

1594

At **HAMPTON COURT**, Middlesex.

Jan 1, Tues New Year gifts.

Among 184 gifts to the Queen: by Lord Howard, Lord Admiral:
 'One attire for the head containing seven pieces of gold like pyramids,
 under them ciphers garnished with diamonds and rubies of sundry bignesses with
 thirteen pearls and her Majesty's picture cut upon a sapphire in the midst';
 by George Bishop, stationer: 'Twelve books of Latin poets covered with vellum';
 by William Clarke: 'A book of Caesar's Dialogues covered with vellum';
 by William Dethick, Garter King of Arms: 'One Book of Arms covered with black
 velvet'; by Petruccio Ubaldini: 'A book covered with vellum in Italian'.^{NYG}

Jan 1: Thomas Churchyard gave 'A Pleasant Conceit penned in verse,
 colourably set out, and humbly presented on New Year's Day last to the
 Queen's Majesty at Hampton Court; anno Domini 1593' [1594].

Dedication to the Queen: Like a painter I have drawn 'divers flowers, fruits,
 and famous Towns', presented 'in sign and token that your gracious goodness
 towards me often-times (and chiefly now for my pension) shall never go out of
 my remembrance'. The towns, described in verse, are those where noblemen have
 their seats, eg. Warwick. The 'painter' then goes to the Presence Chamber at
 court, where are the 'Nymphs of Dian's train'.

[Modern edition: Nichols, Progresses (2014), iii.720-729].

Jan 1, Philibert du Bois to Lord Burghley, offering him some Italian
 psalms by Sir Horatio Palavicino, presented to the Queen. [SP12/247/1].

Jan 2, Wed Dutch envoys at Hampton Court for audience.

'Monsieur de Caron with the Queen and one from the Count Maurice'.^{HD}
 Noel Caron was resident Dutch Agent; Count Maurice of Nassau had sent
 an envoy to request more aid.

Burghley kept a diary of 1594 events, shown as ^{HD}. [HT.xiii.506-8].

Jan 6, Sun play, by the Queen's Men.^T

Jan 8, Anthony Standen to Anthony Bacon:

'I was at the play and dancing on Twelfth Night, which lasted until one after
 midnight, more by constraint than my election, for that the Earl [of Essex] had
 committed to me the placing and entertaining of certain Germans'...

'Her Majesty appeared there in a high throne, richly adorned, and as beautiful
 to my old sight as ever I saw her; and next to the chair the Earl, with whom she
 often devised [conversed] in sweet and favourable manner'. [LPL 649/6].

Jan 9: Sir Robert Sidney, sent on special embassy to France, arrived at Dieppe
 in The Tramontana, after weeks waiting for a wind, his ship having been forced
 back once to Dover; Sir Nicholas Clifford and Sir Anthony Sherley also arrived.

Don Antonio, former King of Portugal, in England since 1585, also reached
 France; his two sons, Don Emanuel and Don Christopher, remained in England.

Jan 11, Queen to Sir Robert Sidney, about the arrival of more Spaniards in
 Brittany. She added in her own hand: 'Robin, when I remember from whom you be
 descended and to whom you appertained, I cannot but yield my humblest thanks to
 Him from whom all goodness comes, for your so narrow escape from so dangerous
 mischance and do wish that this may be your last hazardous danger'.

This postscript made Sidney 'very proud'. [SPF List 5, 378-380].

Sidney was son of Sir Henry and Lady Mary Sidney (sister of the deceased
 Earl of Leicester), and brother of Sir Philip Sidney; all three died in 1586.

January 15: Lopez Conspiracy revealed.

Emanuel Luis Tinoco had arrived at Hampton Court from France on January 11. He wrote, January 15: 'Advertisements to be made known to her Majesty, for the safeguard of her person', with details of King Philip II of Spain's plots to murder her. One plot was for a priest to come, who intends 'with a device of fire, at the celebration of some solemn feast, to dispatch her Majesty and all those present with her'. Amongst those implicated by Tinoco was Dr Lopez, one of the Queen's physicians. [Translated from Portuguese. SP12/247/12].

Dr Roderigo Lopez, Portuguese-born convert from Judaism, had been Physician to the Queen and her Household since 1581.

Jan 20, Emden, Count Edzard of East Friesland (whose sons visited England in July 1593) to the Queen: As you are looking for white horses for your coach, I will not miss the opportunity to express my gratitude for your kindness to my sons. I have six white horses that have proved suitable to draw my coach, and send them as an expression of my thanks. [SPF List 5, 481. Latin].

