

At **WHITEHALL PALACE**

Jan 1, Mon New Year gifts, including five to the Queen from Duke of Alençon.
 'By Monsieur the French King's brother: A jewel being a ship of gold all over with sparks of diamonds and rubies, all the sails spread, with a word [motto] enamelled on them. A flower of gold with a fair white rose and four small, in the great rose a small blue sapphire and four small rubies, and in the top a coloured daisy with a small lozenged diamond in it, a butterfly under the same garnished with small sparks of rubies. A flower of gold, garnished all over with sparks of rubies and diamonds, and a hind sitting upon it, with two small pearls pendant. A shackle of gold with these words *Serviet eternum dulcis quem torquet Eliza*. [May he whom sweet Eliza torments serve her forever]. And a lock of gold hanging at it with a little chain of gold'.

Among 201 gifts to the Queen: by the Countess of Bedford: 'A fair chair of carnation satin embroidered with the picture of her Majesty and divers other personages and all over embroidered with Venice gold and silk and likewise fringed with like gold and silk and in the seat a lion embroidered';

by Sir Gilbert Dethick, Garter King of Arms:

'A Book of Arms of noble personages of England in the time of King Edward the First and King Edward the Second, covered with crimson velvet';

by Sir Henry Lee: 'A coffer for jewels of crimson satin...and more two serpents of gold'. 'Given by her Majesty to Monsieur'.

by William Absalon, Clerk of the Closet [a chapel]: 'A small book in Latin of Bishop Fisher's Psalms, covered with crimson velvet fair embroidered';

by John Smithson, Master Cook: 'A marchpane [marzipan] with her Majesty's Arms fair gilded';

by Petruccio Ubaldini: 'A book of the lives of two Greek Orators'.^{NYG}

Treasurer of the Chamber's account has the Queen's 'Rewards upon New Year's Day' to her Household, and the only surviving list of her rewards to the 202 servants of those who brought gifts, from 'Lord Chancellor's servant, 26s8d' to 'the Queen's Majesty's dwarf's servant, 6s8d'. List printed in full by Jane A. Lawson, ed. Elizabethan New Year's Gift Exchanges (Oxford, 2013).

Tournament: 'The royal combat and fight on foot before her Majesty'.
 Fighting at Barriers. 7 Challengers v 45 Defendants.

Challengers: Alençon; Prince Dauphin; Earl of Sussex; Earl of Leicester;

Comte de St Aignan; Sieur de Chanvallon; Sieur de Bacqueville.

Defendants, in the order in which they were called to fight:

Lord Thomas Howard;	Sir William Russell;	Monsieur Brunis;
Monsieur St Vincent;	Sir Thomas Cecil;	Henry Grey;
John Burgh;	Lord Windsor;	Walter Windsor;
Le Boylere;	Le Chevalier;	Ambrose Willoughby;
Sir William Drury;	Thomas Radcliffe;	Lord Sheffield;
Robert Grey [Carey];	Ralph Lane;	George Carew;
Fulke Greville;	William Knollys;	Francis Knollys;
Thomas Bedingfield;	Thomas Knyvett;	Lord Darcy;
Anthony Mildmay;	Ralph Staverton;	Lancelot Bostock;
George Beeston;	William Worthington;	Thomas Kellaway;
Sir George Carey;	Ralph Bowes;	Henry Windsor;
John Wotton;	George Goring;	Edward More;
George Gifford;	Thomas Burgh;	Anthony Cooke;
Hercules Mewtas;	Richard Skipwith;	Henry Brouncker;
John Parker;	Francis Darcy;	John Tyrell.

Description by Louis de Gonzague, Duke of Nevers (1539-1595):

'The first day of the year was spent in exchanging New Year gifts. Monsieur spent in presents that day 19 to 20,000 crowns. On the same evening there was a triumph and fighting at barriers before her Majesty, his Highness being one of the combatants, and also the Prince Dauphin, the Earls of Leicester and of Sussex, the Comte de Saint Aignan, the Sieurs de Bacqueville and Chanvallon, and others, all magnificently arrayed, taking on all comers. Monsieur entered on a chariot made in the shape of a rock. Love and Destiny led him bound with thick chains of gold towards her Majesty, with this song, the verses being sung by each alternately, and with the best grace in the world'.

[Four stanzas in French, by *L'Amour* and *Le Destin*, begun by *L'Amour*].

'The fight lasted until an hour after midnight, each of the defendants having fought half-a-dozen times, each having gained the honour of having performed very well. The Queen in front of the whole company, who were two to three thousand people, thanked Monsieur for the honour which he had done her, and for the jewelled ship which he had given her, and kissed him many times, and she took him as far as his chamber. Next day she came to find him in his bed, to see how he was, after the previous evening'.

'I must not forget in passing that in this triumph he was given as his motto *Et debellare superbos*, which for various reasons was changed to read *Serviet eternum dulcis quem torquet Eliza*, which was found more appropriate'. [Translated from *Mémoires de Monsieur le Duc de Nevers* (Paris, 1665), i.555-7.

Et debellare superbos: And to vanquish the proud. From Virgil's Aeneid. Names, many Gentleman Pensioners: Segar, Honor; also *Book of Honor and Arms*].

Jan 3, in Ireland: Sir John Desmond (Earl of Desmond's brother) was killed in an ambush. 'The ring which was on the traitor', being 'a fair turquoise set in gold' was sent to the Queen, his Agnus Dei to the Earl of Bedford, his head to Dublin 'as a New Year's gift' to Lord Deputy Grey. [SP63/88/8,14,15].

Jan 4,Thur The Queen and the rogues, Islington, Middlesex. William Fleetwood (Recorder of London) to Burghley, 14 Jan [1582], Bacon House:

'Upon Thursday at even her Majesty in her coach, near Islington, taking of the air, her Highness was environed with a number of rogues. One Mr [George] Stone, a footman, came in all haste to my Lord Mayor, and after to me, and told us of the same. I did the same night send warrants out into the said quarters and into Westminster and the Duchy. And in the morning I went abroad myself, and I took that day 74 rogues, whereof some were blind, and yet great usurers and very rich...Upon Twelfth Day in the forenoon, the Master of the Rolls, myself, and others received a charge before my Lords of the Council as touching rogues and masterless men, and to have a privy search'. [Fleetwood describes the searches for rogues and their punishment at Bridewell during the next week].

'The chief nursery of all these evil people is the Savoy, and the brick kilns near Islington'. [Wright, ii.164-6; and MS].

[Jan 6,Twelfth Night] *Tourney*, masque, dancing, at Whitehall. *Duke of Nevers:* 'The Christmas festivities ended with several Knights, under a spell, in a castle where they had been imprisoned by a Magician until they should be freed by a most excellent and magnanimous Prince, the most constant in love that ever was, and by the most chaste, virtuous and heroic Princess in the world (meaning Monsieur and her Majesty), who after many valiant knights had fought, at last and without any difficulty passed the stone [barring the way] and extinguished a glowing lamp, dissolving the spell and setting the prisoners free. There was a masque the same evening, done very gracefully. The Queen and Monsieur danced that evening, as they had many times before'.

Jan 6: Payment for the use of the King of Scots: £5000. [Scot.xiii.202].

Court news. Jan 10, London, Spanish Ambassador, Mendoza, to Philip II: Alençon assured the Queen he would not leave 'until she gave him an answer, giving her as a token of this, for a New Year's gift, an anchor set with precious stones...She again made a display of wishing to conclude the marriage. On Twelfth-night eve she assured Alençon of this with tender words, which she sealed with an oath...On the 7th the Treasurer [Burghley] urged the Queen to give Alençon some money and send him off'. The Queen 'ordered the sailors who had left the ships to return to them and go to the mouth of the river', so that her people 'may think that Alençon is shortly to leave'. [Span.iii.256].

Jan 10, Antwerp, Francis de Souza to Diego Botello: The Duke 'as yet is not come. Before the holidays he had shipped his household stuff to come away' but the Queen 'kept him there the holidays, and there were made tourneys'.

'But...I think it will not be concluded, for the reasons following:

The Earl of Leicester knows well enough that if the Duke should be married in England he cannot be sure to live there...And therefore he speaks as much as he can against this marriage...And there are those that speak against it, that it shall not take place. Some others say that the lady is not barren, and that by God's grace she has two girls, and that the marriage shall be concluded with one of them. And let it be as it will, there goes much brabbling, insomuch that there is no talk of any weighty matter of the realm; and the Queen does not attend to other matters, but only to be together with the Duke in one chamber from morning to noon, and after till two or three hours after sunset. I cannot tell what a devil they do'. [SPF.xv.473].

Jan 10, Paris, Sir Henry Cobham (Ambassador) to Sir Francis Walsingham: 'I send herewith a book made by an English friar, where methinks the author forgets his duty towards her Majesty and her father of most famous memory; referring the consideration to her and your Honour'. [SPF.xv.452].

Jan 11, Paris, Venetian Ambassador, to the Senate: 'The Queen and Monsieur are in perpetual festivity'. The Queen Mother [Catherine de Medici] said to me "They pass their time in feasts and revelry, and it seems to us that those tales about that island which are represented as fables are not fables but the truth". I answered "Madame, your Majesty doubtless means the tales of Amadis and his companions". The Queen laughed loud and heartily at this and said "Just so". Amadis: *Amadis de Gaule*: a popular Spanish romance. [Ven.viii.26-7].

Jan 15: Stationers entered a book by Jacques Bellot, published as: '*Le Jardin de Virtu et bonnes moeurs plein de plusieurs belles fleurs, et riches sentences avec le sens d'icelles, recueillies de plusieurs auteurs et mises en lumière par I.B. gen.Cadamois*'. ['The Garden of Virtue and good customs, full of many beautiful flowers, and rich sentences with the meaning of each, gathered from many authors and brought to light by I.B. gentleman of Caen'].
Dedication in English and French on facing pages: 'To the most excellent and invincible' Queen, 'James Bellot, gentleman of Caen, wisheth true and eternal falicity'. People come 'to the presence of Princes in hope of their gifts and liberality', rather 'than minding to offer them anything of their own'.

I offer 'this little collection of sentences' hoping that 'this my little garden may be the ofter visited'. I desire to be employed in your service 'though in the same I should sacrifice my life at your Highness's feet'.

There follow several verses in French celebrating the Queen, and an address 'To the Reader', introducing 'This little garden, which I have beset with the fairest and sweetest flowers...out of the best and wisest books'.

Examples of the 'Sentences' are: 'Fortune is blind; There is no remedy against the biting of back-biting;

Let not thy life be a tragedy; Man's life is a comedy'. 80p. (London, 1581).

Jan 15, Mon: 'The Spanish Ambassador had audience before my Lords of the Council'.^{WA}

Court news. Jan 17, Mendoza to Philip II: Secretary Pinart's son came from the King of France 'with the ratification of all the articles which the Queen had requested of him, signed by himself, his mother, some of his Councillors, and the chiefs of the Huguenots'. The Queen asked Lord Burghley 'what would be the best means for her to escape from the position. He told her that the best way would be to ask for Calais to be surrendered as a security for the fulfilment of the conditions' and 'to write to France, arranging for another Huguenot rising. This was done at once...The Queen was delighted with the expedient, and said she would not divulge it to any of her other Councillors'...

'Pinart's son arrived on the night of the 11th, and...when Alençon learnt how entirely his brother had met his wishes he wept with emotion...He went to tell the Queen the news, as soon as he learnt that she was alone, thinking that now the only thing remaining was for her to say yes. She replied that she would decide within two days'.

'The next morning Alençon...pressed the Councillors, and afterwards the Queen herself, for a decision. They had an angry conversation, during which she said that the documents sent by the King of France should be considered in Council, which has not yet been done, but I do not believe that even if they surrendered to her Calais, Boulogne, and Havre-de-Grace she would marry'...

'I described her plan to your Majesty when the affair of the ring took place [22 November 1581]; which was to ask for such terms that the King would have to refuse them, whereupon Alençon would be more at issue than ever with his brother, and therefore obliged to bend to her wishes. She laid the whole plot open to Simier...letting him know that no matter what the King conceded she would never marry his brother. Simier undoubtedly conveyed this to the King, by whose secret connivance he was here'...

'Alençon has shown extreme irritation at Simier's stay here, of which he was very suspicious. He not only pressed the Queen most earnestly to expel him, but a few days ago, whilst speaking of the matter, he pulled out his dagger and placed it to his breast, swearing a great oath that he would kill himself if the Queen did not turn Simier out of the country. She told him not to take so violent a course as that. To please him she would send him, Simier, away'...

'The Queen thereupon had Simier summoned to take leave of her...She said that she was sorry that she had gone so far in the matter of the marriage'...

'The Queen has withdrawn the three ships which were to convoy Alençon, and they are now in port...She is in secret treaty with St Aldegonde, but not very willingly, for Alençon to go in person to the Netherlands'...

'The Queen and her ministers are in great fear, as a captain of the English in Ghent has come over to tell her that people are openly talking there of submitting to your Majesty. She said to Simier "Things are going badly in the Netherlands for Alençon and worse still for me". [Span.iii.260-262,264-5].

Jan 21: death. Countess of Lennox (1555-1582) died at 3 a.m. at the Earl of Shrewsbury's manor-house at Sheffield, Yorkshire.

She was Elizabeth (Cavendish), widow of Charles, Earl of Lennox, uncle of the King of Scots.

Bequest to the Queen: 'My best jewel set with great diamonds'.

Jan 21: St Peter and St Paul Church, Sheffield: burial.

The Countess's orphaned daughter Lady Arbella Stuart (1575-1615) lived mainly with her grandmother the Countess of Shrewsbury ('Bess of Hardwick') till 1603, making occasional visits to court.

Court news. Jan 21, London, Mendoza to Philip II: On the night of January 17 'the Queen sent to summon Simier to see her at the usual hour and in the usual gallery of which he has a key. When he arrived she was walking in the room with Alençon...Simier entered by the private stair, and the moment she saw him she retired, saying that she did not wish to stand between master and servant'.

Alençon threw upon Simier 'the whole blame of the present hopelessness of the marriage negotiations, and also of the failure of his attempt to help in the Netherlands war'. He said that Simier's 'discrediting the Earl of Leicester, the greatest and most powerful friend he had [by revealing his marriage], had prevented him from influencing the Queen as he desired'.

'Simier repeated this afterwards to the Queen, and also said that everyone was astounded that she should show so much favour to Leicester, after he had tried to deceive her, and had assured her that he was not married, although it was publicly known that he was. She answered that she could hardly find a place in which she could overthrow him, as he had taken advantage of the authority she had given him to place kinsmen and friends of his in almost every port and principal place in the Kingdom'.

Next day Burghley said to the Queen 'that an arrangement had been made with the French Commissioners to the effect that, if the marriage took place, Alençon should be allowed to have mass said, but now, even without the marriage, there were three masses being said daily at court, one for Alençon, another for the Prince Dauphin, and the third for Marchaumont, and this was causing great dissatisfaction amongst the people. She pacified him and told him to have patience, for in a very few days they would all be across the seas and their masses with them'.

'A Council was called to consider the concessions made by the King of France'. Burghley said 'that the Queen wished for their opinion as to the best answer she could give to Alençon...If any Councillor could devise a way for the Queen to retire from the affair, without loss of honour or danger to the security of the country, he would be glad to hear it. No one was ready with an expedient, and the Council rose without coming to a decision'...

'The same night when the Queen was with Alençon she tried to dissuade him from the Flemish war' showing him 'how little he had to gain in the enterprise, whether she married him or not. Alençon was excessively perturbed'.

Yesterday he 'pressed the Queen very urgently for a final reply to his brother's communication'. She replied 'that unless Calais and Havre de Grace were surrendered to her and garrisoned by English troops, to be held by her as a pledge for the King's promise to maintain the war in the Netherlands, and an offensive alliance against your Majesty and other princes, she could not consent to the marriage'. Alençon 'at last understood that this was the ultimate resolution...whereupon he left the room much offended. The Queen instantly ordered the ships which were to convoy him to be got ready'.

The Prince of Orange is sending Commissioners to Alençon 'in the name of the rebels...to expedite Alençon's departure'. [Span.iii.266-8].

Jan 22, Paris, Sir Henry Cobham to Sir Francis Walsingham:

'The Queen Mother this other day showed in court her Majesty's picture, made in full length and proportion by her own French painter which was lately in England, of the which picture this Queen seemeth to make great estimation. The ladies did highly commend the Queen my Sovereign's rare gifts and princely comeliness with exceeding praises and admiration, marvelling very much at the number of those great pearls wherewith her Highness's gown is set forth and beautified, supposing that all the other princes of Christendom had not the like quantity of pearls of the sort. The great princesses did note and were very much satisfied to see her Majesty apparelled and attired all à la Française'.

[SP78/7/12]. Catherine de Medici had sent a painter to England with the French Commissioners in 1581.

Court news. Jan 24, Mendoza to Philip II: 'The Queen's reply to Alençon had such an effect upon him that he at once called a secret council of his closest adherents...to whom he made a great speech' and said that 'he was at last entirely disillusioned, and saw that the Queen would not marry him. This was a great blow to his honour and reputation'. He would revenge himself on the King his brother, who 'had always tried to stand in the way of his advancement' and 'had sent Simier here, who was a person high in the Queen's favour, for the purpose of impeding the marriage...There were two roads open to him: first to continue the war in Flanders, or again to raise war in France'.

He listed reasons for renewing, with the Huguenots, war against his brother. 'As soon as Secretary Pinart learnt what had passed...he went to the Queen, and warned her not to allow herself, on any account, to be persuaded to help to make war in France...He said that if she did so his master would unite with all her enemies and ruin her completely. The Queen replied with a multitude of oaths that such a thing had never been spoken of to her'...

'The firmness with which Pinart spoke to the Queen in pointing out to her what the King of France would do had such an effect that, hearing that Alençon was on the river, she at once took barge and went in search of him'.

She persuaded him that he should accede to the Commissioners sent by the States, and go there in person, and either stay or leave, 'offering him £30,000 in cash for the journey and a regular subsidy for the war'...

'Alençon accepted the proposal, and the next day he presented to the Queen the Commissioners who had come, when it was decided that he should leave tomorrow for Flushing'. She had offered him money 'which is the hardest thing in the world for her to do, as all her ministers confess'...

'Diego Botello arrived here on behalf of Don Antonio [former King of Portugal] on the night of the 21st', and desires 'that the Queen will allow his ships now in the hands of Englishmen to go to France'. [Span.iii.269-272].

Don Antonio's 7 ships had returned in November; he was now living in France.

Court news. Jan 27, London, Mendoza to Philip II:

Secretary Pinart had a dispatch from the King of France on January 24 telling him 'to make every effort to detain Alençon here. The latter, although he had promised to leave next day for Zeeland, kept throwing every obstacle in the way of his departure, added to which he was unwell'. Pinart 'seeing the ships quite ready to take Alençon over, he again went at once to the Queen'.

He warned her that the King might make an alliance with Spain, and put the Queen of Scots on the Throne, and advised her not to demand towns as a pledge for the fulfilment of his promises, but hostages instead.

She 'immediately ordered the sailors in the ships to be dismissed, and said that it would be better that Alençon should stay until further orders'.

'I am assured that the Queen was so alarmed at Pinart's talk that she did not sleep all night, and constantly woke Lady Stafford, who sleeps in the same room. Her agitation was so terrible that in the morning she was in a high fever'...

'After dinner, whilst she was still in bed, the Queen summoned Sussex to tell him the trouble in which she was, swearing with great protestations that she must marry Alençon, forced by the dangers by which she was surrounded', and 'to have a companion in the government to enable her to bridle the insolence of her favourites'.

The Queen ordered the Council to consider whether to demand towns or hostages. Leicester and Hatton strongly opposed the marriage, Sussex took the contrary view and came to words with Leicester; Lord Burghley had to separate them. The Council reached no decision, and went to give an account to the Queen.

'It ended in her again ordering the ships to be got ready'.

