wars erupted.

Father to François de Montmorency, Henri, Sr de Damville, Thoré, Méru and uncle to Coligny.

Montmorency, François, Duc de (1530-1579) Military leader, statesman, Protestant sympathizer Marshal of France (1559-1579), Governor of Ile-de-France (1556-1579) Eldest son of Constable Montmorency, first cousin to Coligny. He married, Diane de France, the illegitimate daughter of Henri II thus becoming a de facto member of the royal family.

Montpensier, François de Bourbon, Duc de (1542-1592)
Governor of Normandy, Touraine, Maine and Dauphiné
Son of Louis de Montpensier, Prince of the Blood

Montpensier, Louis II de Bourbon (1513-1582)
Governor of Brittany (1561)
Husband to Catherine, sister of Henri de Guise, Prince of the Blood
A Catholic member of the house of Bourbon and royal supporter. His demands for status at court would elad to important changes in the role and precedence of members of the French royal family.

Montpensier, Catherine Marie de Lorraine, Duchesse de (1551-1596)
League supporter
Wife of Louis de Montpensier; sister of Henri, Duc de Guise.

Montsoreau, Charles de Chambres, Comte de
Moray, James Stewart, Earl of (1531-1570)

Scottish Regent (1567-1570)
Illegitimate son of James V, half-brother of Mary, Queen of Scots. He became Mary's de facto anglophile chief minister in 1560 attempting a coup d'État in 1565. He returned from exile in England in 1565 after the murder of Rizzio.

Morvillier, Jean de (1506-1577)

Bishop of Orleans (1552), Keeper of the Seals (1568-1571)
A moderate French royal councillor.

N

Nancay, Gaspard de la Châtre TBD

Noble d'épée

Nassau, Ludovic of (1538-1574)

Dissident in the Low Countries

Younger brother of: William of Orange

He became a councillor of Jeanne d'Albret.

Navarre, Antoine de

See: Antoine de Bourbon.

Navarre, Henri de

See: Henri IV

Navarre, Catherine de

See Catherine de Bourbon.

Nemours, Jacques de Savoie, Duc de (1531-1585)

Catholic military leader, League sympathizer

A relative of Louise de Savoie.

He tried to kidnap Anjou in 1561. He abandoned his pregnant mistress Françoise de Rohan to marry Anne d'Este the widow of François, Duc de Guise and sided with the house of Guise. Bigamy proceedings go on against him for years.

Nevers, Louis de Gonzague, Duc de (1539-1595)

Military leader, statesman, Chevalier du Saint-Esprit (1578), Governor of Picardy (1587) of Champagne and Brie (1589)

Younger broth of Guillaume III, Duc of Mantua, husband of Henriette de Clèves, Duchesse de Nevers, in her own right.

He was from the family of the Duke of Mantua and given French nationality in 1550. He an important landowner in Champagne and French peer through his marriage and mostly a loyal royal supporter and ardent Catholic.

Nevers, Henriette de Cleves,, Duchesse de (1542-1601)

Active busybody at the French court.

She became Duchesse de Nevers in her own right, when her brother Jacques de Nevers died.

Norfolk, Thomas Howard, Duke of (1536-1572)

Supporter of Mary Queen of Scots

Norfolk was a leading pro-Catholic noble and the only English duke. He was Queen Elizabeth's closest male relative (her mother was his father's niece).

Nostradamus, Michel de Notre Dame, known as (1503 - 1566)

Physician, astrologer

He gained a renown treating plague victims in southern France. In 1564, he became physician to the court. Author of the 1555 book The Centuries. His predictions concerning the destinies of Catherine de Medici's children were well known during the 16th century.

O

O, François de Maillebois et de Fresnes, Marquis d', (1551-1594)

Noble d'épée, statesman, Superintendent of finance (1588-1594), Governor of Paris and l'Ile-de-France (TBD)

He was a member of Henri III's escort to Poland and became one of the king's valued retainers. He was disgraced briefly due to his jealousy of Épernon's and Joyeuse.