[Jan 21] 'in haste this Monday', Earl of Essex to Anthony Bacon: 'I have discovered a most dangerous and desperate treason. The point of conspiracy was her Majesty's death. The executioner should have been Dr Lopez, the manner poison...I will make it appear as clear as the noon-day'. [Birch, i.149].

Court news. Jan 22, London, Anthony Standen to Anthony Bacon, brother of Francis Bacon (who was seeking to be appointed Attorney-General):

'The Lord Keeper [Sir John Puckering] having overnight understood of her Majesty that the next day she would proceed to the providing and making of officers, the said Lord sent word thereof to Mr Francis to the end he might not be behind in soliciting the Earl, which was the only cause of his going to court on Friday [Jan 18] and none other, and when he came there he found no other but the nomination of a Judge for the Common Pleas and a Baron of the Exchequer'. [LPL 650/20].

Court news. Jan 23, William Hamond to the Earl of Shrewsbury, in Yorkshire, having attempted to obtain a loan for the Earl from Sir Horatio Palavicino, the Queen's principal financial agent, who was himself owed money by the Crown:

I waited for 'that noble knight on Monday last [January 21] till midnight, for so long lasted her Majesty's conference with him, at which time it was concluded, because then it was too late and no fit time to talk, he being to go to Kingston to his bed, that I should wait upon him the next morning at his chamber, there to confer more secretly and liberally of the matter than at court we could'.

'I came accordingly, where he told me how merrily disposed her Highness was with him and how pleasant, but withal how little pleasing unto him, for that though it did him much good to see her Majesty so merry, yet it was small pleasure unto him not to receive her gracious answer, which he expected, about his payment in the Exchequer, but to have it passed over so lightly in a merriment; so that yet it rests uncertain what will become of it, neither can he thereby stand your Honour in so good stead as willingly he would. The tricks of the court, he saith, are inscrutable, and neither can he sum the depth of them'.

Hamond wrote to the Earl on January 26 about another conference with Palavicino, who had a proposal for supplying £3000 which the Earl needed. [LPL 705/112; Lodge, ii.451-455].

Jan 23: Tinoco made a statement that Dr Lopez had received a jewel of great value from the King of Spain, and would do him great service. [SP12/247/19].

At his Trial Dr Lopez stated that he presented the jewel to the Queen.

Court news, of January 24 and 25.

Anthony Standen to Anthony Bacon, from Kingston, Jan 30: On January 24 'I rode to the court...The Earl with Lord Admiral [Howard] and Sir Robert Cecil were shut in his Cabinet in council about the matter of Dr Lopez'.

Next day, Jan 25, I waited for the Earl outside his chamber at court.

'At last he came in, and in a great fury cast open his doors before him and shut himself his own chamber doors without seeing me, and so went into his Cabinet with the like rage and there alone kept himself shut in above an hour'. I found that the Earl had been in London examining Dr Lopez with Lord Burghley and Sir Robert Cecil; Lopez had then been committed to Essex House.

'Sir Robert posted to London before the Earl and related to the Queen that there was no manner of malice, for in the poor man's house were found no kinds of writings of intelligences whereof he is accused or otherwise'...

'Hereupon grew the cause that so vexed the Earl, for upon his coming to her Majesty from London...she took him up, calling him rash and temerarious youth to enter into a matter against the poor man that he could not prove, whose innocence she knew well enough...This was the cause of the Earl's retire into his chamber, out of which he issued not in two days, neither opened to any but the Lord Admiral'. [LPL 650/17].

Jan 29, Tues: After further questioning, Dr Lopez was sent to the Tower.

By January 30 to mid-February: Transylvanian Ambassador in England.

Prince Sigismund of Transylvania sent his secretary, Steven Kakas.

The Marquis of Brandenburg wrote on the Prince's behalf, 31 October 1593, that the Turks had invaded Hungary and ordered the Prince to provide provisions and munitions, and to join with their forces against the German Emperor. If the Prince refused it would be dangerous for him, but if he agreed he would shed Christian blood and break his old alliance with the Emperor. He sends his Ambassador to beseech the Queen to intercede with the Turkish Emperor, with whom she had more credit than any other potentate, to drop his demands. [SPF].

Jan 30, Anthony Standen to Anthony Bacon: 'An Ambassador arrived here from Bathory Vaivode of Transylvania, brother to the late Stefan King of Polonia', for aid against demands by the Great Turk. (The Queen's reply: Feb 9).

Court news. Jan 31, London, Nicholas Faunt to Anthony Bacon: 'Touching this late conspiracy, it is most true that Dr Lopez is deeply touched in the particular working of her Majesty's destruction, and discovered to have been the Spanish King's pensioner for these seven years past. Her Majesty hath forbidden all access unto her save only of four persons besides Councillors and the ladies of nearest attendance, whereby it appeareth all are not yet discovered'.