At last the Queen arranged with Alençon 'that he should go at the end of this month to Flushing, she giving him £70,000...and she has ordered Leicester and Lord Howard to accompany him. They are having new liveries made in furious haste, and the ships are being rapidly made ready'.

'The Queen told Alençon that, if he thought fit to leave the rebels, he could come back with Leicester in a fortnight'...

'Pinart went last night to take leave of the Queen, on the ground that his coming only related to the marriage'. [Span.iii.273-276].

Dorothy Lady Stafford (1526-1604), who slept in the Queen's room, was the widow of Sir William Stafford, whose first wife Mary was sister of Queen Anne Boleyn, the Queen's mother.

Lady Stafford was a Lady of the Privy Chamber and Bedchamber 1559-1603. Her monument, St Margaret Westminster: She 'continued a true widow from the age of 27 to her death. She served Queen Elizabeth forty years, lying in the bed-chamber; esteemed of her, loved of all, doing good all she could to everybody'.

Jan 28: death. Thomas Howard, 1st Viscount Howard of Bindon (c.1520-1582), a cousin of the Queen. Funeral: April 2, Marnhull, Dorset.

His son (by his 1st wife) Henry Howard (c.1542-1590) became 2nd Viscount Howard of Bindon. The widowed Margaret Viscountess Howard of Bindon (1559-1635), 4th wife, married Sir Edmund Ludlow.

The Viscount left his young daughter Frances Howard (by his 3rd wife, Mabel Burton) £2000, and stated that 'I wholly refer her advancement in marriage unto her Majesty'.

Frances Howard (1578-1639) married:
(1591) Henry Prannell, son of a wealthy London Alderman and vintner.
(1601) Edward Seymour, Earl of Hertford.
(1621) Ludovic Stuart, Duke of Lennox (1574-1624), a cousin of King James I, who created him in 1623 also Duke of Richmond.

Frances became the first 'double Duchess'. The Duke and Duchess's spectacular monument, designed by her, is in Westminster Abbey. (Henry VII Chapel).

Court news. Jan 28, London, Mendoza to Philip II: 'The Queen told Alençon yesterday that she had ordered Dover Castle to be made ready, so that she might go there and await his return from Flanders, which would be at most within twenty days, when the marriage might take place...Although Alençon displayed much pleasure at this, and thanked her warmly...he at once retired with Marchaumont to his cabinet and wept bitterly, swearing that he would never rest contented until he had revenged himself on the Queen'. [Span.iii.279].

February 1: Alençon and the Queen left Whitehall for Kent.

Robert Cotton, Yeoman of the Wardrobe of Beds, his man and four labourers: 'for taking down of all the hangings and other wardrobe stuff that furnished Westminster house for the Queen's Majesty, Monsieur and Marchaumont, and for brushing, trimming and making clean of the same stuff after her Majesty was removed from thence...and washing of 7 pair of sheets that served Monsieur's people, the Prince's, and Marchaumont's, being changed every week', 70s.

Richard Brackenbury and 16 men for attendance on 'Monsieur and all his train...at Richmond and Whitehall...127 days', £480.3s4d; Brackenbury and two Yeomen Ushers and 34 Yeomen of the Chamber, for attendance on Monsieur at Richmond and Westminster, 127 days', £457.4s'; payments made in 1584-85.^T

[Feb 1,Thur] via Northfleet, Kent, by river.
 Works: 'Northfleet, charges done there for landing of her Majesty'.
Start of PROGRESS in Kent, to accompany Alençon for part of his journey.

[Feb 1] dinner, Mr Sedley.^T [Southfleet, Kent].
 Southfleet manor-house; owned by John Sedley, died 1605.

[Feb 1] via Strood, Kent. Strood churchwardens paid:
 'For ringing for the Queen at her last being here, 3s4d'.

Feb 1,Thur **ROCHESTER**, Kent.^{WA} *The Crown Inn*.
 Anthony Wingfield made ready 'for her Majesty at *The Crown* in Rochester'.^T
 Works: 'Sign of *The Crown* in Rochester called Bowle's house'.
 At the Queen's visit to *The Crown* in September 1573 the inn-keepers
 were John and William Bowle.

[Feb 2,Fri] dinner, Rochester; Mrs Watts.^T
 Satis House on Boley Hill, overlooking the River Medway; named by the Queen
 on a visit in September 1573.
 Mrs Watts was Marian (Somers), widow of Richard Watts, Purveyor of the Navy
 (died 1579). She married (1585) Thomas Pagitt, and died in 1598. Then by the
 terms of Watts' will Satis was sold and the proceeds used to build alms-houses
 in Rochester High Street 'for six poor travellers'. Later 'Watts Charity'.

'The Queen determined to accompany the Monsieur to the seaside...
 Whereupon her Majesty took her journey with her whole court the first day of
 February, and lodged that night at Rochester. The next day abiding still at
 Rochester her Majesty showed him all her great ships which were in that place,
 into most whereof his Highness and the Prince and lords of his train entered,
 not without great admiration of the French lords and gentlemen, who confessed
 that of good right the Queen of England was reported to be lady of the seas.
 Also he beheld how all these ships were ready furnished and well appointed.
 And her Majesty told him that all those vessels and furniture of them should
 do him service whensoever he would employ them; for the which he most humbly
 thanked her Majesty. And so after all the great ordnance had been shot off,
 they returned for that day again to Rochester'. [Holinshed, *Chronicles*].

Court news. Feb 2, London, Mendoza to Philip II:
 'Alençon was dallying with his departure as much as he could, but the Queen
 has adopted every human artifice to get him gone as speedily as possible to the
 Netherlands, judging that there was no other road by which she might so readily
 get rid of him'...
 'He at last left yesterday, accompanied by the Queen, who they say will
 go as far as Dover, but I am assured she will stop at Rochester'...
 'The Earl of Leicester is taking the money in one of the Queen's ships...
 The Queen says she will defray the expenses up to the time of his arrival
 and during the stay of Leicester, Howard, and Hunsdon'...
 'The design of Alençon is to go to Antwerp, and there, with the aid the
 Queen promises him, see what the States can do. In accordance therewith he
 will arrange to continue the war'. [Span.iii.280].

Arthur Throckmorton, who had been abroad since August 1580, noted in his
*Diary: Friday [February 2]: 'I embarked at Boulogne by 5 in the morning and
 came to Dover by 10 before noon. Paid for my passage 5 crowns. I came to
 Rochester from Dover, where as I found the Queen conducting Monsieur le Duc
 d'Anjou towards his journey into Flanders and there delivered my letters'*.TH

[Feb 3,Sat] dinner, Newington, Kent.^T
 Newington manor-house; Crown property, occupied by John Cobham, widower,
 died 1594; brother of William Brooke 10th Lord Cobham and of Sir Henry Cobham.

Feb 3,Sat **SITTINGBOURNE**, Kent.^{WA} *The George Inn*.
 Simon Bowyer made ready 'for her Majesty at *The George* in Sittingbourne'.^T
 Works did repairs at the Sign of *The George* (£4.4d), and at the Sign of
The Lion (56s4d) [the latter apparently for Alençon].
 At Sittingbourne the Queen lost 'one bunch of small gold tags or aglets
 from a gown of black satin...upon the same gown 193 bunches'. [Lost, 343].

[Feb 4,Sun] At Sittingbourne: the Queen and Alençon dined together.
 'Dining both together the Queen was served after the English manner by the
 greatest ladies of her court; and the Monsieur after the French manner by the
 gentlemen of his train, which ladies and gentlemen dined afterwards together.
 Then his Highness besought her Majesty again to go no further, declaring unto
 her that the fair weather passed away. But notwithstanding his entreaties
 the Queen went on still to Canterbury'.^{HOL}

Feb 4: News of the Queen's proposed visits to Sandwich and Dover.
The Queen had originally intended to accompany Alençon to the coast.
Simon Bowyer made ready for her Mr Manwood's house at Sandwich, and
'at St James's Parish in Dover'.^T Work was done at 'The Sign of The Queen's
Arms in Dover town'.^W Dover Chamberlains paid two men 3s4d each 'for carrying
beach for the highways upon the Queen's coming hither' and 'to labourers then to
fill the carts with beach, 6s'. Also 'given one to go to Wingham with letters
to take up carts upon the time that the Queen was coming hither, 12d'.

Feb 4, Dover, Lord Howard of Effingham to Sir Francis Walsingham:
'I thought good to come ashore into the town for the transporting of Monsieur's
train. I find here (upon conference) very scant of lodging for her Majesty and
Monsieur both. Besides Mr Lieutenant [of Dover Castle] thinketh it not very
likely to place all the train within the town, who doth further advertise me of
six houses here visited with the plague. Whereupon I think it not so convenient
for her Majesty to come hither, but easier at Canterbury to take her leave of
Monsieur there, considering that his uncertainty of abode here for the wind,
together with his bad lodging, may be the less tedious'. [SP12/152/34].

Feb 5,Mon via Faversham, Kent, en route to Canterbury.

Faversham Chamberlains' payments included:
To three men 'for laying open the ways against the Queen's coming, 12d;
John Walker for working in the street against her coming, 16d; John Wait for
going to Sittingbourne to bring word of the Queen's coming, 12d; to Barton
for the ringers that rung at the Queen's going by the town to Canterbury, 6s;
to the Queen's Trumpeters, 20s; Clerk of the Market, 16s8d; Knight Marshal's
men, 3s8d'. The Queen stayed in Faversham on her return, Feb 13-14.

Feb 5,Mon **CANTERBURY**, Kent.^{WA} Sir Roger Manwood.
 St Stephen's, Hackington parish (later part of Canterbury); owned by Sir Roger
 Manwood (c.1524-1592), a judge, being Chief Baron of the Exchequer; widower;
 in 1570 he founded Manwood's Hospital, St Stephen's Green, Hackington.
 Simon Bowyer made ready 'at the Lord Chief Baron's at Canterbury'.^T
 Also referred to as 'St Stephens, the Lord Chief Baron's house'.^W
 'St Stephens near our city of Canterbury'.^{PS}

[Feb 6, Tues, at Canterbury].

When the Queen 'had openly feasted all the French nobility, either part took their leave of other, not without great grief and show of very great amity, especially between her Majesty and the Monsieur. Which thing was perceived also in the lords and gentlemen of both nations, and likewise in the ladies'.^{HOL} ['Queen Elizabeth's Guest Chamber', High Street, had the date 1573].

Feb 7, Wed: Walsingham noted: 'Monsieur departed from Canterbury to embark at Sandwich. I waited on him some part of the way, and returned to Canterbury'.^{WA}

Alençon left Canterbury escorted by the Earl of Leicester, 100 other noblemen and gentlemen, more than 300 serving men.

The Foresight (Lord Howard, Admiral), took the Duke from Dover to Flushing. Other ships used were: The Achates (John Austen, Master); The Scout (William Borough, Captain); The Nightingale, a bark hired to take Alençon's train to Zeeland. 'For the English nobility accompanying him to Flushing': a hired ship, The Barkway, and a hired bark.^N

John Wells, her Majesty's courier 'being appointed by her Highness's commandment to take up a certain number of post-horses for her Majesty's service and the furnishing of the Duke of Anjou's train in his departure out of this realm to the seaside'. £20 payment, March 1.^T

Council warrant, March 12, to pay the Mayor of Rye (in Sussex) £40 for five barks appointed to repair to Dover to transport the Duke of Alençon's train, to be distributed among the owners and masters of the barks.^{APC}

Court news. Feb 9, Mendoza to Philip II: On the day of Alençon's departure from London the Commissioners from Flanders 'made him a very long harangue, couched not only in disrespectful but in insolent terms, with regard to expediting his going to the Netherlands. He repeated their expressions to the Queen, who immediately sent for them and addressed them thus:

"You! shoe-makers, carpenters, and heretics, how dare you speak in such terms to a man of royal blood like the Duke of Alençon? I would have you know that when you approach him or me, you are in the presence of the two greatest princes in Christendom".

'She has done nothing but weep in public, and when she heard at Rochester that the soldiers of your Majesty were hastening to Antwerp, she begged Alençon not to go over, until she sent a special express to learn what the state of affairs was there. He replied that in order that he might come back the quicker he would not delay his departure, and all the journey was passed in gallantries like this'. She says 'she was now determined to marry him in spite of all opposition. She has given him two months in which to return, and has made him a present of £25,000, assuring him that she would help him as much as possible in the war. She says that whoever dares to injure him so much as a finger, she will try to wound to the heart'...

'It is asserted that the journey has cost the Queen the loss of a diamond cross worth £20,000 in a casket with two fine rings. Some people hint that this is an artifice of hers, and that she really has given the gems to Alençon. They are however making such efforts to discover them that it would appear otherwise, and a suspicion exists that they have been pilfered by some of the principal ladies'...

'The Queen has lately been pressing the rebel States to repay her £40,000 which she has lent them at various times...They promise that they will give her in payment a jewel which they have belonging to your Majesty' called the Landsjewel...They have sent from here two jewellers to value it and to bring a drawing'. [Span.iii.281-3].

Leicester was shown it in Antwerp.

Feb 11 [London], Lord Burghley to Francis Walsingham: 'Marchaumont is come to this town...Of late his lodging in Cannon Row was robbed...As I can guess, whoredom in the house bred the theft, even as the like did to Combelles by that infamous strumpet the Lady Hilton, a whore and a bawd to her two daughters'.

With a note of a broken chain and rings found about John Fenrick and John Hilton; and a deposition about the theft. Monsieur Combelles 'broke his chain in Mrs Cooke's house in forcing her maid, in seven pieces'. [SP12/152/36,38,42].

From Paris on March 28 Captain de Combelles sent Walsingham particulars of his loss: a chain with gold buckles (the master of The Sign of Venice at Blackfriars furnished him with them); a double ruby ring (other rings had been returned); a purse of crimson satin with money in it. [SP15/27/62].

The chain and the ruby ring were eventually restored to Combelles.

Court news. Feb 12, Francis Lord Talbot to the Earl of Shrewsbury, his father: 'Monsieur hath taken shipping into Flanders, and minds to land at Flushing, where the States meet him, and thence he will go to Antwerp... As soon as he is at Antwerp all the Englishmen return'...

'Her Majesty is minded to be at Greenwich, or St James, on Saturday 17th of this instant. It is thought it must be to St James, for that Greenwich is not altogether sound of the plague'...

'My Lord of Leicester has carried over with him 50 beefs and 500 muttuns for his provision during his abode. The departure was mournful between her Highness and Monsieur, she loth to let him go, and he as loth to depart. Her Majesty, on her return, will be long in no place in which she lodged as she went, neither will she come to Whitehall, because the places shall not give cause of remembrance to her of him with whom she so unwillingly parted. Monsieur promised his return in March, but how his causes in the Low Country will permit him is uncertain. Her Highness went no further but Canterbury; Monsieur took shipping at Sandwich'.

'In the way betwixt Canterbury and Sandwich a Frenchman, La Fin, lost a portmanteau full of jewels, estimated in value at 6000 crowns; the gentleman stayed here in England, in hope to hear some good tidings'...

'Mauvissière, the Ambassador lieger, and Marchaumont, he that is here for Monsieur, were lodged in my Lord Clinton's house in Cannon Row; now at their going they left a chest full of plate behind them; in their absence the chest is broken and the plate gone; they are returned and, finding it, have made complaint to my Lord Treasurer, who sent for the woman that kept the house, and after examination committed her to the Bailiff of Westminster to custody. She has confessed nothing, neither is there anything as yet heard'.

[Lodge, ii.203-205]. Jacques de la Fin wrote to Walsingham from Paris on February 27 that his jewels had been recovered. [SPF.xv.508].

February 13: The Queen left Canterbury, to begin her return journey. Canterbury Chamberlains' payments for her visit included:

'To a labourer to dig gravel to lay on the streets against her Majesty was here, 12d; given to the Queen's Majesty at her being here at Canterbury, £20; Queen's Footmen, 40s; Yeoman of the Bottles, 10s; to the Trumpets, 30s; Serjeants at Arms, 20s; Surveyor of the Ways, 10s; Yeoman of the Robes, 6s8d; Knight Marshal's men, 13s4d; Black Guard, 10s; Porters, 10s; Coachmen, 10s; to Mr Berry for a silver cup given to the Queen's Majesty at her being here, 57s6d; burnishing of that cup, 8d; Clerk of the Market, 30s; to the Noblemen their Trumpets at that time, 5s; to Cheeseman for a table for the prices of victuals when the Queen's Majesty was here and for setting up of them, 4d'.

St Andrew's Church: 'To the Queen's Almoner's servants, 5s'.

[A fine for not ringing the bells as the Queen passed].

Feb 13, Tues **FAVERSHAM**, Kent.^{WA} [At an inn, *The Bull* or *The Ship*].
The Queen heard an oration by a child, William Hart, by torch-light.

Edward Harris, Mayor of Faversham, paid for 'purple colour cloth...to make William Hart a gown and gaskins when he made the oration to the Queen's Majesty she being in the town, 42s; for black baize to line it, 6s8d'.

February 14: *The Queen left Faversham.*

Faversham Chamberlains' payments for her visit included:

'Serjeants at the Mace, 40s; Footmen, 40s; Yeoman of the Flagon, 10s; Surveyors of the Highways, 5s; Coachmen, 6s8d; Black Guard, 6s8d; her Majesty's Sword-bearer, 6s8d; Porter of her Majesty's house, 10s; to the Guard for to stay with their staff-torches whilst the oration was made to her Majesty, 5s; making of the stage for the child that made the same oration, 18d'.

For the child, William Hart: 'Making of a pair of breeches, 20d; silk, taffeta, fustian, buttons, canvas, lockram and lace for the doublet, hose, and gown for the child, 22s; tuft taffeta for the gown, 1½ yards, 18s; making of a doublet, 3s; making of the gown, 3s4d'.

'To John Asherst for 12 loads of gravel by him carried and laid in the Key Lane and for 20 loads of gravel laid in the street at the Queen's Majesty's being here, 11s8d; Anthony Lee for making of the way through Mr Coole's ground and for half a day's work in the streets, 18d'.

Payments to 26 labourers 'for shovelling and making clean of the streets'; to a mason; to 4 men with carts 'to cleanse the streets'; to 3 men for links.

Feb 14, Wed dinner, Newington, Kent; John Cobham. [As on Feb 3].
Anthony Wingfield made ready 'at Newington in the way towards Rochester'.^T

Feb 14, Wed **ROCHESTER**, Kent.^{WA} *The Crown Inn*.^T [As on Feb 1-3].

Feb 16, Fri dinner, Swanscombe, Kent; Mr Weldon.
Swanscombe manor-house; owned by Ralph Weldon, the Queen's Clerk of the Kitchen, died 1609; wife: Elizabeth, died 1617. Their monument is in Swanscombe Church.

Two Gentlemen Ushers made ready: Anthony Wingfield 'at Swanscombe in the way towards Dartford'. Richard Coningsby 'at Swanscombe Mr Weldon's homewards'.^T

Feb 16, Fri **DARTFORD**, Kent; Mr Beer.^{T,WA}
Horsman's Place, Dartford; owned by Nicholas Beer; married, died 1595.

Feb 17, Sat **GREENWICH PALACE**, Kent.^{WA}
Anthony Wingfield made ready at Greenwich 'being once made ready and then new altered'. Piers Pennant also made ready at St James's Palace, February.^T

The Queen, probably in this year, wrote a poem on the Duke of Alençon's departure. Poem after Monsieur's departure: see end December.

Court news. Feb 19, London, Mendoza to Philip II:
'News has come of Alençon's arrival at Flushing. The Queen has said that he is coming back within six weeks to marry her...This she asserts with great oaths and protestations; and upon its being repeated to the Earl of Sussex, he said that it was all lies and nonsense to believe that the Queen would ever marry'.

After Alençon left here 'Marchaumont, by his orders, made enquiries of certain Florentine merchants about...the eldest daughter of the Duke of Florence, and asked them to obtain a portrait of her to show to Alençon'. [Span.iii.295].