Orange, William of Nassau, Prince of, (1533-1584)

De facto leader of the revolt of the Low Countries against Spain, Stadholder (governor) of Holland and Zeeland (1558-1584)

Born at Dillenburg in Germany as a Lutheran, at age eleven, he gained prestige and wealth inheriting the independent principality of Orange and the Duchy of Brabant. He converted to Catholicism to further his position in the Spanish Low Countries, but later opposed the rule of Philip II, though still a Catholic until very late in life.

Ossat, Arnaud d' (1536-1604)

Cardinal (1599), statesman

An intermediary between Henri IV and the Pope, helping to get Henri's excommunication lifted, annulment of his marriage to Margot, and acceptance of the Edict of Nantes.

P

Paré, Ambroise (1510-1590)

King's doctor

Doctor whose skill brought him to the King's attention despite being a Protestant.

Parma, Alessandro Farnese, Duke of (1545-1592)

Spanish military leader, Governor of the Low Countries (1577-1592)

Son of Margaret of Parma and Octavio Farnese, the Duke of Parma.

Pellevé, Nicolas de, Archbishop of Sens (1518-1594)

Cardinal (1570)

He advanced in the Church due to the support of the Cardinal de Lorraine.

Philip II (1527-1598)

King of Spain (1555-1598)

Son of Emperor Charles V and Isabella of Portugal. He received the Low Countries, Castile, Aragon, and Sicily when his father abdicated in 1555.

Pibrac, Guy de (1529-1584)

Noble de robe, statesman, intellectual

He wrote an explanation of la Saint-Barthélemy for the royals. HE went to Poland with Henri III then became Margot's Chancellor for which he was disgraced and left court.

Pinart, Claude, Sr de Cramailles (? - 1605)

Noble de robe, statesman, diplomat, Secretary of State (1570-1588)

Plèssis, Philippe de Mornay, Sr du (1549-1623)

Protestant political writer

A gifted writer of Protestant propaganda and political science studies, counselor to Henri de Navarre.

Pluvinel, Antoine

Horse master to Henri III and Henri IV

He trained in Italy to become first horse master to Anjou whom he accompanied to Poland. He also took part in Anjou's horseback flight from Crakow.

Poitiers, Diane de

see Diane de Poitiers.

Pope

Leader of the Catholic Church, elected by the College of Cardinals. The Popes of the 16th century were:

1. Julius II (Nov. 1 1503 - Feb. 21 1513). The warrior Pope for whom the Sistine Chapel ceiling was painted. He was known for taking the field himself as the warrior Pope, in contravention of canon law that precludes fighting by priests.
2. Leo X (Mar 11 1513 - Dec. 1 1521) Relative of Catherine de Medici and the system of indulgences came to flourish in his reign.

3. Adrien V (Dec. 9 1522 - Sep. 14 1523)
4. Clement VII (Nov. 19 1523 - Sep 25 1534) Catherine de Medici's great-uncle who excommunicated King Henry VIII of England.
5. Paul III (Oct. 13 1534 - Nov. 10 1549) Convoled the first session of the Council of Trent, and supported the Inquisition as a tool of the Counter Reform.
6. Julius III (Feb. 8 1550 - Mar 23 1555) Reconvenes council of Trent in 1551-1552, and baits the French into fighting in Parma.
7. Marcellus II (Apr. 29 1555 - May 1 1555) Pope for two days.
8. Paul IV (5/23/1555 - 8/18/1559) rejects Elizabeth's claim to the throne of England stating she is illegitimate, then baits France into breaking the treaty of Vaucelles and invading Italy.
9. Pius IV (12/26/1559 - 12/9/1565) Convenes the final sessions of the Council of Trent, and revised the Index of Forbidden books.
10. Pius V (1/7/1566 - 5/1/1572) Dominican ex-inquisitor general who reformed the papal court. Ardent opponent of Protestantism and supporter of the Counter Reform. He excommunicated Queen Elizabeth of England.
11. Gregory XIII (5/13/1572 - Apr. 10 1585) he promulgated the decrees of the Council of Trent, . reformed the Julian calendar and the papal diplomatic service, League supporter.
12. Sixtus V (Apr. 24 1585 - Aug. 27 1590) Excommunicator of Henri IV, League supporter, who failed to prosecute the killers of Henri III.
13. Urban VII (Sep 15 1590 - Sep 27 1590) Reigned 2 weeks.
14. Gregory XIV (Dec. 5 1590 - Oct. 16 1591).
15. Innocent IX (1591) reigned 2 months
16. Clement VIII (1592 - 1605) supports Catholics against Henri IV