'It is looked for upon Saturday next [Feb 2] or very shortly that Sir Henry Lee shall be made Vice-Chamberlain, and the Vice-Chamberlain Controller [of the Household], a place of more profit to him'. [LPL 650/34].

Sir Thomas Heneage remained Vice-Chamberlain.

Court news. Feb 3, London, Anthony Standen to Anthony Bacon, informing him that as the Earl of Essex and Sir Robert Cecil returned to court in a coach on January 30 the Earl had declared himself more resolutely than ever in favour of Francis Bacon for Attorney-General.

Sir Robert 'prayed him to be better advised; saying "If your Lordship had spoken of the Solicitorship, that might be of easier digestion to the Queen".

"Digest me no digesting" (said the Earl) "for the Attorneyship is that I must have for Francis Bacon; and in that I will spend my uttermost credit, friendship and authority against whomsoever"...

'Being at the court on Thursday [Jan 31] my Lord [Essex] willed me to attend him at 11 o'clock at night'. He said 'that even at that instant coming from the Queen she had told him that...she had been straitly urged to the nomination of [Edward] Coke to be her general Attorney, also to the nomination of a pair of Secretaries, viz. Sir Robert Cecil and Sir Edward Stafford, also to a pair of other officers in her household, and all these to be on Candlemas Day [Feb 2] placed or at the furthest the Sunday following, to which end the Lord Keeper and many more are gone to the court to be the news bringers thither, and this is here so full as all stand gaping for it with open mouth'...

'On Tuesday at noon Lopez for all the favourers he had was committed to the Tower, and the Wednesday following at 7 in the morning was examined before the Earl and Sir Robert and hath confessed more than enough'...

'The Queen will be on Tuesday next at Richmond [Feb 5]'. [LPL 650/50].

Anthony Bacon on Feb 5 sent a fuller version of this news to his mother Lady Bacon. [Allen, 163-165]. The Queen moved to Whitehall on March 19.

Feb 4: William Polwhele's Confession (his first being in December 1593).

'Jaques urged him three or four times to come to England to murder the Queen... Jaques told him the end of a soldier was beggary, to be killed with a bullet and thrown into a ditch, and that to take such a matter in hand would be glorious before God, she being a wicked creature, and likely to overthrow all Christendom'. Jaques: Captain Jacques Francis. [SP12/247/39].

Feb 5: Confession by John Annias, an Irishman come from the Low Countries.

He had made wildfire to fire English ships; one firework would poison them that smell it. He knew of a Spanish plot to kill the Queen, not to kill Antonio Perez, who had already done his worst. John Daniell, another Irishman, described Annias as 'a sorry fellow, can make white powder, and would not kill a cat if she looked him in the face'. Antonio Perez, former Secretary to the King of Spain, was in England 1593-1595. [SP12/247/42,44; 248/53].

Feb 6, Kingston, Anthony Standen to Anthony Bacon: 'The remove from this place is quite dashed, conformable to the speech of the carter, that three times had been at Windsor with his cart to carry away (upon summons of a remove) some part of the stuff of her Majesty's Wardrobe; and when he had repaired thither once, twice, and the third time, and that they of the Wardrobe had told him the third time that the remove held not, clapping his hand on his thigh, said these words, "Now I see", quoth the carter, "that the Queen is a woman as well as my wife". Which words being overheard by her Majesty, who then stood at the window, said "What a villain knave is this?" and so sent him three angels to stop his mouth'.

'Brian Ansley, Francis Harvey, James Croft, and John Parker, all three Gentlemen Pensioners, three days ago were robbed, and in their absences at six o'clock at night their chamber-door, which is in one of the five towers of the Tilt-yard, was broken open, and all their trunks likewise, out all which the thieves took and carried away of jewels and ready money from these four to the value of £400, and no news heard of them since. And surely I do not marvel at this, weighing the numbers of poor suitors, soldiers, and others my likes, that can obtain not a bit of bread to put in their mouths'...

'Sir Robert goeth and cometh very often between London and the court, so that he comes out with his hands full of papers and head full of matter, and so occupied passeth through the Presence like a blind man not looking upon any'...

'This court is so void of noblemen and Councillors, they all being absent, as seven or eight persons do accompany the State; and in fine here is elbow-room enough'. [LPL 650/49].

Brian Ansley, Francis Harvey and John Parker: Gentlemen Pensioners.

James Croft: son of Sir James Croft, formerly Controller of the Household.