The Duke of Alençon had been splendidly received on his arrival at Antwerp, where he was sworn Duke of Brabant, and the rebel States took oath to him as having the Sovereignty of the Low Countries. Modern edition of the description of the Duke's reception at Antwerp: Nichols, Progresses (2014), iii.108-155.

Feb 24, Sat Portuguese Ambassador at Greenwich to take leave.

Antonio de Castillo, Ambassador from 1580; King Philip, now King of Portugal, had recalled him. With the Spanish Ambassador. [Mendoza's last known audience].

Mendoza to Philip II, March 1: 'The Lord Chamberlain gave me notice that the Queen would receive Antonio de Castillo and myself on the 24th, in order that he might take leave...It was very necessary for me to discover as soon as possible whether her coldness towards me continued as at the last audience [11 Oct 1581]. I therefore went with him, and the Queen received us very well when I presented him, telling us both to be covered'.

She urged him 'to assure your Majesty that she had constantly kept her eyes on Portuguese affairs without allowing herself to be mixed up in them'.

This 'she proclaimed with as much confidence as she could have done if it had been true, instead of proved by many acts and witnesses to be false'...

'She then sat upon a stool and ordered another to be brought for me, and I gave her a full account...of the help given to Don Antonio here; all of which she listened to with much attention and kindness. When she replied however she suddenly changed her manner and said hastily and harshly that this was no time to deal with similar matters...This must have been caused by some sign made to her by [Sir Christopher] Hatton, who was standing behind me'. He did not expect me to come, and 'did not wish me to speak to the Queen'. [Span.iii.303-4].

A month later Diego Botello left Plymouth with Don Antonio's ships. Antonio de Castillo left in May. The Queen had nicknamed him Merlin, or Merlino, as he recalled in letters in 1586. [SPF.xxi(1), 79,84].

Feb 26: marriage, at Lord Burghley's Hertfordshire house, Theobalds. William Wentworth (c.1555-November 1582), son and heir of Thomas, 2nd Lord Wentworth, married Elizabeth Cecil (1564-1583), daughter of Lord Burghley.

Burghley's many payments, over £600, included 'Rewards' to musicians, £10; players, 100s; trumpeters 40s. [Ellis (3), iv.41-43].

Feb 26, Shrove Monday Earl of Leicester at Greenwich on return from Antwerp.^{WA}

Feb 27, Shrove Tuesday play, by the Children of the Chapel Royal.^T

Court news. March 1, Mendoza to Philip II: 'When Alençon left the Queen told him to write to her from Flanders addressed to "my wife the Queen of England", which he has done, but it is all nonsense, and the letters are full of love and his desolation at being away from her. She makes much of them, and says openly that she would give a million for her "frog", as she calls Alençon, to be swimming in the Thames, rather than in the stagnant waters of the Netherlands'..

'The Earl of Leicester arrived here on the 26th, he having been summoned in great haste by the Queen, in consequence of the heavy expenses he and those who accompanied him were incurring. His one theme is the devotion of the rebel States to the Queen'. He tells her 'that she alone in Europe can dictate peace and war in all parts. He was only three days with Alençon at Antwerp, and left the day after the oath was taken'. [Span.iii.299].

March 3: News of the Earl of Oxford's duel with Thomas Knyvett. Oxford had a child in March 1581 by Anne Vavasour, a niece of Thomas Knyvett, a Groom of the Privy Chamber; there had been outbreaks of violence between Anne's kinsmen and the Earl since then. The Earl's wife was Lord Treasurer Burghley's elder daughter, Anne; they had recently been reconciled after five years.

March 3, Richard Madox noted: 'My Lord of Oxford fought with Mr Knyvett about the quarrel of Besse Bavisar, and was hurt and Gerret his man slain, which grieved the Lord Treasurer so much the more for that the Earl hath company with his wife since Christmas and taken her to favour'. [Madox, 90-91]. See March 17.

There was a violent year-long feud between Oxford's men and Knyvett's men.

[Nelson, Monstrous Adversary, 280-286, 'Quarrels and Killings'].

Court news. March 6, London, Mendoza to Philip II:

'Leicester says that he left Alençon like an old hulk run ashore, high and dry without wind and tide, unable to get off the sand-bank. He says the oath of allegiance of the rebel States was nothing but a joke and a hollow mockery. Marchaumont heard of this, and went to the Queen, complaining of Leicester's words, and that the rebels should have treated Alençon in such a way, making him the laughing stock of everybody. She swore that no such ceremony had been performed...but that is all nonsense'.

Sussex said that 'for the tranquillity of her realm...she must now choose speedily between two courses, either to become reconciled to your Majesty or marry Alençon, as it would be very dangerous to procrastinate much longer'...

'Marchaumont has seen the Queen in private audience, solely for the purpose of begging money for Alençon. She was very dissatisfied, and referred the answer to some members of the Council, who have not yet resolved upon it...Each one gives his own reasons privately to the Queen, and between them they have made her so perplexed and ill-tempered that it is noticed by everyone, as she rudely scolds all the ladies and others in the Chamber'...

'The other day the Queen had a great squabble with Leicester, whom she told that he had only gone to Flanders for his own ostentation, and to make light of Alençon. Besides which, he had thought fit to be present when the ceremony of investing Alençon with the mantle and cap of Duke of Brabant had been performed, whereby it was inferred that the Queen had sent one of her principal Councillors to assist by his presence at the investiture, and to violate the peace with your Majesty. She used the most scandalous words to him, and ended by saying that he was a traitor, as was all his stock...She then called Walsingham a rogue for having incited Alençon to go to the Netherlands, wherefrom, she said, he would only reap infamy from all Christian princes'...

'Whilst Leicester was in Antwerp, he, Orange, Lord Hunsdon, and Prince d'Epinoxy met in a room alone, and...were joined by two burgesses of Antwerp and presently by two from Ghent, who had just arrived, booted and spurred. Each one brought a key, and, bringing out a casket with four locks, they opened it and exhibited to Leicester and the others a gold cup set with many precious stones, and the "Landsjewel", which is a carbuncle, and other gems. Leicester was so much enamoured with it that he asked them why they had not sent it to London, as if the Queen had seen it she would have done anything they liked. They then closed the casket and Leicester put his seal upon the lock, a deed then being drawn up and signed by him, Hunsdon, Orange, and the four burgesses. I have not been able to learn its value or whether the casket came hither'. [Span.iii.310-312].

Mar 8: christening. Queen was godmother to 'Sir Thomas Leighton's daughter'.^T
 Parents: Leighton, Governor of Guernsey; wife: Elizabeth (Knollys), a Lady of the Privy Chamber, daughter of Sir Francis Knollys, Treasurer of the Household. Simon Bowyer went from Greenwich 'to Greys Mr Treasurer's house' to make ready. [Rotherfield Greys, Oxon]. Reward to midwife and nurses dated March 8.^T
 Queen's gift: cup with a cover of silver gilt.^{PS}
 Child: not further identified.

March 17, Paris, Nicholas Faunt (one of Walsingham's secretaries) to Anthony Bacon: 'In England of late there hath been a fray between my Lord of Oxford and Mr Thomas Knyvett of the Privy Chamber, who are both hurt, but my Lord of Oxford more dangerously. You know Mr Knyvett is not meanly beloved in court; and therefore he is not like to speed ill whatsoever the quarrel be'. [LPL 647/58].

The Queen herself attempted to intervene on Knyvett's behalf in July. Lord Chancellor Bromley resisted her approach, made by Sir Christopher Hatton. [Nelson, Monstrous Adversary, 282-283].

Mar 18, Sun sermon, Greenwich: William Overton, Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield. Text: Psalm 116:12: 'What shall I render unto the Lord for all His benefits toward me?' Richard Madox noted 'I went with my sister to Greenwich... Dr Overton Bishop of Lichfield preached in the afternoon before the Queen *quid retribuam domino* etc. He handled the benefits of our creation by the Father in general, our redemption by the Son in special, our preservation by the holy Ghost in particular'. [Madox, 98].

Richard Madox (1546-1583), a Fellow of All Souls' College, Oxford, was waiting to leave as Chaplain on the Earl of Leicester's ship The Galleon Leicester, one of the ships Captain Edward Fenton was preparing for a voyage towards the East, in the hope of initiating a spice-trade with the Moluccas. Madox, who was living in Queenhithe, made several visits to court and heard three sermons. [Madox's Diary, edited by E.S.Donno as An Elizabethan in 1582 (1976)].

March 18, in Antwerp: William Prince of Orange was shot in the face, in an attempt to assassinate him. He was in great suffering for several weeks and was more than once reported to have died.

Court news. March 19, London, Mendoza to Philip II: 'Many Councils have been held here lately about Ireland, at one of which the Queen was present, in the Treasurer's apartment, he [Burghley] being...ill of the gout. The principal point discussed was the desolation of the country by the war...They greatly blame the Viceroy, who...has quite alienated the Irish from the Queen'. [Span.iii.319]. Lord Grey, Lord Deputy of Ireland, was recalled in August.

March 24: new appointments: William Borough and Benjamin Gonson were made Clerks of the Queen's Ships, for life. [ODNB].

March 24: *Fulke Greville was sent to Antwerp, to the injured Prince of Orange.*^{WA} He was to tell the Duke of Alençon to leave there instantly. Greville arrived on April 1, as he wrote to Walsingham on April 2 from Antwerp 'at the shutting of the gates'. [SPF.xv.596].

March 24: death. Sir James Dyer (c.1509-1582), Chief Justice of the Common Pleas since 1559, died at Great Staughton, Hunts. He was a widower, his wife Margaret having died in 1569.

Bequest to the Queen: 'Lest I should seem too much unmindful of my bounden duty towards my most gracious Sovereign Lady the Queen's Majesty for the great goodness and benefits which she hath freely bestowed upon me since her coming to the Crown, I do give and bequeath unto her Highness my collar of SS and my ring with a diamond which was my wife's, humbly beseeching her to accept the same in good part as a simple remembrance of her poor subject and servant'.

All the chief judicial officers are to receive 'rings of gold enamelled with the letters J.D. and the posy of 'plebs sine lege ruit' [without law the people come to ruin] being the word [motto] in the rings disposed at my creation of Serjeant at Law' [in 1552].

Funeral: March 25, Great Staughton Church, where is a double monument of Sir James, his wife, and his great-nephew and heir Richard and his wife.

Mar 25, Sun sermon, Greenwich: Laurence Humphrey, President of Magdalen College, Oxford. Text: Psalm 96:10,11.

Richard Madox: After dinner 'came to the court with my sister. Dr Humphrey preached the Lord is King, the earth may be glad thereof that the multitude of isles, etc. He showed the kingdom of power, of grace, of glory'. [Madox, 99].

March 25, Guernsey, Sir Thomas Leighton to Sir Francis Walsingham: Philip de Carteret, Seigneur of St Ouen in Jersey, is repairing to England, to do homage for lands held within the Isles. His father obtained a grant of the island of Sark. I request that he may be admitted to do homage. [SP15/27/61].

March 31: Stationers entered: 'Watson's passions, manifesting the true frenzy of love', published as: *The Hekatompathia or Passionate Century of Love*. By Thomas Watson (1555-1592). Dedicatory Epistles to the Earl of Oxford, and 'To the friendly reader'. There are 100 'passionate sonnets'.

The author prefaces his verses with an Exhortation to his book, in Latin, imagining its reception at court, saying, in part:

You may come into the holy precincts of our Goddess, the unique glory of the kingdom, the sage of the land, who succours poets and is more scholarly than the scholars. She is a Juno, a Pallas, a Venus, her excellence such that no trumpet of Fame can fully proclaim it. If she looks at your verses, how blessed you will be by the sacred light of this second sun. [Translated in full in Albert Chatterley's edition of Watson's *English Poems*. (Norwich, 2003)].

March: visit, Highgate, Middlesex; Lady Sheffield.

Lady Sheffield (1543-1608): Douglas (Howard), daughter of William 1st Lord Howard of Effingham; widow of John 2nd Lord Sheffield, and wife of Sir Edward Stafford (1552-1605), son of Dorothy Lady Stafford.

Richard Brackenbury made the house ready for her Majesty 'to lie at'.^T

Court news. April 1, Mendoza to Philip II, of the attack on the Prince of Orange: 'As soon as the Queen heard the news she sent off a Gentleman of her Chamber, begging Alençon to leave the States instantly...The following day she sent for the French Ambassador, and told him that...she had determined to marry Alençon, and wished to tell him other things of great importance for him to convey to his master...He has since said publicly that, as the Queen wished him to go on deceiving people, he still had paper and ink for the purpose'.

As to the attack on the Prince 'It is impossible to exaggerate the grief which the affair causes to the Queen and her ministers. They are so sad and disheartened that on the day the news came [March 20] it was the same as if she had lost the Crown and they were all ruined'...

'Letters have arrived from the King of Denmark for the Queen respecting a certain expedition that the English are making to Muscovy by the Frozen Sea'.

'He tells her that this voyage must not be made, as he is determined to prevent it, and will send to the bottom all ships which may in future try to go thither'. Danish envoy: George Schuavenius. [Span.iii.326-9].

Apr 1, Sun sermon, Greenwich: William James, Vice-Chancellor of Oxford University and one of the Earl of Leicester's Chaplains.

Text: from an *Epistle to the Thessalonians*.

Richard Madox: 'I went to the court, dined...in my Lord Chancellor's lodging. Dr James preached *Thessalonians*, embrace truth and love etc. I took my leave with my Lord of Leicester...I came back to the bark'...

'The Queen came by us in a barge'. [Madox, 101].

April 2: Richard Madox sailed to join Edward Fenton's other ships. Fenton's Vice-Admiral had brought *The Edward Bonaventure* to Blackwall, Kent. Madox: On April 2 'The wind being slack we weighed anchor and went to service'. They reached Southampton on April 19 and joined Captain Fenton. (See May 1).

April 2: Edward Norris was sent to Antwerp, to the Prince of Orange and the Duke of Alençon. He was there from April 6-10, whilst the Prince was recovering from his wound.

Apr 3, Tues Sir Nicholas Malby at Greenwich, from Ireland.
Malby (c.1530-1584), one of the commanders in Ireland.

Queen's Instructions to Malby for the Lord Deputy and Council in Ireland:
Earl of Kildare and Baron Delvin are to be examined, and sent to England in
custody of the Knight Marshal. [SP63/93/4]. They arrived on June 6.

Irishmen's dispute in London and at court, described in a report of 'Couley
O'Kanevane's demeanour against Edward White' (Clerk of the Council in Connaught)
begun with words spoken in the presence of some of Sir Nicholas Malby's men.

Couley called White 'a naughty lying knave, who had an ill beginning and
shall have a worse ending. This being passed on, as often as the said Couley met
White in the streets he would look so maliciously and so grimly upon him as if
he would swallow him up. Sir Nicholas Malby's men and others perceiving by his
words and countenance that he meant to do him some mischief gave White warning
and bade him look to his own safety'.

'Which coming to Sir Nicholas Malby's hearing and meeting him at the court
charged him with his ill behaviour and used some words towards him, whereupon
the said Couley meeting with White in the court spoke these words "Why hast thou
provoked Sir Nicholas Malby to anger against me?" Then White charged him with
his ill behaviour towards him and protested he never offended him, at which time
and place the said Couley said "All the words I have spoken afore I will speak
them now to your face, revenge them as you can", and there called him naughty
knave, shamefully railed upon him and said he did not weigh him a straw'...

'And that he knew White when he was not worth 18 shillings, and that he was a
better man than he, and generally so reviled and railed upon him as no Christian
man was so shamefully used at any time, the tenth part whereof cannot be remem-
bered, and in the end said "If you think ill of me appoint a place and come
fight with me, for I care not a straw for you".

White answered that he was no brawler and would not fight with him, and that
her Majesty's most honourable house was no place for scolding or quarrelling...
"Well", said Couley "do what you dare", and so departed.

'Before this time Couley had a short sword, and after these words he bought
a new long sword and followed White through Westminster and in the court divers
times to do him a mischief as it is supposed, so as the said White durst not
walk in the street without company'. [SP63/92/122].

April 3, court, Henry Harvey (Gentleman Pensioner) to Roger Manners:
'On the 1st of this month a book was put under the door of the Lord Treasurer's
chamber, and another thrown into the Council Chamber in the night, directed to
the whole Council. The effect of it is to persuade the Council not to be extreme
against the Jesuits, to whom it gives many good words'...

'On the 2nd, Ned Norris was sent into Flanders from the Queen'...

'Mrs Newton is very sore sick of an ague. The Lord Treasurer is better.
The Lord Chamberlain [Earl of Sussex] has gone to New Hall. Lady Sussex is
very sick at the court. Lord Ormond is coming into the court [from Ireland]'.^{RT}

April 5 [court], John Farnham (Gentleman Pensioner) to Roger Manners:
'If you have any mind to Mistress Elizabeth Howard you come too late, for Mr
Southwell doth already possess her goodwill, but Mistress Trentham is as fair,
Mistress Edgecombe as modest, Mistress Radcliffe as comely, Mistress Garrett
as jolly...as ever they were'.^{RT} All were attendants on the Queen.

April 7, Dublin, Geoffrey Fenton (the Queen's Secretary in Ireland) to
Sir Francis Walsingham: Before the next Parliament in Ireland 'It may please
your Honour to remember her Majesty to send her picture...It would be to good
purpose to hang by the cloth of state, especially for the great presence and
assembly of the country'. [SP63/82/18].

Apr 7, Sat Fulke Greville at Greenwich on return from Low Countries.^{WA}

April 9, Antwerp, Fremin to Walsingham: The Duke of Alençon 'has been very happy and joyous at the portrait which her Majesty has sent him'. [SPF.xv.618].

Court news. April 11, Mendoza to Philip II: The Queen sent Norris to Antwerp with letters for Alençon 'in which she makes him a thousand promises, which her own Councillors say she has not the slightest intention of keeping'...

'The French Ambassador has addressed the Queen in the name of the Queen of Scotland, to request permission for her to send a gentleman to Scotland for the purpose of renouncing in favour of her son all her rights and claims whatsoever'. The Queen will not give such permission. [Span.iii.335].

Mary's plan was to recognise James as King of Scotland (which she had always refused to do) if he revoked her abdication of 1567 and ruled with her advice.

Apr 12, Maundy Thursday ceremonies and alms-giving.

By John Piers, Bishop of Salisbury, the Queen's Almoner;

to 48 poor women, each 20s in a red purse and 48d in a white purse.^T

Court news. April 15, London, Nicholas Faunt to Anthony Bacon:

'All our talk is of the doings in Flanders...The Prince [of Orange] is now again upon the amendment...and they say he shall do well. Her Majesty sent Mr Fulke Greville and Mr Edward Norris at several times to visit him, who are both returned already'. [Birch, i.22].

April 17: Seditious words at Kirdford, Sussex. Thomas Davy, of Kirdford, labourer, said: 'A great many have gone out of this realm and resisted the Crown, and so would I, if I could have free passage for a time. And further that he would resist the Queen and the Crown. And further said that if he might have free passage out of this realm, he would refuse the Queen and the Crown for a time'. Guilty; sentenced according to statute. [Assizes, Sussex, 181].

April 21, Greenwich, Privy Council to the Commissioners for Causes Ecclesiastical in London: 'There hath been of late a book written in Latin verse by one Christopher Ocland, entitled *Anglorum Praelia* [England's Battles], which ...hath been by him at his great charges about half a year since imprinted and published [see 18 Aug 1580], and now again lately imprinted with the addition of a short treatise or appendix concerning the peaceable government of the Queen's Majesty; forasmuch as his travail therein with the quality of the verse hath received good commendation, and that the subject or matter...is worthy to be read of all men, and especially in the common schools, where divers heathen poets are ordinarily read and taught, from the which the youth of the Realm receive rather infection in manners and education than advancement in virtue, in place of which poets their Lordships think fit this book were read and taught in the grammar schools'.