Prat, Antoine du, Sr de Nantouillet

Paris povost

Father of the Baron de Vitteaux

Prat, Pierre du Younger brother of the Baron de Vitteaux

A page in Alençon's household as of 1570, under the orders of Antoine de
Gonnelieu who killed him per Brantôme (tvi, p 331).

Q

Quélus, Jacques de Levis, Comte de (1554-1578)

Noble d'épée

A retainer of Henri III.

R

Requesens, Don Luis de (1528-1576)

Spanish Governor of the Low Countries (1573-6).

Retz, Claude Catherine de Clermont Dampierre, Duchesse de (1540 -1603)

Intellectual, noble d'épée

Wife of Albert de Gondi, Duc de Retz.

Erudite woman and admitted by Henri III to the Académie du Palais, though
an active busybody at court.

Retz, Duc de

See: Albert Gondi.

Ribérac, François d' Aydie, Vicomte de

Noble d'épée

Retainer of Henri III who died in the Duel des Mignons.

Richelieu, François du Plessis, Sr de

Grand Provost of the Hotel du Roi (1574), Grand Provost of France
(1578)

A member of Henri III's escort to Poland.

Roche-sur-Yon, Charles de Bourbon, Prince de (1515-1565)

Noble d'épée, Governor of Charles IX TBD, Governor of Paris

Distant member of the French royal family, younger brother of the Louis I, duc de Montpensier, died without issue

Ronsard, Pierre, (1524-1585)

Poet

Author of poems, love letters, plays and masques as Charles' IX official court poet.

Rudolph II See emperors.

S

Saint-Andre, Jacques d'Albon, Sr de (1505-1562)

Marshal of France

He was a wealthy noble and retainer of King Henri II.

Saint-Gelais, Louis de, Baron de la Mothe-Saint-Heraye, Sr de Lansac

French Ambassador in Rome, Superintendent of the house of Catherine de Medici

Saint-Luc, François d'Espinay, Sr de (1551-1597) Noble d'épée

A retainer of Henri III, disgraced in 1580.

Saint-Megrin, Paul de Stuer de Caussade, Comte de (1554-1578)

Noble d'épée

A retainer of Henri III.

Saint-Sulpice, Jean d' Ebrard de

Noble d'épée, Governor of the Duc d'Alençon

Father of Henri de Saint-Sulpice.

Saint-Sulpice, Henri de (1553-1576) Noble d'épée

Quélus' cousin. A member of Henri III's escort to Poland.

Salviati, Antonio (?-1602)

Papal nuncio to the French court (1572), cardinal (1583)

A cousin of Catherine de Medici.

Sauves, Charlotte de Beaune, Baronne de

Her father Jacques de Beaune, Vicomte de Tours (d. 1579) was a member of Alençon's household. Her first marriage was to Simon de Fizes, Baronne de Sauves. After his death, she married François de la Trémoille, Marquis de Noirmoutiers. She was a galant lady of the court and mistress to many of its most famous men.

Savoie : see Emmanuel-Philibert, Marguerite de Savoie or Carlo Emanuele.