The Hampton Court thieves were named in a Privy Council letter to the Lord Deputy of Ireland, 8 August 1596: 'We are entreated by Sir Henry Grey... Lieutenant of her Majesty's Gentlemen Pensioners, and some other of the Gentlemen Pensioners that were robbed by Patrick Boys and Patrick Latimer, two Irishmen, about three years past, her Majesty being then at Hampton Court ...that enquiry may be made there of the said Patrick Latimer, in what part he is, and to see him safely sent over to the Mayor of Chester...to see him sent up to London from Constable to Constable as a felon...Boys is already apprehended here'. Barnaby Green is also to be sent to England 'because he is to give evidence for the Queen against the aforesaid parties'.^{APC}

Feb 6: Patrick Cullen's Confession. Anonymous report of the treasons of Cullen, an Irishman. He 'was attainted upon evident proof, and by his own confession': that he received a monthly pension from the King of Spain; that in August 1593 at Brussels he had conference with other traitors 'by what means her Majesty might be brought to death and final destruction'; that he promised 'that he would speedily come over into England to kill her Majesty', and arrived for that purpose on 1st November 1593. [HT.v.58].

Feb 8: Rumours of the Queen's death. Examination of William Hancock, a tailor dwelling with one of the Queen's musicians in Hackney. He went to the shop of John Rogers, a chandler in Whitechapel, and told him the evil news that the Queen was sick and had gone from Hampton to Greenwich, but the court was to remain at Hampton. He heard of it in St Nicholas Shambles. Rogers said that Hancock said that where her Majesty began her life she would go to end it; his servant said Hancock told him the Queen was dead and had been carried to Greenwich, but that it was kept very secret in court. [SP12/247/50].

Feb 9: The Queen replied to Prince Sigismund of Transylvania, who had sent a special Ambassador in January; she wrote in his support to her envoy in Constantinople, and to the Emperor of Turkey, in Latin, that by reason of her old friendship with Sigismund, and as the Turks follow the same form of Christianity as we do (having rejected the superstition of the Pope of Rome and worshipping of images), she now urges him that the Prince's complaints may be heard and remedied according to law. [SPF List 5, 504-5].

Court news. c.Feb 9, Anthony Standen to Anthony Bacon, wishing him a 'healthful and merry a-Shroving'. 'Sunday, Monday and Tuesday are only to be consumed in fanfares, plays, pride, and great ruffs'. Essex 'is here present alone and is much with her Majesty, who is thanks to God in perfect health'.

Feb 11, London, Nicholas Faunt to Anthony Bacon, of plots. 'The parties taken are one stranger [foreigner], and two other men... Two of them not yet found make five in all. One of the Irish apprehended hath twice been near her Majesty as she went to the Chapel. The stranger and the rest had undertaken the destruction of her Majesty...This party is found to confess that indeed he came to kill Don Perez [Antonio Perez]'. [LPL 650/239; 67].

Feb 11,12: John Annias's further Confessions, including:
 'Jaques has many friends in the court of England...The principal man...is about the Queen, and is a gentleman of account; they have great hope of Sir Thomas Tresham, and some lawyers in the Inns of Court'.
 'Being further examined upon the matter of persons about her Majesty in whom Jaques reposes great trust, remembers there is one about her named Bennett, of whom he has often heard it said that Jaques spoke well'. [SP12/247/60,62].
 Tresham: a well-known recusant, in and out of prison; Anthony Bennett: a royal Footman. John Annias was still in prison in 1599; after being released, and after acting as a spy for Sir Robert Cecil, he was executed in Ireland in 1602.

Feb 13: Scandalous words at Bekesbourne, Kent.

George London, of Bekesbourne, yeoman, said 'There was a rising in the North by means of three priests and other the Queen's enemies; and said that the Queen had now many enemies and that she had escaped them hitherto, God be thanked; but if they might have their wills and the Queen were once dead, we should have land cheap enough and a merry world; but he wished he might be dead first'.

Verdict unknown.

[Assizes, Kent, 355].

Feb 16: Patrick Cullen's further Confession. Jaques told him 'it was no murder either to kill Perez or the greatest whatsoever that was an enemy to the King of Spain'. A Jesuit Father told him 'he saw no reason why he might not lawfully do what Jaques wished'. Camden: 'Was also Patrick Cullen condemned, an Irish fencing-master, who had been laden with great promises by the fugitives in the Low Countries, and some time since sent privily over...on purpose to kill the Queen'. [SP12/247/64; Annals]. Cullen was hanged at Tyburn on March 2.

Feb 17 (o.s.), in France: Henri IV was crowned King of France, at Chartres.