'Their Lordships therefore have thought good...for the benefit of the youth and the removing of such lascivious poets as are commonly read and taught in the said grammar schools' to require them 'to write their letters unto all the Bishops through the Realm to give commandment that in all the grammar and free schools within their several Dioceses the said books *De Anglorum Praeliis* and peaceable government of her Majesty may be, in place of some of the heathen poets now read among them, as Ovid *De Arte Amandi*, *De Tristibus* [Of the Art of Loving, Of Melancholy], or such like, may be received and publicly read and taught by schoolmasters unto their scholars'.^{APC}

A new edition of *Anglorum Praelia* and its sequel *Elizabetha* was promptly printed in 1582, and included a letter sent to Bishops on May 7 by order of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, being 'John London' and seven others.

Apr 22, Sun Eve of Garter ceremonies, Greenwich.
At a Chapter held in the Great Closet (a chapel) the Queen appointed a Lieutenant, as customary, who went to evening service with the other Garter Knights.

Apr 23, Mon St George's Day Garter ceremonies, Greenwich.
Queen's Lieutenant: Thomas Radcliffe, 3rd Earl of Sussex, Lord Chamberlain.
Eight other Garter Knights. The Queen was not in processions nor service.
Herald: 'The Lords went down and went a procession round about the Hall, and so into the Chapel again because it was foul weather, and offered, and when service was done the Lords went up again and found the Queen in the Great Closet and so waited on her to her Privy Chamber and then to dinner'.
The Lords went to evening service.
Cofferer of the Household paid £168.19s11d for St George's Eve and Day.^c

Apr 24, Tues Final 1582 Garter ceremonies, Greenwich.
No new Knights were elected.
[Alnwick Castle, DNP: MS 468].

Court news. April 25, London, Mendoza to Philip II:
'Leicester, Hatton, and Walsingham have endeavoured to persuade the Queen that it is desirable for her to openly take the States under her protection, as she could then settle with your Majesty on better terms, whereas if she lets this opportunity pass she can only look for ruin; because, if either your Majesty, or Alençon and the French, get possession of the country, neither one nor the other could be trusted'...
'She swears and protests publicly now that she is determined to marry. She asked Sussex again to write in her name to Alençon, saying that when he had made peace with your Majesty, or otherwise had avoided the necessity for her to contribute anything to the war in Flanders, she would immediately marry him, to which she would pledge her faith as a Queen, and her oath as a Christian'.
'Sussex refused to write, and said that he wanted to have no more to do with a thing that he knew was repugnant to the Queen's nature...The Queen nevertheless resolved to give the message to Alençon's gentleman Pruneaux, who was here'...
'On the 15th the Queen sent to Alençon the £15,000 which had been brought out of the Tower in ten boxes, each of which took four men to lift'...
'On the morning of the 22nd the Queen and Council resolved to confer the Order of the Garter on Alençon on St George's Day, but at a meeting of the Council the same night they changed their minds...Marchaumont said his master would not accept the Order unless he was acknowledged first as Duke of Brabant, and the proposal was therefore suspended'. [Span.iii.346-7].

Court news. April 26, Mendoza to Philip II: 'The Queen has sent a letter to Alençon, saying that if he would return here she would certainly marry him'.
'In conversation recently with the French Ambassador she set forth the many reasons which would force her to marry, whereupon he replied that...she had forgotten one, which was of more importance than any, namely that it was said that he had slept with her. She replied that she could disregard such a rumour, to which he answered that she might well do so in her own country, but not elsewhere, where it had been publicly stated. She was extremely angry, and retorted that a clear and innocent conscience feared nothing'.
Sir Humphrey Gilbert is fitting out three ships to go to Florida.
'When the Queen was asked to assist this expedition Gilbert was told in the Council that he was to go, and as soon as he had landed and fortified the place the Queen would send him ten thousand men to conquer it and hold the port'...
[Gilbert sailed to Newfoundland, not Florida, in 1583].

'This Queen sent four days ago one of the Scotch rebels who was here with the Earl of Angus to the Border, with a quantity of money, chains, and other jewels, to buy over some of the Scots, the sole object being to get possession of the King of Scotland and stir up civil war there'. [Span.iii.348-9,352].

Sequel: the Raid of Ruthven: August 22.

April 30: Court news collected in Antwerp by William Herle, and sent to Sir Francis Walsingham:

'Du Vray told me that the Duke [of Alençon] his master had received letters out of England from Marchaumont and others'...

'The advertisements were these: that her Majesty having had long conference with the Earl of Sussex one day that week, did immediately use gross words to the Earl of Leicester, reproaching him rudely of many disloyalties, and principally that he was the stop that she had not been long since married, to the comfort of her people and assurance of posterity; laying to the said Earl's charge that he only had broken the match that otherwise had been concluded between her Majesty and Monsieur, for the which, and many other grave occasions, her Majesty's displeasure was so grounded as it was past recovery'...

The Earl of Sussex 'had joined with the principal nobility of the realm, in nature of a league against the said Earl of Leicester, to ruin him and his house, and had the Catholics on his side, besides others (men of good spirit and value) which made in number more than two-thirds of England ready to take part with Sussex'...

Du Vray concluded his speech thus to me:

'That we should have civil wars presently in England...occasioned of three things: For lack of a husband to the Queen, hitherto hindered by particular persons. For not establishing an heir-apparent, which would be the destruction of the realm and of the ancient nobility. The hatefulness of the triumvirate of England'. [Earl of Leicester, Lord Burghley, Sir Francis Walsingham].

Herle noted: 'He omitted the mention of religion, which is the chief groundwork to move their division pretended in England'. [SPF.xvii.595-6].

April: proposed visit, Wanstead, Essex; Earl of Leicester. Richard Brackenbury and his men made ready at Wanstead, in April, £6.17s8d.

Also: Brackenbury, one Gentleman Usher, a quarter waiter, two Sewers of the Chamber, four Grooms of the Chamber 'for their attendance at Wanstead for her Majesty's service to ride and go [walk], April 1582', 8 days, £12.6s8d.^T

c.April-August: Thomas Gorges was special Ambassador to Sweden. Gorges, a Groom of the Privy Chamber, was married to Helena Lady Marquis of Northampton, who came to England with Lady Cecilia of Sweden in 1565.

May 1: Captain Edward Fenton's Voyage began.

The ships were: The Edward Bonaventure, The Elizabeth, The Francis (owned by Sir Francis Drake), and The Galleon Leicester (owned by the Earl of Leicester).

They planned to round the Cape of Good Hope on the way to the East, but after taking a month to clear the English coast they made long stays in Sierra Leone, and then Brazil.

Richard Madox, the Chaplain, died at sea, 27 February 1583.

Edward Fenton went no further than Brazil, returning to England in June 1583 after what was described as 'a troublesome voyage'. [Hakluyt, viii.107-132].

May 2, Wed Duke of Alençon's envoys at Greenwich for audience.^{WA}
The Sieur de Bacqueville had arrived.

May 2, Wed new appointment:
Edmund Anderson: Chief Justice of the Common Pleas.

May 3, Thur Anderson was knighted, at Greenwich.^M (See May 5).

May 4, Mendoza to Philip II: The Queen had been waiting for Alençon's reply to her letter declaring that she would marry him.

Bacqueville brought a reply in Alençon's own hand that 'he was more ready and desirous for it than ever', but he 'had quite despaired of bringing it about, she having said with her own lips in his presence that it would be easier to move the mountains than for her, willingly, to make up her mind to marry'.

'Since however she had changed her humour he...like a swallow, would pass the seas and build his nest in this country'.

He 'asks her with all speed to fix the day of the wedding...in order that he may then be with the person whom he loves more than his own life'...

'He ends with an infinity of flatteries and endearments'...

'She appears more ardent than ever in her desire for the marriage', and 'summoned in great haste the French Ambassador and Marchaumont...and assured them how sincerely she desired to effect the marriage...She again renewed the promise which she made when she gave the ring [22 Nov 1581], and swore that she would be the wife of Alençon if the King complied with the conditions which she had requested'.

She asked the Ambassador to inform the King to this effect, and declared 'that these were not words alone but oaths, which she took solemnly as a Queen and Christian'. [Span.iii.353-4].

May 4: The Queen sent Bacqueville's man to the Duke of Alençon with her reply to his letter; the Duke wrote on May 12 that 'there was never happiness equal to his', that the King has granted all the Queen's demands, and that 'he has no further care now than to order the clothes and everything necessary for the nuptials'.

Further letters passed between them in May. [HT.ii.502-506].

May 5, Sat: Sir Edmund Anderson was admitted as new Chief Justice of the Common Pleas.

May 5, William Fleetwood (Recorder of London) to Lord Burghley, from Serjeants Inn in Fleet Street:

This morning Lord Chancellor Bromley 'came to the Common Pleas and there sat down, and all the Serjeants, my brethren, standing at the bar, my Lord Chancellor my brother Anderson called by name, and declared unto him her Majesty's good liking and opinion of him, and of the place and dignity that her Majesty had called him unto, and then my Lord Chancellor made a short discourse what the duty and office of a good justice was, and in the end his Lordship called him up into the midst of the court, and then, Mr Anderson kneeling, his commission was read, and that done, his Lordship took the patent into his hand, and then the Clerk of the Crown, Powle, did read him his oath, and after he himself read the Oath of the Supremacy, and so kissed the book, and then my Lord Chancellor took him by the hand and placed him upon the Bench'.

'And then father Bendlowes, because he was ancient did put a short case, and then myself put the next'. William Bendlowes (c.1514-1584), the most senior Serjeant at Law. [Wright, ii.171-3].

May 5: Court news collected by William Herle in Antwerp, sent to Sir Francis Walsingham:

'There is a great bruit here, grounded upon advertisements come to Monsieur, that England is in arms against the Queen, the Papists grown strong, the Queen perplexed with fear and difficulty, the Earls of Leicester and Sussex banded in great troops one against the other, both of them commanded to their houses, Mr Hatton and the Earl of Sussex become Spanish, yourself in fear to fall with the Earl of Leicester, great leagues made among the nobility'...

'That the time is come when the Queen must know herself to be but a woman, and to have need of a head to govern things; whereupon Monsieur wishes himself there to aid her'.

'Finally, that the passages and ports of England are shut up, guarded by officers, who search every man to the soles of their shoes for letters and papers of conspiracy and rebellion'.

I told the Duke of Alençon that this news, and the prospect of civil war, were 'of no credit or likelihood'.

May 6: Herle's news: Du Vray (Alençon's secretary) showed me that a great quarrel had been between the Earls of Sussex and Leicester, and manslaughter might have followed between their partakers, but both Earls were commanded by the Queen to their houses. [SPF.xvi.17; xvii.597].

Anonymous hostile description of the Earl of Leicester: 'Not long ago he insulted the Earl of Sussex, who challenged him for it. He professed to accept, and made great preparation, kept the Earl dancing attendance a whole day at Blackheath, but never came, having privately informed her Majesty, who forbade them meddling one with another; thus he slept with a whole skin, and they were made hollow friends'. [Written c.1584, apparently referring to this quarrel, or a similar one in July 1581; SP15/28/113].

From autumn 1582 the Earl of Sussex was seriously ill; he died in June 1583.

May 6, Sun knighting, Greenwich: Lord Mayor, James Harvey, ironmonger. With the customary speech by William Fleetwood, Recorder of London, and reply by Lord Chancellor Bromley.

[1582 May 6] Sunday, William Fleetwood to Lord Burghley:

'The present Sunday my Lord Mayor was presented, when her Majesty most graciously accepted of my Lord, and of my foolish speech, to the great comfort of my Lord Mayor, and of all his brethren the Aldermen'.

'Her Majesty was wonderfully well pleased in all things, saving for that some young gentleman, being more bold than well mannered, did stand upon the carpet of the cloth of state, and did almost lean upon the cushions. Her Highness found fault with my Lord Chamberlain and Mr Vice-Chamberlain, and with the Gentlemen Ushers, for suffering such disorders'.

'Her Majesty found fault with me for giving more praises unto her Highness as touching the advancement of religion, than as she said she deserved'...

'My Lord Chamberlain made my Lord Mayor knight, and my Lord kissed her Highness's hand, and soon departed'. [Wright, ii.173-4].

Whilst the Lord Mayor was at court the Queen charged him to see to the reformation of the abuses of apparel committed by the citizens of London.

Shortly afterwards he and the Aldermen were admonished by the Privy Council in the Star Chamber to the same effect. [London: Journal 21, f.206v,210v].

May 6: Matthias Budde, Danish special Ambassador, at Greenwich.
 King Frederick II of Denmark to the Queen, April 18, concerning the message she lately gave George Schuavenius, who has returned. He now sends his Councillor Matthias Budde with offers of mutual service, also with a request for two pacing horses, for the King's comfort in riding, as England has better horses of that kind than anywhere else. [SPF.xv.630].

May 6, Sun Danish Ambassador (Matthias Budde) at Greenwich for audience.^{WA}
 Mendoza to Philip II, May 4 [sic]: 'An ambassador from Denmark has arrived here, and had audience with the Queen on the 6th. I believe that he comes upon the same business as the other envoy who came recently and has now left, namely, the navigation which the English are attempting to Muscovy', and also 'to discuss the marriage of the King of Scotland with a daughter of the King of Denmark'. [Span.iii.356]. King James married Anne of Denmark in 1589.

During May Stephen Fulwell, Jewel-house Officer, went from Greenwich 'for fetching of chains of gold from Mr Sheriff Martin at London for the ambassadors of the King of Denmark'.^T Richard Martin, Sheriff 1581-1582, goldsmith.

May 11: Seditious words at South Benfleet, Essex. John Melville, of South Benfleet, clerk, said 'That the Book of Common Prayer was an English Mass, and that the surplice was a rag of Rome'. Verdict unknown. [Assizes, Essex, 235].

May 12, Michael Renniger dedicated to the Queen: 'De Piu Quinti et Gregorii Decemi Tertii Romanorum Pontificum Furoribus. Contra Potentissimam Principem Elizabetham Angliae, Franciae et Hybernicae Reginam'.

['Of Pope Pius V and Gregory XIII...Against the most powerful Princess Elizabeth, Queen of England, France, and Ireland'].

Latin Epistle to the Queen (40p).

Renniger describes the Papal Bull against the Queen in 1570, and refers to many Jesuits and seminary priests. Text: 254p. (London, 1582).

Michael Renniger (c.1528-1609), was one of the Queen's Chaplains.

May 15, Tues Touching for the King's Evil, at Greenwich.
 Edward Seymour, Earl of Hertford, noted: 'When I was giving the towel to her Majesty and my Lord Howard the basin, after she had laid her hands on the King's Evil with which eight were afflicted, of herself graciously (after she had found fault with the swart water) said to me "I will take order for you this term". [Bath, iv.197]. Easter law term 1582 was May 2-28. The Earl of Hertford had a long-standing law-suit involving Thomas 2nd Lord Wentworth.

Touching for the King's Evil (scrofula): The ceremony began with the reading by a Chaplain of St Mark 16:14-20. Verse 18, 'They shall lay hands on the sick, and they shall recover', was repeated as each diseased person was touched by the Queen, who made the sign of the Cross over the affected areas.

During the reading of St John 1:1-14 (introducing John the Baptist), the Queen presented each person with an angel (a gold coin, called a touch-piece).

The Queen then knelt, led the assembly in prayer, and blessed them. There followed the Queen's ceremonial washing of her hands.

Reginald Scot, Discoverie of Witchcraft (1584):
 Curing 'the disease called now the king's evil or queen's evil, which hath been always thought, and to this day is supposed to be a miraculous and a peculiar gift, and a special grace given to the kings and queens of England. Which some refer to the propriety of their persons, some to the peculiar gift of God, and some to the efficacy of words...Her Majesty only useth godly and divine prayer, with some alms, and referreth the cure to God and to the physician'.

*May 17-19: proposed visit for hunting.
At Wanstead, Essex; Earl of Leicester. The Queen remained at Whitehall.*

May 18, London, Mendoza to the Queen, having had a message that she 'could not, consistently with her honour, give me audience'...
'Peace or war between the two Crowns may be the result of it'.
If I cannot have audience on matters which concern the King my master 'I shall take it for a clear indication that you wish to break with him... and when you give me a passport I shall at once leave England'. [SPF.xvi.33].

May 21, London, Mendoza to Philip II: [He sent for audience, probably May 16]. Next day at court my servant was told 'that the Queen was going hunting for two days, and on her return, on the 19th, she would give me audience without fail'..

'In the afternoon of the 18th a rumour became current here that I had asked for audience and that the Queen had refused to give it to me'. Next morning when a man 'went to see Walsingham on private business of his own, the Secretary came out of his room and in the courtyard of the palace cried out loudly that... the Queen could not give me an audience, for the sake of her own honour, until your Majesty had given her some satisfaction about Ireland'. I sent the messenger back, and was told these were the Queen's orders. I then sent my secretary with a letter to the Queen, and the secretary was taken to her.

'She said she would be pleased to receive me as a private gentleman...but she could not listen to me as a minister of your Majesty's until you had given her satisfaction on matters...respecting which she had sent a message by Antonio de Castillo' [former Portuguese Ambassador]. She said she hoped I would not leave, and 'I might communicate my business with her in writing'. [Span.iii.375-6].

Spaniards who landed in Ireland in September 1580 had surrendered in November.

May 21, Mon **SOMERSET HOUSE**, Strand.^c

Crown property. Keeper from July 1574, with the gardens and orchards: Henry Carey, 1st Lord Hunsdon (1526-1596), the Queen's cousin;
wife: Anne (Morgan), a Lady of the Privy Chamber.

Work at Somerset House, May 12-24, included: 'raising a piece of a brick wall in the garden to keep the walk secret from the view of the people'.^w

The Queen went to Somerset House for the marriage of one of Lord and Lady Hunsdon's daughters. Margaret Carey (1564-1605) married Edward Hoby (1560-1617), of Bisham, Berks, son of Lady Russell, of Bisham, by her 1st husband Sir Thomas Hoby, who died in France in 1566 whilst Ambassador there.

May 22, Tues, at Somerset House, knighting: Edward Hoby, 'the day after his marriage with the Baron of Hunsdon's daughter'.^m

Sir Francis Walsingham to the Earl of Rutland, May 26, court:
'The marriage hath been performed with all solemnity between the Lord Hunsdon's daughter and Mr Hoby, her Majesty having honoured it with her presence for the space of two days, to the great contentment of my Lord of Hunsdon and the rest of the nobility that were there'.^{RT}

Lady Hoby's monument in Bisham Church describes her as 'of the Privy Chamber to the glorious Queen Elizabeth and near of the blood'.

A portrait of Sir Edward Hoby, 1583, is in the National Portrait Gallery, London. Reproduced in Tudor and Jacobean Portraits, by Roy Strong.

May 22, court, Earl of Leicester (Master of the Horse) to King Frederick of Denmark: Your Ambassador had gone before I could procure the horses you desired. I will look for the best I can possibly find, but the Queen meanwhile sends two trotters such as she herself uses. [HMC 45th Report, 34. Latin].

May 23, Wed **GREENWICH PALACE.**^C

Lambeth Church: 'Paid to the ringers which waited the 22 and 23 of May, 3s4d'.

June 1/29: visit, Deptford, Kent, for launch of *The Golden Lion*. Deptford house; Crown property. Anthony Wingfield made ready 'for her Majesty at Deptford Strand a house and a standing there at two several times when her Majesty went to the launching of a ship called *The Golden Lion*', June.^T

'Launching her Majesty's ship *The Golden Lion* after her repairing in the dock at Deptford...Birch, two loads to make a Bower for her Majesty to rest in being at the launching of the said ship, at 5s the load, 10s'. 'Reward to John Leach for his charges and travail in providing of birches for the Bower', 2s6d.^N

June 5, Whit Tuesday bear-baiting, at Greenwich.^T

June 6: Sir Nicholas Bagenal, Knight Marshal of Ireland, arrived at Chester with Gerald FitzGerald, 11th Earl of Kildare, and Christopher Nugent, 3rd Baron Delvin, summoned by the Queen. He sent to ask Sir Francis Walsingham 'where her Majesty will have them bestowed'. [SP63/93/11]. They were brought to London, suspected as accessories to treason. On June 10 they were sent to the Tower of London as close prisoners, lodged separately, with one servant each.^{APC}

Court news. June 7, Sir Francis Walsingham to Sir Henry Cobham, having dealt with the Queen for Lord John Hamilton's pension. 'Lord Claud his brother, who is come here to sue for his own, has been earnest with her for that also, but this matter of pensions is very unwillingly hearkened to'. [SPF.xvi.71].