Sebastian (1554-1578)

King of Portugal.

One time suitor to Margot.

Serres, Jean Serres (1540-1598)

Theologian and historian

A reformed pastor in Lausanne and a professor at Nîmes. His hitoires used the Paul Emile and du Haillan as source material. He was also a humanist and published a Latin translation of Plato and a translation of the Latin verses of Buchanan.

Si

Simier, Jean de, Sieur de la Menitre, Baron de Saint-Marc

Sixteen

the name given to the repressive Parisian aldermen during the period of the League.

Strozzi, Philippe, Sr d'Epemay (1541-1582) Noble d'épée Chevalier du Saint-Esprit (1578), Colonel General of the French Infantry (1569-1581)

He died fighting the Spanish in the Azores.

Stuart, Esme, Duc of Lennox (1542-1583)

Franco-Scottish noble

Cousin and retainer of King James VI of Scotland.

Stuart, James See: James VI.

Stuart, Mary See: Mary Stuart.

Sully, Maximilien de Béthune, Duc de (1560-1641)

Protestant noble d' épée

Superintendent of finance under Henri IV.

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Tavannes, Gaspard de Saulx, Comte de (1509-1573)

Marshal of France (1570)

Ardent Catholic and royalist.

Téligny, Charles, Sr de (?-1572)

Protestant noble d' épée, statesman

Son-in-law to and frequent negotiator for Coligny.

Thou, Jacques-Auguste de (1553-1617)

Jurist, statesman

First President of the Paris Parlement and loyal royalist supporter.

Touchet, Marie, Dame de Belleville (1549-1638)

Charles IX's mistress

Mother of his illegitimate son, Charles.

Her home was Orléans but she spent some time at the French court but lived in Paris ca 1570. The location of her house in Orléans is subject to some discussion.

Tours, Jacques de Beaune, Vicomte de (d. 1579)

He was a member of Alençon's household and father to Charlotte de Sauves.

Turenne, Henri de la Tour d'Auvergne, Vicomte de (1555-1623)

Protestant noble d'épée

Nephew of Damville and François de Montmorency)

His father died at the battle of Saint-Quentin and he was thereafter raised in François d'Alençon's household. He was troublemaker among the later's retainers.

Uzès, Jacques, Comte de Crussol, Baron d'Assier, Duc d' (d. 1584)

Vaudémont, Charles de Lorraine, Cardinal de (1561-1587) Cleric, League supporter Member of the house of Lorraine.

Villars, Honore de Savoie, Comte de Tende, Marquis de (1511-1580) Noble

d'épée, military leader Lieutenant Governor of Guyenne (1570)

replacing Monluc, Marshal (1571), Admiral of France (1572), Chevalier du Saint-Esprit (1578) Brother of Madeleine de Savoie, wife of Constable Montmorency

Villequier, René de, Baron de Clairvaux Noble d'épée Governor of Ile-

de-France and Paris (1578-1588), Chevalier du Saint-Esprit (1578), First Gentleman of the Bedchamber to Henri III (1574-1589) Younger and fatter brother of Georges de Villequier.

Catherine de Medici's choice as governor for her son Henri, he rose to the position of first gentleman of the bedchamber.

Villequier, Georges de Villequier (+1591)

Vicomte de La Guerche, Baron de

Chevalier du Saint-Esprit (1586).

Villeroy, Nicolas de Neufville, Sr de (1543-1617)

Noble de robe, statesman

French Secretary of State

Performed much of the day-to-day work of government for the French kings.

Viteaux, Guillaume du Prat, Baron de

Son of the Prevôt de Paris, Antoine du Prat.

Walsingham, Francis, Sir (1532-1590)

English statesman, diplomat

Ambassador to the French court (1570-1573)

He negotiated the 1572 Treaty of Blois with France.

Zuniga, Don Diego de

Spanish ambassador to France.