The King finally entered Paris on March 12 (o.s.).

After attending Mass in Notre-Dame Cathedral (having converted to Catholicism in 1593) he reputedly declared, as he surveyed the city:

"Paris vaut bien une Messe" [Paris is well worth a Mass].

Feb 17, Sun Directions for apprehending suspicious persons coming into England from beyond sea (draft, with Burghley's additions), including:

'Every Irishman in London or about court [except householders, servants, students]...shall present himself to some of the Council or the Lord Mayor, to be examined how he lives, and why he remains in England'...

'No one who has served in Sir William Stanley's band, or otherwise for the King of Spain, is to be allowed to come into the realm'...

'To restrain the great resort of unnecessary persons to court the Lord Chamberlain is to appoint an usher and quarter-waiter to join with one or two of the Clerks of the Household to attend daily to view all persons that offer to come to court for service of her Majesty, or of any Lord, Councillor, or other person keeping servants; such persons to give a list of their servants, that they may be known and allowed to come to court'...

'The Masters of Requests are to have a room without the court gates where they may receive and give answers to suitors...All back doors and gates belonging to the court are to be kept shut...To avoid the over great resort of persons to lodge near court, the Knight Harbinger and Marshal, with some tipstaves, and if needs be with the aid of some Yeomen of the Guard, are twice or thrice a week to search who are lodged within two miles of court; if any are found not allowed in the Porter's books or by a Master of Requests, or by special warrant of any Lord, or other having lodging in the court, they are to be examined as to their coming, and if they cannot give just cause, to be committed to prison, and not delivered until licensed'. [SP12/247/66]. A Proclamation followed: Feb 21.

Sir William Stanley was an English traitor receiving a Spanish pension since yielding up a Dutch town to the Spaniards in 1587.

Feb 18,19: Confession by Stephen Ferrera de Gama, a Portuguese noble.

I received letters from Dr Lopez ten months ago, promising to do all the King of Spain required. I think the Doctor would have poisoned the Queen if the King sent him money which had been promised. He was willing to poison both the Queen and Don Antonio, and said that King Antonio should die, the first illness that befell him. [SP12/247/70]. Don Antonio, former King of Portugal, in England for several years.

Feb 19, in Scotland: birth. Prince Henry, first child of King James VI and Queen Anne, was born at Stirling Castle.

Christening, with Queen Elizabeth as godmother by proxy: August 30.

Feb 19: Seditious libel at Walthamstow, Essex.

Thomas Hale, of Walthamstow, gentleman, a Catholic, was indicted for maliciously publishing on February 19 a 'written ballad or rhyme' of 20 stanzas, beginning:

'Weep, weep and still I weep, for who can choose but weep
To think how England still in sin and heresy doth sleep,
The Christian faith and Catholic is everywhere detested,
The holy service and such like of all degrees neglected...
The Churches gay defaced be, our altars are thrown down,
The walls left bare, a grief to see, that once cost many a crown'.

The jury found that eight years earlier Hale had copied 'a slanderous and seditious libel, but did neither devise or publish it maliciously', and that it was found in his father's house.

'If this be felony, then we find him guilty thereof...If it be not felony, then we find him not guilty'. Verdict: 'Guilty - delivered to bail upon a special verdict and to be of good behaviour'. [Assizes, Essex, 425-6].

The complete verses are also in Emmison, Elizabethan Life: Disorder, 60.

By Feb 20: the Queen received a letter concerning an alchemist.

Roloff Peterson to the Queen, 20 October 1593, Lubeck: Clement Oldfield, of Kent, lodged with me from 1587 to 6 September 1593, when he died. He studied alchemy night and day. The day before he died he secretly informed me that he had long kept a secret of such value that none but high and mighty Princes should participate in it, and gave me three glasses containing alchemical preparations, of Sol, Luna, and Mercury. His wonderful secret would work wonderful things, and he wished me to make profit thereby; but as the great and infinite treasures that might be attained by these means rather appertained to the majesty of Kings and Princes than to men of my estate, he bound me by an oath to present the same to the Queen of England and await her answer six months, before making profit thereof, which I might do if she refused.

[Brought by Robert Smith. SP12/245/130].

Feb 20, Wed, Hampton Court, Queen's instructions for Robert Smith, sent to Lubeck: You are to deliver our reply to Roloff Peterson's letter, receive three alchemical glasses and bring them to us. You are to ascertain if anything is lacking, and to recover any of Clement Oldfield's books or papers treating of alchemy. All are to be brought to us, to ascertain their value and to keep or return. [SP12/247/72]. A Declaration by the Queen: September 30.