Pensions had been granted in 1581 to Lord John Hamilton and Lord Claud Hamilton, brothers of James Hamilton, Earl of Arran.

June 7: Stationers entered a book published as: 'The Castle of Courtesy, whereunto is adjoined The Hold of Humility, with The Chariot of Chastity'.

By James Yates, servingman. 74 folios. (London, 1582).

Including, in verse: 'A thanksgiving unto God for the happy, peaceable, and most glorious Reign of our singular Sovereign and Lady, Queen Elizabeth'.

[June 7, Greenwich], Frances Howard to the Earl of Hertford:

'Sweet Lord...Your footman...met me as I was coming home waiting on the Queen abroad; but a little before we were all greatly afraid for that her Majesty's horse in stumbling fell withal, and she withal fell, but, as she says, she leapt off from him, but her footman stood her in great stead, but thanks be to God she had no kind of harm and presently after she walked afoot half a mile. You may think what a fearful sight it was: her Majesty would have ridden on that horse again, but he would not suffer her to come on his back'.

'She is very well, thanks be to God, and is determined to go a progress into Sussex, but when she will begin it is not known. There is no more speech of her going to Wanstead, and therefore you need not stay the longer at home, for it is not known when she will go from hence, but when she will go she saith it shall be to Nonsuch, and there you shall have a lodging, for so my Lord Lumley himself told me and assured me, for he is now at the court, and there is no time appointed when she will remove'...

'I cannot live long without your company. Your most faithful, loving and obedient wife during life'.

Endorsed 'Received per Robert, footman, Monday 11 June 1582'.

Frances Howard, a Lady of the Privy Chamber, did not marry the Earl of Hertford until December 1585, but called herself his wife, and his sons called her 'mother'. [Bath, iv.154, and p.xvi; Wilts.Arch.Magazine, xv.200].

June 8, Greenwich, [John] Stanhope to the Earl of Hertford:
Last night 'in offering courtesy to Mauvissière [French Ambassador] on the Heath [Blackheath] her Majesty was nearly thrown from her horse and would have been in danger of a grievous fall if she had not leapt from him'. [Bath, iv.153].

June 14, Greenwich, Queen paid Alderman Martin (goldsmith) 'for a small lute of silver gilt made for our use in our Privy Chamber', 27s9½d.^{PS}

June 20, Walsingham to Sir Henry Cobham, in France: This bearer is sent 'by my Lord Chamberlain [Earl of Sussex] to conduct his dwarf over'. [SPF.xvi.97].

June 22, Duke Casimir to the Queen: George Zolcher, a citizen of Strasbourg, having represented to me the services which he has done, and wishes to continue, to your Majesty, begs me to intercede for him that you would appoint him some annual pension, with the post of courier or messenger to yourself.

In September Zolcher was to bring wine to England. [SPF.xvi.101,306].

Court news. June 25, Mauvissière to Henri III, who had requested animals:

The Queen 'wished to provide all the bloodhounds, greyhounds, mastiffs, water-spaniels, bears and bulls...that can be found here...and they have sent towards the North to find the bloodhounds and greyhounds'.

PS. 'I wrote to your Majesty for a beautiful coach for the Queen, and four fine mules for a litter. If it pleases you to give them to her I know that this will be a thing of which she will make great account'. [Chéruel, 226,229].

June 28,Thur Lord Willoughby de Eresby at Greenwich to take leave.
Appointed special Ambassador to Denmark. Embarkation: July 14.

Also June 28: Queen's 'free gift' to 'our trusty and well beloved servant Philip Sidney esquire, in consideration of...services wherein we have employed him, and toward the payment of his debts thereby grown': £1,500.^{PS}

Court news. June 28, Barnes, Robert Beale to the Earl of Shrewsbury (having twice been with the Earl for some negotiations with the Queen of Scots):

'The Saturday after I departed from your Lordship I came to the court, and delivered unto her Majesty such letters as I brought...It seemed her Majesty would take some deliberation therein...but I hear not of any resolution'.

[Lodge, ii.221-222].

The negotiations were abandoned.

Court news, of a secret marriage.

June 29, Mendoza to Philip II: 'The eldest son of the Earl of Hertford, who is one of the pretenders to the Crown, has made a love match with a lady of much lower quality than himself. He escaped for the purpose from a castle where his father was keeping him to divert him from his courtship, and was hidden for ten or twelve days, during which period there was a great outcry that he had fled the Kingdom. The Queen has ordered him, and the gentleman in whose house he was married, to be arrested'. [Span.iii.382].

Edward Seymour, Lord Beauchamp (1561-1612), son of the Earl of Hertford and Lady Catherine Grey, and grandson of the Duchess of Somerset, married his cousin Honora Rogers, daughter of Sir Richard Rogers, of Dorset. Lord Beauchamp had been born in the Tower of London after his parents' own secret marriage.

Letters and notes by Beauchamp, Hertford and Honora Rogers reveal that in 1581 Beauchamp had 'bad counsel' from 'the old hags [two female relatives] who did encourage him to the liking of Onus Blous' [a blowsy burden]; he was secretly betrothed to Honora, and had 'written himself husband' and sent her verses and a ring. He 'knew her in the orchard'. In December he assured his father that he was willing to renounce her.

In March 1582 Honora Rogers complained that very ill reports had been spoken of her. Her Grace (the Duchess of Somerset) 'had said she was but a baggage, though she had served her two years...and others that she was a whore. My Lord Beauchamp had said he sought but a night's lodging'.

Lord Beauchamp and Honora were said to have married in Thomas Howard's house; those suspected of assisting the marriage were questioned; Lord Beauchamp was committed by the Queen to his father's custody for several months. [SPD].

In September 1582 the Earl of Hertford advised his son 'to desire by Mr Secretary's means pardon at her Majesty's hands'. Beauchamp wrote to Secretary Walsingham, September 29, that 'If in doing what I have done I have offended her Majesty, it causes me greater grief than hitherto I have conceived'.

[Bath, iv.155,190-193,196].

July 3-Sept 20, in Germany: Imperial Diet at Augsburg, attended as English Agent by George Gilpin, Secretary to the Merchant Adventurers at Antwerp.

July 5, court at Greenwich, Sir Francis Walsingham to Thomas Cartwright (in Antwerp): It is her Majesty's pleasure you should remove from thence, who taketh your being there offensively. She desires you to undertake an answer to the Papist Testament, and other books of the Jesuits; for which you should be offered £100 a year. [SP12/154/48]. Cartwright (c.1534-1603), a noted preacher, was a minister in Antwerp 1580-85, then returned to England; his Confutation of the Rheims New Testament was published posthumously in 1618.

July 6, St Peter's Hill [London], Thomas Randolph (Master of the Posts) to Walsingham: 'I would gladly know if her Majesty make any progress which way it is most like to lie, that I may thereafter appoint post-horses'. [SP12/154/50].

July 8, Antwerp, Duke of Alençon to the Queen, asking for aid, ending: I am so occupied with warlike affairs that I will not enter on the subject of our marriage, on which I beg you to attend to the communications of Marchaumont and De Bacqueville. [HT.ii.507].

July 9, Mon Ambassador from Navarre at Greenwich to take leave.^{WA} Jean de Secondat, Sieur de la Roque, the King of Navarre's Chamberlain, who had come to England in June, principally with news of the state of the Reformed Churches. [SPF.xvi.29,78].

Court news. July 10, Maurice Browne to John Thynne, of Longleat, Wilts: 'It is doubtful whether the Queen will make her progress this summer, but it is thought she will go to Woodstock, then she will go to Sudeley to my Lord Chandos, where you will then be a courtier, with the rest of the gentlemen of the country'. [Longleat Thynne Papers, V. f.206].

Locations: Woodstock Palace, Oxon; Sudeley Castle, Gloucs.

This progress did not take place.

July 10, Tues **PUTNEY**, Surrey; Mr [John] Lacy.^{C,W}

July 11, Wed **NONSUCH**, Cheam, Surrey; Lord Lumley.^{C,W}
Built by King Henry VIII; now owned by John Lord Lumley (c.1533-1609).
2nd wife: Elizabeth (Darcy). Richard Brackenbury and nine men made ready 'for her Majesty at Nonsuch by the space of 16 days because her Majesty broke her appointment twice'; and also made ready 'three standings in Nonsuch Park'.^T

An engraving of Nonsuch Palace, with the Queen in her coach, dating from 1582 or later, includes in the foreground large figures of noblewomen and merchants' wives. Dutch. Reproduced in Elizabeth, ed.Susan Doran, 77.

Court news. July 11, London, Mendoza to Philip II:
 'A man from Don Antonio has recently arrived here, under the pretext of asking the Queen for ships, but really to say that he was coming here secretly'...

'A gentleman from Alençon has arrived here...to ask for money'.
 There are 'negotiations being promoted by this Queen to marry the daughter of the King of Sweden to Alençon'. [Span.iii.386].

July 12 or 13: Don Antonio's messenger at Nonsuch for audience.
 Don Antonio, former King of Portugal, now ruled by Spain, was at sea preparing for an attack on Portugal. He sent Custodio Leitam, also a Portuguese, to inform the Queen. July 12, London, Custodio Leitam to Walsingham: The Queen gave me permission to speak with her last Tuesday [July 10], but being pressed to catch the tide had not time to hear what I was charged by the King to say. She said it should be today or tomorrow, and that I might go to you, whom she would cause to let me know her will; July 18, London: I am departing as soon as I receive a letter which the Queen promised when I took leave. [SPF.xvi.113,154,166].

Don Antonio had spent several months in England in 1581. His ships were heavily defeated by Spanish forces in August 1582. He returned to England in 1585.

July 12, Nonsuch, Queen to the Lord Deputy of Ireland, to repair to England.

July 12, Lord Burghley to Sir Francis Walsingham: 'Concerning my Lord Grey's coming hither, I think the sooner he shall come the better it shall be for all parties...the sooner he shall answer for his doings'. [SP63/94/17,18].

July 13: *christening*. Queen was godmother to 'Mr Edward Darcy's daughter'.^T
 Parents: Darcy, a Groom of the Privy Chamber; wife: Elizabeth (Astley), daughter of Thomas Astley, also a Groom. Anthony Wingfield and his men were paid for 'riding from Nonsuch to London and there receiving her Majesty's gift out of the Tower to be bestowed at the christening of Mr Edward Darcy's child. And for their stay in London about the same service', July. Reward to midwife and nurses dated July 13.^T Queen's gift to 'Edward Darcy Groom of our Privy Chamber, a bowl with a cover of silver gilt'.^{PS} Child: not further identified.

July 14: Lord Willoughby, *special Ambassador* to Denmark, embarked.

Peregrine Bertie, 13th Lord Willoughby de Eresby (1555-1601), who had been 'dispatched to Denmark' on June 28.^{WA}

King Frederick II had been elected to the Order of the Garter in April 1578; the Queen chose Willoughby to go to invest the King with the Garter insignia.

A Wardrobe account includes payments for making a Garter robe of purple velvet, with a kirtle and hood; a cushion of purple velvet; one pair of sheets to carry the robes in; they were taken in two trunks. [Arnold, 99].

Privy Council placard for Lord Willoughby to have carts 'for the carriage of stuff unto the sea side where he is to embark'; also a placard for eight post-horses for Sir Gilbert Dethick, Garter King of Arms.^{APC} The company also included Somerset Herald, 56 gentlemen and yeomen, and the mariners.

Lord Willoughby left Hull for Elsinore on July 14 in *The Scout* (Martin Frobisher, Captain). The Golden Dragon took 'his train and carriages'.

The King was invested at Elsinore in August. Lord Willoughby embarked at Emden on Sept 21, arriving in Norfolk on Sept 27. The Golden Dragon took him 'from Emden and Norway' to England 'returning from the King of Denmark'.^N

Court news. July 16, Lord Burghley to Walsingham: 'The journey to Grafton, or otherwise far from London or from the south, is not convenient, as the affairs abroad do portend'. [SP63/94/27] Grafton royal manor-house, Northants.

July 21, Sat Deputies of Guernsey at Nonsuch.

Deputies of Guernsey in the Channel Islands propounded 'Notes for the Island of Sark', agreed on before Sir Francis Walsingham at Nonsuch. [SP15/27/101].

Court news. July 25, Mendoza to Philip II: 'The King of France...has now agreed to concede everything that the Queen requests as soon as she decides to marry'. She told the French Ambassador 'that she wished the King to bind himself in writing with his own hand that this Crown should not be called upon to contribute to any expenditure...incurred either in the Netherlands or elsewhere in case of a rupture with your Majesty...This shows that it is nothing but make believe'. Sir Henry Cobham, English Ambassador to France, has written to the Queen 'that no minister ever set foot in England who had done greater harm than I, or who gave more minute information of matters here to your Majesty and the Pope'. [Mendoza's main informant: Lord Henry Howard]. [Span.iii.389].

July: dinner, Beddington, Surrey, Sir Francis Carew.^T
Beddington manor-house; owned by Sir Francis Carew (c.1530-1611), unmarried.

July: dinner, West Molesey, Surrey; Mr Brend.^T
West Molesey manor-house; owned by Thomas Brend (c.1517-1598).
2nd wife: Mercy, died 1597.

July 31, Augsburg, Paul Melissus dedicated to the Queen an Ode Pindarica. Two copies were sent to George Gilpin, the Queen's Agent at the Augsburg Diet, one with a Latin poem written on the flyleaf, requesting him to present the work to the Queen. The Latin dedication notes that the Queen had previously received Melissus's book of poems Schediasmata. [1st edition, 1574-75].

George Gilpin to Sir Francis Walsingham, Oct 27, Antwerp, sending 'a book which one Melissus, a poet...entreats may be presented to her Majesty, offering his service to write anything that she may command him'. [SPF.xvii.640].

Melissus visited England in winter 1585-86, bringing the MS of the 2nd edition of Schediasmata; this was published in 1586, including the poem to Gilpin.

July 31, Nonsuch: The Queen lost from 'the round gown of black taffeta welted with black velvet...one acorn of gold'. Aug 1: She lost 'three cipher buttons and one cipher aglet from the gown of black figured satin, parcel of upon the same gown buttons 76, aglets 34 pair'. [cipher: monogrammed]. [Lost, 348,349].

Aug 1, Nonsuch, Nicholas Faunt to Anthony Bacon:
'God be thanked, her Majesty is in perfect health, though of late my Lady Stafford near about her hath been dangerously sick of a lethargy, but is now on the mending hand...The court is removing to Oatlands...I am a continual courtier, but extremely dissatisfied with the disorders of that court, which has been generally supposed eminent above all others for strictness of manners, and just regard for religion and piety. The only discontent I have is to live where is so little godliness and exercise of religion, so dissolute manners and corrupt conversation generally'. [LPL 647/62].

Aug 2: Venison for the Queen. Aug 2, Leicester to Sir Christopher Hatton (Captain of the Guard): 'Mr Captain, I am most humbly bold to send to her sacred Majesty a poor beast bred in this soil, because it was the first was killed... I beseech you, Sir, present him, if he come in good order, to her Majesty, whom I trust to see kill forty of his fellows in this place; which are, and shall be, preserved for her Majesty's best pleasure as long as I live; with my continual prayer for her most blessed preservation'. [Hatton, 262; location not stated].

Aug 3 [Antwerp], William Herle to Lord Burghley, of assassination plots at Antwerp: 'The like plot is laid to murder the Queen's Majesty of England in her progress...which speeches proceeded from the Prince of Orange...and I thought it my part to signify them over with speed'. [HT.MS 162/55v].

Aug 5, Sheffield, Earl of Shrewsbury (who was last at court for the Duke of Norfolk's Trial, 1572) to the Queen: 'Having these ten years been secluded from your most gracious sight and happy presence...I...beseech your Majesty... to license me for a fortnight's journey towards your Majesty's royal person' [to give an account of his charge, the keeping of the Queen of Scots].

To Sir Francis Walsingham: I desire 'nothing more in this world than soon to have her Majesty's gracious presence'. [*Lodge*, ii.228,230]. (See Aug 29).

Aug 12, Walsingham to Burghley: 'Her Majesty's remove to Oatlands is put off until Friday [August 17] and then it is thought it will hold'. [SP12/155/12].

Aug 12, Antwerp, Herle to Walsingham: 'The intent to murder the Queen is increased and confirmed, whereto good vigilance is to be had'. [SPF.xvi.238].

Aug 13, Nonsuch: Queen lost 'from the jacket of black taffeta one eye of gold wirework, parcel of upon the same jacket of hooks and eyes 58 pair'. [*Lost*,350].

Aug 15, Paris, Sir Henry Cobham to the Queen: 'The French King commands to be made for your Majesty...an exceedingly princely coach' with 'four of the fairest mules that may be found, to serve for your litter', being 'grateful to you on receiving the present you sent him by his falconer'. [SPF.xvi.247].

Aug 17, Fri **OATLANDS PALACE**, Weybridge, Surrey.^c

Aug 21, Paris, Sir Henry Cobham to Sir Francis Walsingham, being entreated to write 'by one Carlo Doni', a Florentine, who 'professes his repair into England to be only to see her Majesty, the court and London'.

Carlo Doni and his brother Ottaviano met the Queen. Carlo wrote to Walsingham from Paris, October 20, that 'at Dover every sort of discourtesy was used to me and my company...by all the customs-people, innkeepers, and sailors, without any regard to their licences or passports; giving us the greatest inconvenience and expense in their power...They would, I believe, have liked not only the money out of our purses but the eyes out of our head'. [SPF.xvi.262,402-3].

Aug 22, in Scotland: The Raid of Ruthven.

The Earl of Angus, who took refuge in England in June 1581 after his uncle the Earl of Morton was executed, had returned to Scotland earlier in August.

King James, who had been hunting, was at Ruthven Castle, owned by the Earl of Gowrie. The Earl, with the Earls of Angus and Mar, the Master of Glamis, and others, detained the young King at the Castle. These Protestant lords thus gained control of the King. His prime favourite the Catholic Duke of Lennox remained free, but was forced to leave Scotland in December.

The King escaped and regained his liberty in June 1583.

Aug 28, Dublin, Eleanor Countess of Desmond to Burghley, concerning her son James FitzGerald (1571-1601) born in England and 'given' to the Queen in 1573:

I, 'for the better proof of my loyalty, and dutiful meaning always towards her Majesty, brought my boy that I bore in England (and which then both his father and I gave to her Majesty as a free gift), to Sir William Drury, being then Lord Justice [1578-79], as acknowledging our former gift to her Highness of the same, which boy now remaineth in the Castle of Dublin without any kind of learning or bringing up, or any to attend upon him. My good Lord, for that he is her Majesty's gift, and in consideration of his innocence and tender years, I humbly pray your Honour to be a means that the said boy may be brought over into England, whereby he may be the better able hereafter to discharge both his duty towards God and his gracious Queen'. [SP63/94/104].

James FitzGerald was still in Dublin Castle when his father the 'Arch-Rebel' Earl of Desmond was killed in November 1583; he was brought to England in July 1584 at his mother's request, and was in the Tower of London until August 1600.

Aug 29 [Sheffield], Earl of Shrewsbury to Thomas Baldwin [his London Agent]:
 'My leave...is granted me, therefore now I thought good to write unto you to provide all needful things for me, and specially for my lodging at the court, and to foresee how my folks may be placed as near to the court as may be, though it be more my charges; and the best will be to speak with the Harbingers thereon. I think my company will be 20 gentlemen and 20 yeomen, besides their men, and my horse-keepers'.