Feb 21, Thur, Hampton Court. Proclamation (762):

Ordering Arrest of Vagabonds, Deportation of Irishmen.

'About the City of London and in parts near and about her Majesty's court there do haunt and repair thither a great multitude of wandering persons without any just cause for any service to be done to her Majesty or to her officers or attendants; whereof some are men of Ireland that have these late years unnaturally served as rebels against her Majesty's forces beyond the seas, who cannot have any good meaning towards her Majesty, as of late hath been manifestly proved in some already taken that have secretly come into the realm with full purpose, by procurement of the Devil and his ministers, her Majesty's enemies, and rebels on the other side the sea, to endanger her Majesty's noble person: which kind of persons...are directly to be taken wheresoever they may be found and proceeded withal as traitors'...

'But considering the discovery of these Irish traitors can hardly be made where there are also many other like vagrant persons of that nation that haunt about the court, by pretence only of suits where they have no just cause to make any: Therefore her Majesty for remedy hereof willeth and commandeth that no manner of person born in the realm of Ireland [with certain exceptions]...shall remain in this realm but shall without delay repair into the realm of Ireland'..

'There are also...idle vagrant persons, both English and others, that haunt about the court' who 'live idly about the court like vagabonds, ready to commit robberies...not only in places near the court but of late even within the precinct of the court itself; for remedy hereof her Majesty forbiddeth all persons that are not servitors to her Majesty in her court or...upon the Council or upon other lords and ladies or gentlemen attending on her Majesty, to forbear to come to the court or near to the court'.

'But if any persons shall have cause to prefer any complaint or request to her Majesty or to her Council being in the court, it shall be lawful for any such person to come to one of the Masters of the Requests, to whom a room is appointed near to the court to receive daily such requests...The said persons after answer given unto them shall not remain about the court but shall depart within 24 hours towards their dwelling-places'...

'For the excluding of these kind of vagrants, either Irish or English or of any other nation, her Majesty chargeth the Knight Marshal, her Porters, her Masters of the Requests, and her Knight Harbinger, and every other ordinary officer in her Majesty's court, to take care every one in these causes which may belong unto them, and to commit the offenders to prison, there to be without delay tried and proceeded withal according as vagabonds and rogues ought to be'.

Feb 21: death: Giles Brydges, 3rd Lord Chandos of Sudeley (c.1548-1594), died at Sudeley, Gloucs. Funeral: Sudeley. He left two young daughters, Elizabeth and Catherine Brydges. His twin brother William Brydges became 4th Lord Chandos. The widowed Frances (Clinton), Lady Chandos, died in 1623.

Feb 21: Confession by Hugh Cahill, an Irishman who had fought for Spain. Cahill was told in Brussels by John Daniell that Sir William Stanley and others wanted 'a tall, resolute and desperate Irishman, to go to England to kill the Queen'. Two priests were among those who told him 'it would be a most blessed deed for him, a soldier, to kill the Queen, as by it he would win Heaven, and become a saint if he should be killed, and that he that should do it would be chronicled for ever; that he should go to the court of England, and serve some person about the Queen's Privy Chamber, and then manage to waylay her in some progress, and kill her with a sword or a dagger, at a gate or narrow passage, or as she walked in some of her galleries...They promised him 100 crowns towards his charges, and 2000 more when he had killed her'. He agreed to do it, although he never had any such intention. [SP12/247/78]. (See February 25).

Feb 21: William Polwhele's further Confession. In Brussels Polwhele 'often heard Sir William Stanley and Jaques use vile speeches of the Queen'. Stanley said 'If Mrs Elizabeth were dead, we would have good sport'. Jaques replied 'that if she was dispatched on the sudden, all would be in uproar in England, and then they would have the spoil, for all the forces which the King of Spain has in the Low Countries would repair into England with speed, and they would have all at their pleasure'. Jaques said 'that he did not esteem the killing of Perez, who has done all the hurt he can, nor the killing of the Lord Treasurer, as he is old...Jaques would not hear of any being meddled with but the Queen'. He was persuaded by Jaques 'if he were taken and even brought to the gallows, not to confess that he meant any hurt to the Queen, but to protest that he meant her no more hurt than he did to his own soul, which he might truly say, as he wished her in Heaven'. [SP12/247/73].

Court news. Feb 22, London, Philip Gawdy to 'my sweetest and best beloved brother': 'Bennett the Queen's footman is committed to the Tower. He hath confessed upon his examination that he hath been acquainted with many treasons this seven year'.^{GY} Anthony Bennett was by 1585 one of the Queen's Footmen; in 1604 he was a 'Footman on pension'.

Feb 25: Confession by John Daniell, Irishman, of plots 'invented beyond the seas against her Majesty'.

In Brussels Daniell persuaded Hugh Cahill to agree to kill the Queen 'but made him also swear that he would never put it in execution'.

Jesuit priests told Cahill 'the story of Judith and Holofernes, and said he might execute his purpose by first buying a horse for £10, and when finding her Majesty in progress, or abroad taking the air, and somewhat distant from her train, or passing into a gap of a park or close, set spurs to his horse and strike her with a sword on the head, or thrust it into her body'.

'If that opportunity should miss, he might devise a supplication, and in exhibiting it to her, as she was coming out of her garden or door, thrust a dagger or strong knife into her body'.

Daniell arrived in England in August 1593, and informed Lord Burghley of the plot. Cahill came over later, was examined, and remained at liberty, but Daniell 'never suffers him to come within the court gates, nor in any place where he might come near her Majesty'. [SP12/247/91]. Daniell gave evidence against several plotters, and in 1595 was granted by the Queen a pension of £40.

Court news. Feb 28, London, Nicholas Faunt to Anthony Bacon: 'There is presently nothing new but a strait charge for the restraining of suspected persons from approaching the court, since notified by Proclamation'.

'Her Majesty it is thought will shortly take occasion to visit my Lord Treasurer by coming first to Chelsea to my Lord Admiral's house, and Cecil House fitted up for the time'. [PS] 'I hear that my Lord Chandos is lately deceased, which will greatly advance my Lord of Bedford in that match'. [LPL 650/61].

Lord Treasurer Burghley returned to court on March 2 after illness. Lord Chandos's daughter Elizabeth Brydges had numerous suitors; on April 22 Sir George Carey wrote to his wife: 'Bess Brydges hast forsaken the Earl of Bedford and taken the Earl of Southampton'. [HMC 4th Report, 365].

Bess became an attendant on the Queen. After refusing various noble suitors she married in 1603 Sir John Kennedy, a Scot, who proved to be a bigamist.

Her portrait, aged 14, with her pet dog, by Hieronimo Custodis, is in *Dynasties*, edited by Karen Hearn, 114.

Feb 28, Thur: Trial of Dr Roderigo or Roger Lopez, at the London Guildhall before a special Commission appointed by the Queen, including Essex and Cecil.

The first charge dated from January 1590, when Lopez 'conspired the death of the Queen, and to stir up a rebellion, and a war within the realm, and overthrow the commonwealth'. In 1591 'he yielded his service to the King of Spain', sent him secret intelligence, and received a jewel 'as a token of favour for services against the Queen and realm'. In September 1593 he undertook 'to kill the Queen by poison for 50,000 crowns, to be paid by the King of Spain'.

Lopez was found guilty of high treason and was sentenced to death. Thursday 4 p.m., Strand, Sir Robert Cecil to Thomas Windebank (Clerk of the Signet): 'A most substantial jury have found him guilty in the highest degree of all treasons, and judgment has been passed against him, with the applause of all the world'. [SP12/247/100,97].

First execution date for Lopez: April 19.

Anonymous report of Dr Lopez's treasons:

'Dr Roger Lopez, a Portugal born, her Majesty's sworn servant and Physician for her Majesty's Household, a man not only greatly favoured of her Majesty but by most of the Lords of the Council, and greatest persons in court, having for many years done services to the King of Spain, her Majesty's enemy, and to his ministers...to the great prejudice of her Majesty'. His accomplices at various times were other Portuguese, such as Ferrara de Gama, Manuel Luis Tinoco.

Lopez was ready 'to take away the life of our Sovereign Princess...with poison, so as the King of Spain would send him an assurance of 50,000 crowns... It would make a long and unpleasant discourse in some respects to set down all the Confessions, Examinations, Depositions, Declarations, Messages, Letters, Tickets, Tokens, Conferences, Plots and Practices taken, discovered and intercepted, being so fast a work of Treason...There never was so wicked, devilish and hateful a treason so closely, cunningly and smoothly conveyed by such as had means with least suspicion to carry it'...

'The Doctor...was so greedy to perform it, as every day he would ask Ferrara "When will the money come? I am ready to do the service"...In all the course of his examinations he would always with detestable oaths, execrations and curses, deny many things...and almost with the same breath, seeing manifest proofs, confessed it presently, and...did affirm, to the great offence of the hearers, that he loved her Majesty better than he loved God'. [Murdin, 669-674].

March: Queen's Printer, Christopher Barker, printed 'An Order of Prayer and Thanksgiving (necessary to be used in these dangerous times) for the safety and preservation of her Majesty and this realm. Set forth by authority'.