'I think to set forwards about the 11th of September, from Wingfield to Leicester to my bed, and so make but four days' journey to London, which I think to be my next [nearest] way to Oatlands, if the court be there then'...

'If the court remain at Oatlands you must foresee I have some carriages for conveyance of my bedding for self, and some pallets for some of my folks to lie about me...I would gladly have Chesterfield Fair past, where will be great concourse of people from all parts of England, to have it ended before my coming; and then will it be the 15th day of September before I set forwards'.

To Baldwin, Sept 15: 'The weather waxing cold after Michaelmas [Sept 29], and the plague being so rife in London, I know not how I shall see it till the Spring, which grieves me greatly'. [Lodge, ii.233-4]. The Earl came in 1584.

August 29-October 9: Sir George Carey was special Ambassador to Scotland, after news of the Raid of Ruthven. Carey was joined at Berwick by Robert Bowes, resident Ambassador, 4 Sept 1582-Oct 1583. They were to convey to the Protestant lords the Queen's approval of their action, and disapproval of their methods.

Aug 31, Oatlands, Sir Francis Walsingham to Sir Henry Cobham: The Queen has dispatched Carey and Bowes into Scotland 'to make offer to the King of anything that she may do for the safety of his person and the quieting of the state of his realm, as also to comfort the noblemen with the promise of her best help and assistance to reduce things there to some good terms'. [SPF.xvi.291].

August 31: Duke George Gustavus, Count Palatine's son, at Oatlands.

His father George John, Palatine of the Rhine, Duke of Bavaria, wrote to the Queen from Pfalzburg, July 7, that he commanded his son 'that after having seen Hungary, Italy, France, and other countries he was to go into England, Scotland and Ireland, to present you both his and my very humble duty, and also to learn some of the virtues of a young prince, in order that hereafter he may the better do service to you, Madam, to his country and to Christendom. Wherefore, knowing that there is at this time no princess in the world so endowed with the virtues and other graces of God as yourself, and remembering the good affection you have always shown to the princes of our house...I have repeatedly commanded my son not to pass through England without saluting you'. [SPF.xvi.142: French].

Aug 31, Fri Count Palatine's son at Oatlands for audience.^{WA}
 Andrew Garth 'accompanying the Count Palatine's son at sundry times from London to Rochester, to Windsor, and to the court at Oatlands, and attending upon him 16 days', £5. Payment October 19, Windsor.^T

The Count Palatine wrote to the Queen, Oct 28, 'by your servant John Leonard Haller' thanking her 'for all the favour you have shown to my son George Gustavus, with so many honourable receptions, entertainments, and the like'... 'Praying God ever to maintain you as the solace of His poor Church, and the flower of Christendom'. [SPF.xvi.421]. Haller, a German, had visited Dr John Dee at Mortlake, Sept 10, when he was proposing to travel to Venice and Constantinople.^D He was at Windsor about December 22.

August: proposed stay, Woking, Surrey.
 Woking manor-house, Crown property. Richard Brackenbury made ready 'for the Queen's Majesty to lie at Woking'.^T Works: 'Her Majesty's honour of Oking'.

*August 1582: *Lady Anne Askew's preparations for a visit by the Queen.*
Lady Anne Askew to Sir Christopher Hatton (Vice-Chamberlain): 'This short warning, and my unfurnished house, do ill agree; for, besides her Majesty's diet, there be many things which I know to be fit for her ease that I want: wherefore, if her Majesty's pleasure would otherwise determine, my shame were the less, and my bond to you the greater. Nevertheless, if it be her Highness's direction, I with my little might will do all with the best will I can, and pray you, my honourable friend, to help by your commandment that otherwise is beyond my reach'. PS. 'I would gladly Mr Killigrew would take the pains to come today and appoint what were fittest for her places of ease, and how they should be ordered'. [William Killigrew: a Groom of the Privy Chamber. Nicolas, 223; from BL Add MS 15891, f.87v; undated, with letters of Sept 1582].

*Sept 1, Sat dinner, Byfleet, Surrey; Lady Anne Askew.
 Simon Bowyer made ready 'a dining house at Byfleet at my Lady Anne Askew's house'.^T Byfleet manor-house; Crown property.
 Keeper of Byfleet Park: Earl of Lincoln (1512-January 1585).
 Lady Anne Askew (1546-May 1585) his daughter by his 2nd wife, Ursula Stourton; she was married to William Askew (or Ascough), of Lincs (c.1541-August 1585).

Sept 1, Sat **PYRFORD**, Surrey; Earl of Lincoln.^{C,W}
 Pyrford house of Edward Clinton, 1st Earl of Lincoln, Lord Admiral.
 3rd wife: Elizabeth (FitzGerald) (c.1528-1590), Lady of the Privy Chamber.
 Hugh Underhill and John Wynyard, Grooms of the Wardrobe, were sent 'from the court at Oatlands to Pyrford to make ready for her Majesty', 6 days, 40s.
 Simon Bowyer and his men 'waiting and giving attendance at Pyrford', 4 days.^T
 'The court removed to Purfort to my Lord Admiral's house'.^{WA}

Court news. Sept 1, Mendoza to Philip II: 'The Queen received news from Berwick that on the 22nd one of the plots she had been weaving with the Earl of Angus had succeeded [the Raid of Ruthven]'...
 'This Queen, her ministers, and all the court, are overjoyed at the news, and the Queen says openly that the *méchant* Duke of Lennox will now be treated as he deserves'. [Span.iii.400].

Sept 1: *death*. Countess of Ormond died at Bristol.
 Elizabeth (Berkeley) (1534-1582), wife of Thomas Butler 10th Earl of Ormond, from whom she had been separated since 1564. Funeral: Westminster Abbey.
 Earl of Ormond married (2) Elizabeth Sheffield (November 1582).

By c.Sept 2-8: French noblemen and French Ambassador with the Queen.
 Mauvissière to King Henri III [Sept 13]: 'Seigneur Darmanville, Gentleman of your Chamber, with Seigneurs De Ravetot, De Cormeilles, De Besn and the Chevalier De Coury, finding themselves in Normandy on the sea-coast decided to come to see this Kingdom and asked me to take them to see the Queen. She was hunting and on a little progress in Windsor Forest, where she treated us with the greatest favour and good cheer that could be desired and showed great pleasure at seeing these French gentlemen, servants of your Majesty'.

'We spent seven or eight days with her, seeing her at all hours in hunts well arranged after the custom of this country...The Queen herself took the trouble to see that we were well lodged and that we had everything we needed, having ordered five or six of her gentlemen to accompany us everywhere. And the Earl of Leicester, Lord Hunsdon, Lord Howard and many other lords of this court were sent to entertain us and to lead us from the hunting to our lodging-places when the Queen dismounted'.^{BT}

The Cofferer paid £28.12s10d for several French noblemen and other gentlemen for four days in September at Mr Ward's at Cranbourne.^C In Windsor Great Park.

Sept 3: *St Peter and St Paul Church, Sheffield, Yorks: burial: Francis Lord Talbot (c.1550-1582), eldest son and heir of George Talbot, 6th Earl of Shrewsbury.*

Francis's brother Gilbert Talbot (1552-1616) became Lord Talbot (and later 7th Earl of Shrewsbury).

The widowed Anne (Herbert) Lady Talbot, died in 1593.

The Queen wrote the 6th Earl a 'letter of comfort', saying that 'we do assure ourself that in this discomfort there is no earthly thing can yield you more comfort than the assurance of our gracious favour towards you'. [Elizabeth, Works, 257].

*Sept 4, Tues dinner, Chobham, Surrey; Mr Wolley.^T
Chobham estate of John Wolley, Latin Secretary to the Queen 1569-1596;
wife: Elizabeth (More)(1552-1600) daughter of Sir William More of Loseley and widow of Richard Polsted; she married (3) Sir Thomas Egerton.

Sept 4, Tues **SUNNINGHILL**, Berks.^C

Sunninghill manor and park were Crown property.

Sir Henry Neville (c.1520-1593) was Keeper of Sunninghill Park and Mote Park 1557-1593; 3rd wife: Elizabeth (Bacon) (c.1541-1621), daughter of Sir Nicholas Bacon (formerly Lord Keeper) and widow of Sir Robert Doyley, who died after the Oxford 'Black Assize' of 1577. She was Francis Bacon's half-sister.

c.Sept 5/7: dinner and hunting, Mote Park, Windsor.
Crown property. Anthony Wingfield made ready 'a dining house at Mote Park' and 'two standings in the said Park'.^T

c.Sept 5/7: dinner and hunting, Egham, Surrey; Mr Bower.
Anthony Wingfield made ready 'a dining house at Egham and two standings in the forest by Egham'; marginal note: Mr Bower's house.^T
Egham house of Thomas Bower (or Bowtell); wife: Eleanor.

Sept 7, Fri: Queen's birthday celebrations, e.g.
St Dunstan in the West: 'For ringing on the day of the Queen's birth, 12d'. [Accession Day ringing: 5s].
Kingston-upon-Thames Church, Surrey: 'Paid for a fish for the ringers at the birthday of our Queen's Majesty, 12d; for bread and drink, 12d'.

Sept 8, Sat dinner, Egham, Surrey; Mr Kellefet.^T
Rusham House, Egham; owned by Richard Kellefet, Groom of the Removing Wardrobe of Beds, and Yeoman of the Standing Wardrobe at Richmond; he died in 1595;
wife: Cecilia (Farr), widow of Anthony Bond, Writer of the Court Letter; she married (3) Sir John Denham; she died in 1612.
The Queen's Cofferer paid £13.7s11d for French nobles and other gentlemen at Egham, September 8.^C

Sept 8, Sat **OATLANDS PALACE**, Weybridge, Surrey.^C

Sept 9, Sun Polish Ambassador at Oatlands.
King Stefan Batori of Poland sent Stanislaus Ossowski, his Chief Gentleman of the Chamber, mainly concerning commerce and navigation.
'The Ambassador of Polonia had audience'.^{WA}

Sept 10, Mon: Earl of Leicester left Oatlands for Kenilworth Castle, arriving that night at Lord and Lady Norris's house, Rycote, Oxfordshire, where the Queen had stayed four times and where she had evidently planned to stay again in 1582. Her next (and last) visit to Rycote was in 1592.

Sept 11, Rycote, Leicester to Sir Christopher Hatton: 'I found a very hard journey yesterday after I departed from you. It was 10 o'clock at night ere I came here, and a more foul and ragged way I never travelled in my life... At my arrival I met with a piece of cold entertainment at the Lady's hands of the house here, and so had you done too, if you had been in my place, for she was well informed ere I came that I and you were the chief hinderers of her Majesty's coming hither, which they took more unkindly than there was cause indeed. But I was fain to stand to it that I was one of the dissuaders, and would not for anything, for the little proof I had of this day's journey, that her Majesty had been in it, being, indeed the very same day her Highness should have come hither, which I remembered not till this question grew'...

'Trust me, if it had not been so late, I think I should have sought me another lodging, my welcome awhile was so ill; and almost no reason could persuade her but that it was some device to keep her Highness from her own gracious disposition to come hither. But I dealt plainly with her, that I knew she would have been sorry afterwards to have had her Majesty come at this time of the year to this place. I assure you, you should find it winter already'...

'To help to make amends I offered her my lodging there, if her Majesty stayed at Oatlands. They had put the house here in very good order to receive her Majesty, and a hearty noble couple are they as ever I saw towards her Highness. I rest here this Sabbath-day to make peace for us both'. [Nicolas, 269-270].

Sept 12, Oatlands, Sir Thomas Heneage to the Earl of Leicester, writing by the Queen's desire, mainly with Scottish news, that the Duke of Lennox is being expelled. 'The plague is entered into a house at Windsor as well as into Eton'. [SP12/155/43].

Sept 12, London, Richard Carmarden dedicated to the Queen 'A Caveat for the Queen'. 'Wherein is declared divers deceits used towards her Highness by her Majesty's officers appointed for the receipts of her Customs in the Port of London, to the great hindrance of her Majesty and spoiling of her subjects'...

'To the most high and virtuous Princess Elizabeth...long health and perpetual felicity...As your Highness tendereth your own benefit and the safeguard of my poor life, which by this my duty showed in your Majesty's behalf shall greatly hazard the same, so do I most humbly beseech your Highness not to impart anything herein contained to any besides your own person, but to read and keep the same so secret as none else may be privy thereunto, till your Majesty hath well considered of the same and heard me speak that which now...I dare not write'.

In his 'little book' Carmarden describes the means by which the Crown is deprived of the revenue to which it is entitled for duties on imports at London, chiefly by the corrupt conduct of Customs officials, and smuggling by merchants.

Carmarden (c.1536-1603), became in 1589 Surveyor-General of the Customs; the Queen dined at his house in Kent in 1597. His 'Caveat' was published by John U.Nef, Journal of Political Economy, 41 (1933), 33-57; dating it c.1570.

Sept 13, London, Mauvissière, French Ambassador, to Sir Francis Walsingham, to thank the Queen for giving permission for wheat and artillery to put into a ship of 200 tons which he has given to his son, who is English - the Queen's godson - and a Gentleman of the Chamber to the Duke of Alençon. Postscript thanking the Queen for the honour she has done to these French gentlemen. [SPF.xvi.317-318].

The Queen's godson was Robert, born in England, January 1577.

16 Sept 1582-June 1583: **Russian** Ambassador in England.

Feodor Pissemsky arrived on Sept 16 from Tsar Ivan IV (Ivan the Terrible) to negotiate for an English bride for the Tsar (whose 7th wife was still alive and was with child). Dr Robert Jacob, an English doctor attending on the Tsar, had suggested Lady Mary Hastings, aged 30, sister of Henry Hastings, 3rd Earl of Huntingdon, and a kinswoman of the Queen.

Pissemsky's Instructions from the Tsar:

To negotiate a close alliance between England and Russia.

To communicate to the Queen in a private audience the Tsar's project of a marriage with Lady Mary Hastings; to demand an interview with her, and her portrait on wood or paper. To enquire her age, to notice if she were of good height and fair complexion. To obtain information of her relationship with the Queen; her father's rank; the number of her brothers and sisters.

If the Queen objected that the Tsar was already married, to answer, that was true, but that his wife was neither a king's daughter, nor a princess of a royal family; that she was unpleasing to him, and he would repudiate her in favour of the Queen's 'niece'.

To state that Lady Mary would be required to embrace the Greek form of faith; and that the Tsarevich Feodor would remain heir to the Russian Empire.

Finally, to state that these conditions could not be altered.

[E.A.Bond, Russia at the Close of the Sixteenth Century (1856), xlvi].

Because of the plague the first audience was delayed until November 4.

Sept 17, Oatlands, Mauvissière to Secretary Pinart: 'There is a little bad air in London...I have come to stay at Oatlands'.^{BT}

Sept 17, Paris, Sir Henry Cobham to Walsingham, of two Italians.

Cobham had written on August 19 that 'Philippo Pigafetta of Vicenza, a philosopher' has 'given me to understand he desires to go into England'.

Signor Pigafetta 'is at present on his departure towards England, together with Signor Aragon...They are desirous to see her Majesty and the City of London...I beseech you that Pigafetta may receive the favour to transport at his return a gelding...He has written a book of his long voyage passed in Turkey and Judea, which he desires her Majesty may see'. [SPF.xvi.262,329].

[An account of a journey from Vienna to Constantinople, Itinerario de Vienne a Constantinople, was published in 1585 by Marc'Antonio Pigafetta].

Sept 18, Tues 'The Ambassador of Polonia took leave'.^{WA}

Edward Hampshire, Yeoman of the Leash, and Edward Hellowes, Groom of the Leash, received £3 'for the providing and furnishing of certain greyhounds unto the King of Polonia's Ambassador which the last summer was sent over unto her Majesty'. Payment, December 21.^T Edward Hellowes had dedicated a book to the Queen in 1576.

Sept 19, Wed King of Navarre's envoy at Oatlands for audience.^{WA}

M.de Senegas, an infantry commander, who was sent to the Duke of Alençon and then to the Queen, for their 'liking and advice' of the King's plan to endeavour to recover part of Navarre from Spain, 'the common enemy to the Church of God'.

On the same day the Queen lost 'one eye of gold from a jacket of black velvet, parcel of upon the same jacket 69 pair, one odd hook'. There were also 'lost from a cap-band at divers times 7 ragged pearls'. [SPF.xvi.251; *Lost*, 351,352].

Sept 20, Thur **WINDSOR CASTLE**, Berks.^C

Robert Chambers, Under-Keeper of Windsor Castle, and four labourers 'for making clean in the night the Queen's Majesty's lodgings divers times during her Highness' abode there', 12s.^T

By Sept 22: Lord Grey at Windsor on return from Ireland.
 Arthur Lord Grey of Wilton, Lord Deputy of Ireland 1580-82, had been revoked.
 Sept 22, Windsor, Lord Burghley made memorials of questions on the state of Ireland. Sept 23: Answers by Lord Grey. During September Grey addressed to the Queen an account of his services in Ireland, and the state that realm was left in at his coming away. 20p. [SP63/95/62,63,82].

Sept 24: *Seditious words at Stanmer, Sussex.*
Edward Smyth, of Stanmer, labourer, said: 'I care not for King nor Queen'.
Smyth failed to appear at the Assize Court. [Assizes, Sussex, 182].

Sept 26: *A musician for the Queen. Sept 26, Paris, Sir Henry Cobham to Sir Francis Walsingham, being requested 'by one La Chapelle' to send his letter to her Majesty; wherein he offers to serve her if she please. His manner of play on the virginals and cunning in music is known to her, as I understand from him, since his being in England'. [SPF.xvi.343-4].*

September: dinner and hunting, Foliejon Park, Berks.
 Foliejon Park, Winkfield. Crown property. Anthony Wingfield made ready 'at Folly John', and a standing.^T

William Norris (1522-1591), of Fifield, Berks, was Keeper of Foliejon Park, 1577-1591, in succession to his father John Norris.
 He was also Comptroller of Works at Windsor Castle, a Gentleman Pensioner, Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod and of the Garter;
 wife: Mary (Fortescue), daughter of Sir Adrian Fortescue, a cousin of the Queen's mother Queen Anne Boleyn; Sir Adrian was executed for treason in 1539.

September: hunting, New Lodge, Windsor. Crown property.
 Anthony Wingfield made ready a standing 'at the New Lodge'.^T

Sept 1582-Sept 1583: *Eton College accounts: 'Mr Bust's charges to the court to the Lord Howard about his goods cast up by the flood upon the College shore, the boat being drowned, 12d'. [Charles 2nd Lord Howard of Effingham].*

Sept 1582-June 1583: *Sir Lucas Dillon in England from Ireland.*
Dillon, Chief Baron of the Exchequer in Ireland 1570-1593, was recommended in September 1582 as 'a true and resolute councillor to her Majesty in this storm and raging time' and as 'the only true affected gentleman of Irish birth'.
When Dillon left to return, the Queen wrote to the Lords Justices of Ireland, 7 June 1583, that his long stay has been by her special commandment; he is in her special good favour. [SP63/95/16,26; 102/70].

October 4: **Gregorian Calendar** introduced by Pope Gregory XIII.
 The Julian Calendar had been used since the time of Julius Caesar, but since then the calendar year had diverged from the solar year by ten days.
 A Papal Bull of February 1582 ordered the use of a reformed calendar.
 The new calendar cut ten days out of October 1582, so that October 4 was directly followed by October 15. It was adopted in October 1582 by the Italian States, Spain, and Portugal, and in December 1582 by France and part of the Low Countries. Most Protestant countries retained the Julian Calendar, some for centuries. Letters and dispatches using New Style (n.s.) dates were thenceforth ten days ahead of Old Style (o.s.) dates. The Spanish Ambassador in England at once began to use new style dates. To correspond to the date in England, new style dates are here converted to old style by the deduction of ten days, with the resulting date shown in [brackets].

After seeking advice from Dr John Dee, the Queen considered changing to the Gregorian Calendar (see 26 February 1583).

Oct 9, Tues Sir George Carey at Windsor on return from Scotland.^{WA}
Carey reported to the Queen on his mission to King James.

Sir George Carey, who became 2nd Lord Hunsdon, died in 1603. In his will he made various bequests to his daughter Elizabeth Berkeley, including '£200 yearly to buy her pins' and 'my salt and clock of gold set with rubies and diamonds which the Scottish King gave me when I was Ambassador into Scotland'.

Oct 14, court at Windsor, Roger Manners to the Earl of Rutland:
'All things here are quiet...Mr Rawley is in very good favour'.^{RT}

Four descriptions, two by contemporaries, connect the origin of Walter Raleigh's rise to favour with the Queen with his return from Ireland.

John Clapham, one of Sir Robert Cecil's clerks, in 1603:

'In such gifts of the mind as the world generally esteemeth, he not only excelled the most, but matched even the best men of his time. His first employment was in the wars of Ireland occasioned by the rebellion of the province of Munster, where he had the charge of a company and served with good commendation. Afterwards, returning into England, he followed the court there in hope of preferment, and by his wit and diligence in observing such persons as were then of most inward credit with the Queen he wound himself by little and little into her knowledge and good opinion'. [Clapham, 92].

Robert Naunton (c.1634): 'He had in the outward man a good presence in a handsome and well-compact person, a strong wit naturally and a better judgement, with a bold and plausible tongue whereby he could set out his part to the best advantage, and to these he had the adjunct of some general learning... He was an indefatigable reader whether by sea or land and none of the least observers both of the men and the times'.

'And I am somewhat confident that amongst the second causes of his growth, that variance between him and my Lord Grey in his second voyage into Ireland was a principal one, for it drew them both over to the Council table, there to plead their own cause. Where what advantage he had in the case in controversy I know not, but he had much the better in the manner of telling his tale, insomuch that the Queen and the lords [of the Council] took no slight notice of him and his parts, for from thence he came to be known, and to have access to the Queen and the lords...True it is he had gotten the Queen's ear in a trice and she began to be taken with his elocution and loved to hear his reasons to her demands'.

'And truth it is she took him for a kind of oracle, which nettled them all'.
[*Fragmenta Regalia*].

Thomas Fuller (1662): Coming to court, Raleigh 'found some hopes of the Queen's favours reflecting upon him. This made him write in a glass window, obvious to the Queen's eye "Fain would I climb, yet fear I to fall".'

Her Majesty, either espying or being shown it, did underwrite
"If thy heart fails thee, climb not at all".

However he at last climbed up by the stairs of his own desert. But his introduction into the court bore an elder date from this occasion: this Captain Raleigh coming out of Ireland to the English court in good habit (his clothes being then a considerable part of his estate), found the Queen walking, till, meeting with a plashy place, she seemed to scruple going thereon. Presently Raleigh cast and spread his new plush cloak on the ground, whereon the Queen trod gently, rewarding him afterwards with many suits, for his so free and seasonable tender of so fair a foot cloth'. [Worthies of England, Devonshire].

A tradition arose that this took place at Greenwich.

John Aubrey (c.1680): Raleigh 'went into Ireland, where he served in the wars, and showed much courage and conduct, but he would be perpetually differing with (I think, Grey) then Lord Deputy, so that at last the hearing was to be at the Council table before the Queen, which was that he desired; where he told his tale so well and with so good a grace and presence that the Queen took especial notice of him and presently preferred him'...

'He was a tall, handsome, and bold man: but...was damnable proud'...

'He spake broad Devonshire to his dying day'. [Brief Lives].

Oct 18, Queen to King James, with advice on dealing with the aftermath of the Raid of Ruthven (Aug 22): 'Not to incline to make yourself a party of any faction within your own realm (an inconvenience most dangerous either for yourself or for any other prince to fall into), but to have a care, as prince and sovereign among your subjects, to minister justice indifferently unto them'. [Camden Soc. 46, (1849), 3].

Court news. [Oct 21], London, Spanish Ambassador, Mendoza, to Philip II: These people 'are obdurate in their determination that I shall not have audience of the Queen...I have tried every possible means, overt and covert, to get into relations with the Queen's ministers, but they fly from me as if I were a rebel subject of hers, and things have reached such a point now that no one will speak to me or even to my servants'.

I have not heard from my first informant [Sir James Croft, Privy Councillor] for eight months, and only have information from my second informant [Lord Henry Howard]. I 'cast myself at his feet and begged him not to leave court, and gave him 500 crowns, with a promise of 1000 crowns a year pension, which he accepted'. He 'gives me twice a week the most confidential and minute account of all that happens'...

When Sir Christopher Hatton asked the Queen 'how she meant to get out of it, if the King of France sent the signed document she requested, she answered that she would do so with words...and that when a campaign was long and hotly contested, the soldiers could always find some means of slipping away'.

Hatton told a friend 'that he never had any fear of the marriage but once, when the Queen had given Alençon the ring [22 Nov 1581]; but even then, after he had spoken to the Queen, he said, he was reassured'. [Span.iii.405-9].

Oct 25: The opinion of Mr Rawley upon the means of subduing the rebel in Munster, taken down by Lord Burghley, with the numbers thought requisite for the service. Also notes by Burghley of the state of the Earl of Desmond and the rebels, from the relation of Mr Rawley. [SP63/96/30,31].

Oct 25,Thur The Queen exchanged 'tokens' with her long-standing favourite Sir Christopher Hatton (her 'sheep'), who sent her a jewelled bodkin in the shape of a bucket (alluding to the new favourite 'Water' Raleigh); the Queen now sent Hatton a jewel in the shape of a dove.

Oct 25, from the court, hastily, Sir Thomas Heneage to Christopher Hatton: 'I received your letters, with your token to her Majesty, before 10 o'clock this morning, which I carried up immediately to her Highness, then ready to ride abroad to kill a doe in the parrock of the great park; and desiring to furnish her Majesty with the bucket, because I thought (as it happened) water should be so nigh her as soon as she came out of her drawing chamber, I presented her withal together with the letter you wrote, which she took in her hand, and smiling said "there was never such another".

'And seeking to put the bodkin in her head, where it could not well abide, she gave it me again, and the letter withal; which when she came into the standing in the parrock she took of me and read, and with blushing cheeks uttered many speeches (which I refer till I see you), the most of them tending to the discovery of a doubtful mind, whether she should be angry or well pleased; in the end showing...her settled opinion of the fidelity and fastness of your affection, and her determination ever to give you good cause nothing to doubt her favour'...

'I was willed to write unto you...that *pecora campi* [*the beast of the field*] was so dear unto her that she had bounded her banks so sure as no water nor floods could be able ever to overthrow them'.

'And, for better assurance unto you that you should fear no drowning, she hath sent you a bird, that (together with the rainbow) brought the good tidings and the covenant that there should be no more destruction by water. And further... you should remember she was a Shepherd, and then you might think how dear her Sheep was unto her. This was all that I was willed to write, which she commanded me with her token to deliver to Mr Killigrew, whom she meant to send to bring her word how you did'...

'Yesterday all the afternoon Stanhope was drawn in to be with her in private, and the Ladies shut out of the Privy Chamber. To conclude, water hath been more welcome than were fit for so cold a season'. [Nicolas, 277-8].

William Killigrew: a Groom of the Privy Chamber; John Stanhope: a Gentleman of the Privy Chamber.

By October 26: Henry Lord Percy (1564-1632) at court on return from France. Sir Henry Cobham to Sir Francis Walsingham, October 4, Paris, of Lord Percy, son and heir of Henry Percy, 8th Earl of Northumberland: 'Lord Percy is come to me, giving me to understand that my Lord his father has sent for his return'.

I assure you '(whereof also you may if you please assure her Majesty) that he has so well spent his time that he has obtained the French tongue very perfectly and has given himself to very good studies. So I hope thereby her Majesty will have of him an especially well-qualified nobleman, and truly one of a good nature...I know upon the sight of his person, and on his gracious manner, her Majesty will safely judge of his value'. [SPF.xvi.368].

Oct 26, Windsor Castle, Lord Burghley to the Earl of Northumberland (at Petworth, Sussex): 'I was very glad to see your jewel, the Lord Percy, who truly hath here been very well liked of all and specially of her Majesty'...

'I end, doubting that your Lordship and my Lord Montague with other lords shall be sent for to be here the Sunday after All Saints [November 4] at the coming to her Majesty of the Muscovite Ambassador'. [Bodleian Tanner 79, f.168].

Oct 27: St Olave Hart Street: burial: 'Mr Peter Capony gent. of the plague'. Piero Capponi (1550-1582), had been in England since 1576. His will in Italian was translated into English for probate; it was written as a letter to 'Worshipful Master Landy', and includes a bequest to the Spanish Ambassador.

Peter Landy or Landi requested a monument to be erected; it remains in the church; illustrated in *Elizabeth I & her People*, ed. Tarnya Cooper, 140-141.

A Venetian held prisoner in London some years later referred to Capponi as a Florentine banished for conspiring against the life of his Prince (the Duke of Florence), who having come to England lived in quiet until he died, although his Prince left no means unattempted to have him returned. [SP12/240/136].

Oct 29, court at Windsor, Roger Manners to the Earl of Rutland, at Newark: 'Lady Talbot [newly widowed] is gone to my Lord her brother...She lay here a day at Staines. The Queen sent thither to her Mr [John] Scudamore with many gracious words of comfort'...

'Ireland causes many conferences, but nothing is yet concluded. It is thought that Lord Grey will not return. Her Majesty God be thanked is very well and rideth abroad every fair morning'.^{RT}

Court news. [Oct 31], Mendoza to Philip II: The French Ambassador received a reply from the King to the Queen's fresh demands that he should take on the whole cost of the war in the Netherlands, and should break with Spain before the marriage with Alençon. 'The King could not agree to the Queen's new demands' but 'sent her signed and sealed the document formerly requested by her'.

[Mauvissière had been at court since Oct 25. *Span.iii.410-411*]. See Nov 5.

Nov 2, Windsor, Roger Manners to the Earl of Rutland [at Newark, Notts]: 'My Lord Grey is no longer Deputy [of Ireland]...My Lord of Ormond is appointed to be President of Munster...It is thought he will marry Mistress Elizabeth Sheffield...Here is much ado about the coming of the Emperor of Muscovy's ambassador. My Lord of Northumberland and other lords are sent for, but you dwell far off'.^{RT}

Nov 4, Sun Russian Ambassador at Windsor for first audience.^{WA}
Windsor Castle was made ready 'against the Muscovian ambassador's coming'.^T

Jerome Horsey's description: Tsar Ivan the Terrible sent Feodor Pissemsky 'a noble, grave, wise and trusty gentleman, to confer and desire of the Queen the Lady Mary Hastings, daughter [sister] to that noble Henry Lord Hastings, Earl of Huntingdon, whom he heard was her kinswoman and of the blood royal, as he termed it; and that it would please her Majesty to send some noble ambassador to treat with him about it'. He was 'magnificently received; had audience of the Queen; delivered his letters commendatory'. [*Horsey, 195-6*].

The Ambassador also had a private audience: 20 Jan 1583.

Court news. [Nov 5], Mendoza to Philip II: Mauvissière has arrived from court. He made a very long speech to the Queen 'and showed her the sealed document by which his master conceded the Queen's demands. She read it two or three times, and then began to express extreme astonishment that the King should refuse to take upon himself the whole cost of the war'...

'The Queen again promised that, if the King would grant her conditions, she would immediately marry...When the Ambassador pressed her to speak frankly, and give her final decision...she became very angry...protesting with terrible oaths, and curses on herself if she did not marry directly the King accorded what she requested' and 'used such dreadful oaths that the Ambassador says he shuddered to hear them'. [*Span.iii.416*].

Nov 7: death. William Wentworth (c.1555-1582), son and heir of Thomas 2nd Lord Wentworth, died of the plague at Theobalds, Herts, the house of his father-in-law Lord Burghley.

Nov 8: burial, Cheshunt Church, Herts.

Nov 8, Sir Christopher Hatton to Lord Burghley: The Queen 'findeth herself more fit to accompany you in your grief than to comfort you in this your irrecoverable loss'. [*Nicolas, 280*].

Burghley's daughter, the widowed Elizabeth Wentworth (who married in February 1582 and was now with child), died in April 1583.

13 Nov 1582-6 Sept 1583: Envoy from Geneva in London and at court.
Jean Malliet (1550-1625), a Councillor of Geneva.

Geneva, a Protestant stronghold, an independent republic, was regularly in danger from the forces of the Catholic Duke of Savoy, Carlo Emanuele; the town was impoverished.

The Syndics and Council of Geneva wrote to the Queen on October 7 to request some relief, declaring that 'By your Majesty's clemency and liberality towards those who in their distress have had recourse to you, you have gained the reputation of being the only refuge of the distressed, and especially of those of the reformed religion'. They ask for assistance with a loan or in some other way, and that others in the kingdom might also aid them. [SPF.xvii.638-9].

Jean Malliet arrived in London on November 13, met Sir Francis Walsingham at Windsor on November 15 and spent some days at Windsor in November and again in December. Malliet's Mémoires...en Angleterre are edited by Simon Adams and Mark Greengrass, in Religion, Politics, and Society in Sixteenth Century-England (ed.Ian W.Archer and others), (Camden Soc. 2003). The editors explain the plight of Geneva. The memoirs are given here in an English version, and are referred to as 'Malliet'.

Nov 16: Stationers entered a ballad: 'York, York, for my money'.
By William Elderton. Final stanza, and the refrain:

'God grant that once her Majesty
Would come her city of York to see,
For the comfort great of that country,
As well as she doth to London.
Nothing shall be thought too dear
To see her Highness' person there,
With such obedient love and fear
As ever she had in London.
York, York, for my money.
Of all the cities that ever I see.
For merry pastime and company,
Except the city of London'.

[Published 1584. Reprinted, Roxburghe Ballads, i.49].

See Proposed progresses: 1562,1575,1585, for preparations for the Queen at York in those years; she never visited the city.

Nov 17,Sat: **Accession Day** celebrations, e.g.
Diary of Richard Stonley, of Aldersgate, London: 'This day the Queen's Majesty began to enter upon the 25th year of her Reign. God send her a prosperous government with many years to reign over us to God's pleasure and our comforts. Dr Nowell Dean of Paul's preached at Paul's Cross this day'. [Folger V.a.459].

Allhallows London Wall: 'To the ringers the 17th of November, 3s4d;
paid the 17th of November for a book of service for that day, 4d;
paid for candles for the Queen's night and for Christmas Eve, 6d'.

Allhallows Staining: 'For ringing for the Queen's Majesty and for meat for the ringers I say 2s'. Holy Trinity the Less: 'To the ringers on the day of the commemoration of the Queen's Majesty's reign, 6d'.

St Botolph Aldgate: 'To Mr Cheston for his sermon on the Queen's night, 3s4d;
ringing on the Queen's night, 2s; sundry ballads against the Queen's night, 6d'.

St Botolph Bishopsgate: 'To the ringers when they rang for the reign of the Queen's Majesty, 6s; for eight pound of candles spent at the evening lectures and when they rang for the Queen, 2s'; also: 'For four dozen of candles spent at the morning lectures, 12s'.

St Lawrence Pountney: 'For a singing book on the Queen's day, 6d'.

St Margaret Westminster: 'For ringing for the Queen's Majesty's prosperous reign in the 25th year of her reign, 2s6d'; same account: 'Paid for a fine to the Almoners of the Queen's Majesty's house, 5s'.

St Martin in the Fields: 'Unto the four ringers the 17th day of November, 4s'.

Cambridge, Great St Mary: 'For drink to the ringers on the Queen's day at night, 3d'.

Canterbury Chamberlains: 'Paid for the Sergeants and Waits' dinner at The Sun at the solemnisation of the beginning of the Queen's reign for this year, 5s6d'.

Cratfield Church, Suffolk: 'Paid to John Smith on the Coronation day for the ringers to be spent of victuals, 16d; paid to the young on the Coronation of the Queen to be spent for their pains in ringing, 16d'.

Ipswich Chamberlains: 'The Schoolmaster shall have 40s for his pains and charges in presenting certain public pageants in joy of the Queen's Coronation upon the last 17 of November'.

Captain Edward Fenton's four ships which sailed on May 1st for the East were off the coast of Brazil: 'The 17th day in the afternoon we shot off three pieces of ordnance in honour of our Queen's Majesty'. [Hakluyt, viii.113].

No Accession Day Tilt. Plague caused the Queen to remain at Windsor.

On November 17 two of the Queen's musicians were drowned at Windsor.

Ambrosio Grasso, from Pavia (violinist since 1578); Guillam van den Borre (sackbut-player since 1572). [Date in list of annuities].^T

November 18: French special Ambassador to Scotland arrived in London.

La Mothe Fénelon, a former resident Ambassador to England (1568-1575), was on his way to King James, ostensibly to endeavour to restore Scotland to a peaceable state in the aftermath of the Raid of Ruthven in August.

Nov 18, London, Mauvissière to Walsingham: La Mothe has arrived at my lodging today, and asks when he may have audience. On Monday [Nov 19] I shall have to dine and sleep at Mrs Standen's in order that we may get an airing [because of the plague in London]. I should like to get La Mothe a lodging at Windsor.

Mauvissière's wife was in Paris and had left their young daughter to be looked after at Mrs Standen's house at East Molesey, Surrey. [SPF.xvi.423,452].

The Queen, suspicious of La Mothe's motives for meeting James, delayed giving him audience, and leave to go to Scotland. First audience: November 29.

Nov 20, Tues William Harborne was appointed to be first resident Ambassador to Turkey. The Queen had considered sending an Agent, not an Ambassador, to Sultan Murad III, the Grand Signor. [Harborne's Commission: Hakluyt, iii.85].

Turkey Company's proposal to Lord Burghley, 1582:

'If it shall seem unto your Honour that her Majesty will not extend to the entire charges of an Ambassador we then humbly beseech your Honour that the same may be supplied by an Agent to be sent by sea for avoiding excessive charges, whose presents to be given in the name of her Majesty to the Grand Signor and his Viceroy, Admiral and Bashas according to use and custom of other Princes cannot be less than two thousand pounds sterling as also at the least the like sum for his proper charges and of officers, household, servants, of diet and expenses, for which present I suppose the hereunder mentioned to suffice':

For the Grand Signor: a very fair clock already provided, cost £230. In plate, as standing cups, etc. £500. Fine cloth, 26 yards of each: scarlet in grain; sad grass green; sad blue; light grass green, lighter than a popinjay; violet in grain; black Kentish cloth. Two very good geldings at £20 and £15; saddles and furniture, with a foot-cloth of velvet. Six mastiffs; 4 greyhounds; 4 water spaniels; 4 bloodhounds; eight fine little spaniels with collars; field spaniels; little dogs. Goshawks.

For the Viceroy: fine cloth, 12 yards of each: scarlet; violet; sad green; sad brown blue; black. A standing cup or a fine clock, price £15. 63 pieces of damask, green, crimson, purple.

For the Admiral of the Sea: [as for Viceroy] with £15 in the cup or clock.

For the two Bashes, and Janissary Aga, Captain over the Janissaries: fine cloth, 12 yards: scarlet; violet; brown blue; black. 63 pieces damask.

The 12 Chausés: fine cloth, 7 yards: black; blue.

For the High Dragoman Mustapha: fine cloth, 12 yards: scarlet; black; blue. 63 pieces of damask. [BL Lansdowne 34, f.166].

Another list of gifts estimates their value as £1913.19s1d. [SPF.xvii.683]. Presentation of the gifts at Constantinople: see 24 April 1583.

Nov 26, court, Roger Manners to the Earl of Rutland: 'My Lord of Leicester is yet from the court and cannot get leave to come till the change of the moon. My Lord Chamberlain cometh to Stepney three miles from London. There is good hope of his recovery. Sir John Perrot is come to court, and as it is verily thought he shall be Deputy of Ireland'.^{RT} Earl of Sussex, Lord Chamberlain, died in June 1583; Perrot became Lord Deputy of Ireland in January 1584.

Nov 26, court, Sir Francis Walsingham to Lord Burghley (in Hertfordshire): Her Majesty wishes to see your Lordship and my Lord Chancellor [Bromley] at court as soon as the term is ended, to consult upon the proposition to be made by the French Ambassador. [SP12/155/107]. Michaelmas law term ended Nov 28.

Nov 29, Thur La Mothe, French special Ambassador, at Windsor for audience.^{WA}

November, late: Earl of Ormond's marriage; Windsor. Thomas Butler, 10th Earl of Ormond (1531-1614), married (2nd wife) Elizabeth Sheffield (1561-1600), daughter of Douglas (Howard) Lady Sheffield, and a god-daughter of the Queen. [Marriage licence, November 9, from Bishop of London].

Dec 1, Windsor, Nicholas Faunt to Anthony Bacon: 'The Muscovite Ambassador hath had one audience here, where he must continue till after the Spring'.

As to La Mothe 'His errand is to go into Scotland *pour brouiller les cartes* [to confuse the issue], and to the Scots Queen; but it will be hardly granted him...You have heard of the death of Mr Wentworth, not long before married to my Lord Treasurer's daughter; which to requite, I am sure you have not heard of the late marriage in court between the Earl of Ormond, an Irish lord, and Mistress Elizabeth Sheffield'. [LPL 647/63].

Earl of Ormond, new President of Munster, left for Ireland in January 1583. The Queen became godmother to one of his children, October 1588.

Court news. [Dec 3], London, Mendoza to Philip II:

The Queen 'ordered the Earl of Ormond to start for Ireland at once. Lord Grey has been relieved of the government, and the Treasurer [Burghley] told him, in the Queen's presence, that in the time of Henry VIII he would have paid with his head for what he had done, for not only had he squandered the Queen's treasure, but had destroyed the soldiery and entirely alienated the Irish from England'.

When Walsingham heard that La Mothe had arrived 'he started for the court in a great fright', and Lord Burghley 'was much upset at the news'.

His mission 'consists mainly of two points...First to conclude, one way or the other, the long-drawn-out marriage negotiation, by telling the Queen clearly that the King of France will pledge himself no further than he has already done'.

If she marries his brother 'he will conclude an offensive and defensive alliance with her against any prince. The responsibility for breaking off the marriage must rest upon her'. Second, if she does 'not cease to foster trouble and dissension in Scotland, holding the King prisoner in the hands of his own subjects' he will 'endeavour to prevent the success of her design'. La Mothe is 'to ask permission to visit the Queen of Scotland on his way', and in Scotland 'he is to use every effort to get the King restored to full liberty'.

He 'brings four blank grants of pensions from the King of France, two of 2000 crowns, one of 1000, and one of 500. With the two largest they will tempt Lord Hunsdon and James Croft the Controller, who are needy persons, and the 1000 crowns pension they have offered to my second confidant [Lord Henry Howard], who has refused it...As soon as La Mothe arrived the Queen sent to ask him to come to court, saying that he must stay a week with her, this being another trick to give her time in Scotland, whither she instantly sent a courier'.

The man who is going to Constantinople is to reside there 'and the Queen gave him a service of silver plate for use and £1000 a year. He shipped his servants and household as if they were passengers, and left alone himself afterwards as a merchant's servant'. [Span.iii.421-425].

William Harborne, new Ambassador to Turkey, received £200 a year, not £1000. His embarkation was delayed by bad weather; he sailed on 14 January 1583 from the Isle of Wight in *The Great Susan*; he returned in December 1588.

Court news. [Dec 6], London, Mendoza to Philip II:

At La Mothe's audience the Queen 'burst out, saying that under his professions of friendship the King of France was the greatest enemy she had...Next day her Council met, and remained in conference from morning till night, deciding that La Mothe should be kept here on the excuse of discussing the marriage affair'.

[On Dec 4] 'Walsingham went to tell La Mothe...that the Queen desired nothing so much as to marry, and he might remain here until the matter was concluded'.

He replied 'that his mission was to go to Scotland', but he has delayed his departure.

'When the Queen entered her Privy Chamber after La Mothe had gone, she said he used to be a lamb, but had now come back converted into a fox, though he might find he could not do his errand so easily as he thought'. She wrote to the King in her own hand that if he 'would declare war against your Majesty, and assist his brother in the Netherlands, she would declare Alençon heir to the Crown of England, by virtue of the authority given to her by Parliament...to adopt as her successor any person she might choose. The French have jumped at the idea'...

'I understand that Leicester is on the look out to marry his son [Robert, aged one] to a grand-daughter of the Countess of Shrewsbury [Arbella Stuart, aged 7], who is in the same house as the Queen of Scots with her grandmother. The most learned lawyers consider that, failing the Queen of Scots, this young lady is the nearest heir to the Throne. Leicester is trying to arrange this, with the idea that the conspirators will put the King of Scotland out of the way, and the Queen, his mother, will afterwards be disposed of here'. [Span.iii.425-6].

Dec 6, Thur: deaths: Captain John Zouche and Richard Zouche.

Dec 9, London, Anthony Higgin to the Earl of Rutland: 'On Thursday last Captain Eltoft slew Captain Zouche in a fray, and Mr Zouche, formerly I think a Pensioner, hearing of his kinsman's death swooned and died immediately. Both of them lie buried in Windsor Chapel...Her Majesty is said to take heavily the death of the Captain, and not a month ago to have given £40 a year pension to the other Zouche, when he making suit for an Alms-Knight's room, she answered that she would not so much debase his house'.^{RT}

Edmund Eltoft: Lieutenant-General of Munster, Ireland; Captain John Zouche: formerly President of Munster; Richard Zouche, son of Richard 9th Lord Zouche, was formerly a Gentleman Pensioner.

Dec 11, Tues French special Ambassador at Windsor to take leave.

Dec 12, Wed 'La Mothe departed from the court towards Scotland'.^{WA}
He delayed his journey, awaiting a letter from the Queen of Scots.

Dec 17, Windsor, Robert Beale to Sir Francis Walsingham: Her Majesty has deferred signing certain papers till tomorrow on account of her headache... She gave directions to delay the journey of Monsieur de la Mothe northward, till news should be received from Scotland. [SP12/164/34].

Dec 17, Mon: Russian Ambassador at Greenwich Palace with Privy Councillors. Hugh Underhill, Keeper of the Wardrobe at Greenwich, made ready 'the lodgings at Greenwich against the meeting of the Lords of the Council with the Emperor of Muscovia's Ambassador'.^T

Dec 17: Sir Francis Walsingham: 'I went to Barn Elms [his Surrey house] and from thence to Greenwich with my Lord of Leicester and Mr Vice-Chamberlain [Hatton] to confer with the Ambassador of Russia'.^{WA}

Dec 19, from my dark house at Theobalds, Lord Burghley (in mourning for his son-in-law) to Sir Francis Walsingham, on the departure of La Mothe: 'I understand it will be Saturday [December 22], which shall be his New Year's Day, before he will depart from London'. [SP12/156/21].

Court news. [Dec 20], Mendoza to Philip II: [On December 11th] La Mothe saw the Queen 'and told her that if she did not instantly give him a safe-conduct to Scotland he would return to France the next day, and the King would send another personage to Scotland...The Queen was much disturbed at his firmness'.

He told her the French alliance with Scotland 'had existed for centuries, and that it was most undesirable that the world should see so bad an example as subjects arresting the person of their Sovereign'. In the end the Queen gave him the passport, on condition that he should be accompanied by William Davison.

[On December 13] he came to London with his passport 'saying that he would start after the holidays'.

The Prince of Orange asks Walsingham 'to beg the Queen to invite Alençon to England to pass the Christmas holidays'. [Walsingham declined to do so].

'The Turk [Sultan Murad III] has written a letter to the Queen full of endearments' on being told 'that she was so strong an enemy of your Majesty as he also was. She answers him in the same spirit'. [Span.iii.428-431].

King Henri III sent the Marquis de Mayneville to Scotland by sea, Jan 1583.

December 22: William Davison, newly appointed special Ambassador to Scotland, left for Scotland with La Mothe, whose mission was to renew 'the old league' between France and Scotland, and to propose a French marriage to King James.

La Mothe returned to the English court in February 1583; Davison in April.

c.Dec 22: John Leonard Haller, a German, at Windsor with the Queen. George John, Count Palatine of the Rhine, sent Haller to the Queen.

John Pigeon, Jewel-house Officer, hired two horses 'being sent from the court at Windsor 22nd December 1582 to London to her Majesty's goldsmiths for a chain of gold to be given as her Majesty's gift to Mr Haller a High Almain'.^T

Haller 'of Hallerstein, by Worms in Germany', 'went to London and so towards Scotland' on 19 January 1583.^D For his misadventures see 1583 Feb 20, 21.

Christmas 1582-Shrovetide 1583: *masque of Seamen prepared but not seen:*

Six Seamen in cassocks of carnation cloth of silver guarded with green cloth of gold, with hanging sleeves of russet cloth of silver; with Venetians of russet gold tinsel with flowers; buskins of crimson cloth of gold; black gold tinsel caps lined with white silver tinsel birds' eyes, and counterfeit pearls upon them. With six Torch-bearers:

Three torch-bearers in cassocks with hanging sleeves of crimson damask guarded with yellow damask; with Venetians of yellow damask guarded with crimson damask.

Three torch-bearers in cassocks with hanging sleeves of yellow damask guarded with crimson damask; with Venetians of crimson damask guarded with yellow damask. All six torch-bearers wearing sleeves of purple satin striped with silver; all six in orange damask caps laid with silver lace. [Revels, 350].

[Venetians: long breeches].

Dec 26, Wed play, A comedy or moral devised on A Game of the Cards, by the Children of the Chapel Royal. Revels provided: '20 ells of sarcenet for four pavilions and girdles for the boys; 8 pair of gloves'.

'A Game of the Cards' is not extant, but John Harington wrote:

'To speak of a London Comedy, how much good matter, yea and matter of state, is there in that Comedy called the play of the Cards? in which it is showed how four Parasitical knaves rob the four principal vocations of the Realm, viz. the vocation of Soldiers, Scholars, Merchants, and Husbandmen'.

'Of which Comedy I cannot forget the saying of a notable wise counsellor that is now dead [marginal note: Sir Francis Walsingham] who when some...advised that it should be forbidden, because it was somewhat too plain...yet he would have it allowed, adding it was fit that they which do that they should not should hear that they would not'. [John Harington, Preface to his translation of *Orlando Furioso* (1591). Four 'Knaves': of Clubs, Diamonds, Hearts, Spades].

Dec 27, Thur play, comedy: *Beauty and Housewifery*, by Lord Hunsdon's Men. Revels provided: 'one battlement of canvas; 8 pair of gloves'.

Dec 29, Sat: Another 'token' for the Queen from Hatton (her 'sheep').

Dec 29, court, Sir Thomas Heneage to Sir Christopher Hatton (with allusions to 'Water' Raleigh): 'The fine fish prison, together with your letter...I presented immediately to the delightful hands of her sacred Majesty, who read it...and hath willed me to write unto you that the water, and the creatures therein, do content her nothing so well as you ween, her food having been ever more of flesh than of fish...and further, that if you think not *pecora campi* [the beast of the field] be more cared for of her both abroad and at home, and more contenting to her than any waterish creatures, such a beast is well worthy of being put in the pound. Besides, but for stirring choler in you...her Highness told me she would have returned to you your token; but worn it is with best acceptance'.

'And to conclude...by her looks and words, which be no charms of guile, but the charters of truth, I am fully persuaded you are so sure of her blessed favour as may comfort your life, content your heart, and conclude you to be most happy'. 'Your own, whilst I am anything'. [Nicolas, 298-9].

Dec 30, Sun play: *Love and Fortune*, by Earl of Derby's Men.

Revels provided: 'one city; one battlement; 8 pair of gloves'.

Published as: '*The Rare Triumphs of Love and Fortune*. Played before the Queen's most excellent Majesty: wherein are many fine conceits with great delight'. At the end Fortune prays for the Queen. Anon. (1589).

c.1582: Poem by the Queen after the Duke of Alençon's departure.
 [Text: Bodleian Rawlinson MS 76, f.94; other MSS have variants].

Poem after Monsieur's departure.

'I grieve and dare not show my discontent,
 I love and yet am forced to seem to hate,
 I do, yet dare not say I ever meant,
 I seem stark mute, but inwardly do prate.
 I am and not, I freeze and yet am burned,
 Since from myself another self I turned.

My care is like my shadow in the sun,
 Pursues me flying, flies when I pursue it,
 Stands and lies by me, doth what I have done.
 His too familiar care doth make me rue it.
 No means I find to rid him from my breast,
 Till by the end of things it be suppressed.

Some gentler passion slide into my mind,
 For I am soft and made of melting snow;
 Or be more cruel, love, and so be kind.
 Let me or float or sink, be high or low.
 Or let me live with some more sweet content,
 Or die and so forget what love ere meant'.

1582: *Thomas Bentley dedicated to the Queen:*

'The Monument of Matrons: containing seven several Lamps of Virginitie, or distinct treatises; whereof the first five concern prayer and meditation; the other two last, precepts and examples, as the worthy works partly of men, partly of women; compiled for the necessary use of both sexes out of the sacred Scriptures and other approved authors, by Thomas Bentley of Gray's Inn Student'.

Dedication in Latin verse. The seven 'Lamps' comprise:

'The First Lamp of Virginitie: containing the divine PRAYERS, HYMNS, or SONGS, made by sundry holy women in the Scripture; something explained in the hardest places, for the better understanding and edifying of the unlearned Reader'...

'The Second Lamp of Virginitie: containing divers godly Meditations, and Christian Prayers made by sundry virtuous Queens, and other devout and godly women in our time; and first, A Godly MEDITATION of the inward love of the soul towards Christ our LORD; composed first in French by the virtuous Lady Margaret Queen of NAVARRE: aptly, exactly, and fruitfully translated by our most gracious Sovereign Lady Queen ELIZABETH, in the tender and maidenly years of her youth and virginitie, to the great benefit of God's Church, and comfort of the godly'.

'The Third Lamp of Virginitie: containing sundry forms of divine meditations and Christian prayers; penned by the godly learned, to be properly used by the Queen's most excellent Majesty, as especially upon the 17 day of November, being the day of the gladness of her heart, and memorable feast of her Coronation; so on all other days and times at her Grace's pleasure. Whereunto also is added a most heavenly HEAST [behest, command] spoken as it were in the person of GOD unto her Majesty, containing his divine will and commandment concerning government; and a right godly and Christian VOW uttered again by her Grace unto God, comprehending the heroical office and duty of a Prince; faithfully compiled out of the holy Psalms of that Princely Prophet King DAVID, as they are learnedly explained by Theodore Beza; very profitable to be often read and meditated upon of her Majesty, and all other Christian Rulers and Governors'...

'The Fourth Lamp of Virginitie: containing...holy prayers, and Christian Meditations for sundry purposes...to direct all godly men and women day and night' on the Sabbath, and 'all other principal feasts, days, hours, times, and seasons of the year, privately both at home and also in the Church'...

'The Fifth Lamp of Virginitie: containing sundry forms of Christian prayers and meditations, to be used only of and for all sorts and degrees of women, in their several ages and callings; as namely, of Virgins, Wives, Women with child, Midwives, Mothers, Daughters, Mistresses, Maids, Widows, and old women'...

'The Sixth Lamp of Virginitie: containing a Mirror for Maidens and Matrons: OR, The several Duties and office of all sorts of women in their vocation out of God's word...together with the names, lives, and stories of all women mentioned in holy Scriptures, either good or bad; very necessary, pleasant, and profitable for all women to read and use, both for instruction and imitation'...

'The Seventh Lamp of Virginitie, containing the acts and histories, lives, and deaths of all manner of women, good and bad, mentioned in holy Scripture, as well by name, as without name...A Treatise very necessary, pleasant, and profitable for sundry good uses and purposes, especially to the true imitation of virtue, and shunning of vice, by example in all womenkind'.

Five volumes, 1500p.

(London, 1582).

Bentley's work is effectively an anthology reprinting various treatises. He calls it a 'domestical library, plentifully stored and replenished'.

For the Queen's childhood translation of A Godly Meditation, reprinted in the 'Second Lamp', see 1568, end. The 'Second Lamp' also reprints, with considerable additions, Lady Tyrwhit's Morning and Evening Prayers: 1574, end.

1582: Thomas Blenerhasset wrote: A Revelation of the true Minerva.

'The effect of this book. Who on earth be gods: and by what means mortal men may be made immortal'.

Dedicatory Epistle to Lady Leighton, a Lady of the Privy Chamber:

'How far little England...doth in perfect felicity surpass all the large kingdoms of the world, that travel and small experience which I have had, hath sufficiently taught me'. I 'believe that the sun itself neither doth nor ever hath shined upon any place whose prosperity might compare with this Island's: brought indeed to that worthy pass by the great good government and singular industry of the Queen's Majesty's most excellent wisdom'.

I 'sound forth her excellent praise, who of a barbarous Isle hath made a most flourishing commonwealth. Your Ladyship's exceeding great wisdom hath made you a very worthy member of her Majesty's most royal court'.

The Revelation is in verse, the first part narrating the search for a new Minerva, Goddess of Wisdom; the second honouring the Queen as the newly discovered goddess. It opens with a Council of the Gods.

Minerva has been lost from the earth, and a mortal must be found worthy to be the new Minerva. Mercury is sent 'that Phoenix rare to find', and is guided by an Oracle to an island with 'on stately throne a royal Queen'. He hastens to report that 'Minerva lives...'

'She is alive, myself her Grace have seen,
In majesty, of Britain brave the Queen'.

[After great rejoicing, the Gods send Mercury back to proclaim the news to all the world. Nymphs and Ladies of the Lake go to honour their new Minerva, and come to London where] 'this courtly maiden Queen she stayed,

'With all her train, and many strangers more,
For then there were Ambassadors great store,
Whom to delight the people did prepare
Triumphs, performed with courage passing rare'.

[Mercury describes the court which 'none such myself have seen', with the rich garments of Queen and courtiers 'the worst in silk, the best in cloth of gold'. A trumpeter proclaims a Tilt, with a Challenge by an Earl, with 3 'assistants'].

'The Marshals and the Judges had their place,
The Herald's prest [ready] to pen each due desert,
The Queen was come, there waited on her Grace
A hundred ladies beautiful and brave,
The foreign princes and her Council grave.
When all the show and everything was seen
No colours could compare with white and green'...

[At the end] 'The people cried God save the Queen,

No colours can compare with white and green'.

[After the Tilt the Gods themselves enter, and reveal to the Queen that]

'Thy due desert hath thee Minerva made
A goddess great...
With speed let it be known to all under the Sun,
The Sun hath shined upon none such since first the world begun...
With glory thou dost shine, so like the seemly Sun,
Brave Bess shall be thy name when all the world is done'.

Each of the Nine Muses pays poetic tribute to the Queen.

'The Pilgrim's postscript' begins and ends:

'Evermore my Muse shall magnify thy name,
Most gracious, most right renowned dame'.

'Your Majesty's poor pilgrim, Thomas Blenerhasset'. 55p. (London, 1582).

Note: white and green: the Tudor colours; the Queen's personal colours were black and white.

1582: William Teshe, a writing-master, wrote 'Verses on the Order of the Garter'. Dedicated to the Earl of Bedford. Verses purporting to be spoken by the Queen and the 16 current Knights of the Garter as they pass in review before her. With the Arms of each Knight, and his motto, French, Italian, or Latin. First the Queen, who refers to her own motto 'Semper eadem' [Always the same].

The Earl of Bedford's motto: 'Che sara sara' [What will be, will be].

Verses printed by Furnivall and Morfill, Ballads from Manuscripts, ii.115-129.