Prefaced by an 'Admonition to the Reader', of the people of England's causes for thankfulness to God. 'First, for placing over us our most gracious dread Sovereign Lady Queen Elizabeth, by whose happy government we have so long breathed from the burden of intolerable miseries of scarcity, bloodshed, and spiritual bondage, under which afore we lay grovelling, and pitifully groaned'.

'Then, for preserving these her Realms and dominions so long in the true profession of the Gospel, and in peace and tranquillity, notwithstanding the sundry privy conspiracies and open hostilities practised, both inward and outward, for the interruption of our quiet repose...Thirdly, for protecting so long and so often her sacred royal person from the cruel and bloody hands of such and so many several detestable and treacherous Conspirators'...

'Which mischievous devices as they have all flowed from none other fountain, than from that city of seven hills, the See of Rome, and seat of the Beast... so have they been continually projected, carried forward, and managed by idolatrous Priests and Jesuits, his creatures, the very loathsome Locusts that crawl out of the bottomless pit'.

The Admonition goes on to list the many plotters against the Queen, from the Pole brothers (in 1562) to the most recent, Lopez. With three 'Prayers for the preservation of the Queen's Majesty'. [Liturgy, 654-664].

St Peter Westcheap: 'Paid the 2nd of March being Visitation for two books of prayers for the Queen and the Articles for the sidesmen 18d'.

St Martin in the Fields, in March: 'Paid for two books of thanksgiving for her Majesty, 12d'. St Botolph Aldgate, March 12: 'Two books of prayer for the preservation of the Queen's Majesty from traitors'.

Cambridge, Great St Mary: 'Paid for a prayer book for preservation of her Majesty, 10d'. Southampton, St Lawrence, in April:

'Paid for a book of prayers for her Majesty's life, 4d'.

March: visit/proposed visit, Richmond Palace, Surrey. Simon Bowyer made ready 'Richmond House for the Queen's Majesty'.^T

Mar 6, Wed sermon, Hampton Court: Dr Lancelot Andrewes.
Text: Luke 17:32: 'Remember Lot's wife'. With an elaborate thanksgiving
for the reign of England's 'Queen of virtues'. [Printed, 1629].

Also March 6: Deputies of Brittany at Hampton Court for audience.^{HD}
The States of Brittany sent Deputies to the Queen to beg her not to
recall her forces. Chief Deputy: Jean du Plas, Sieur de Montmartin.
The Deputies made various offers and requests during the next week.

*March 7: News of Sir Nicholas Clifford (Essex's cousin) and Sir Anthony
Sherley, who had received the Order of St Michael, conferred on them by the
King of France for their prowess in battle. The Queen was incensed that they
had accepted the Order, which only the Duke of Norfolk and the Earl of Leicester
had received in England during her reign. Camden, Annals: The Queen commmanded
them 'to make a resignation and send back their ornaments, and procure their
names to be blotted out of the Memorials of that Order'.*

March 7, Queen to Sir Robert Sidney (special Ambassador to France):
She hears 'that young Clifford and Sherley, two gentlemen of our court attending
upon you in this journey', have received from the King a Knighthood of the Order
of St Michael. None of her subjects had ever dared to do such a thing without
her knowledge. She had permitted it to only two great persons of her realm.
She would be as content to see her subjects given some convenient token of
honour for special service in the field by the French King as by any prince
living, but disliked these two presuming to receive this in such a public
manner. This was a thing that former Kings of France had conferred upon those
they accounted dearest.

Sidney is to see that they 'offer up again personally to the King that which
he hath given them, as that which they dare not receive, being sworn unto us,
and which they dare not come into England withal'. She does this only as an
example to others, although she takes it in the King as an argument of his
affection towards her. If either had returned, the other was to do it, and
whichever was in England would be sent back for the same purpose. [SP78/33/128].

Both returned to England, and were sent to the Fleet Prison.

*March 7: Sir John Burgh's duel with John Gilbert.
Sir John Burgh (1562-1594), brother of Thomas 5th Lord Burgh, challenged John
Gilbert (c.1575-1608, son of Sir Humphrey Gilbert). In August 1592 Burgh had
captured the Portuguese carrack The Madre de Dios, with its rich cargo. He had
a bitter dispute with Gilbert about supposed embezzlement of jewels from it.*

*As duelling was forbidden, negotiations were conducted secretly, concealed
from the court.*

'Letters of Challenge':

*Sir John Burgh to John Gilbert: 'I will make no repetition of what is past,
neither will I use you with such ill speeches as your cowardly behaviour to me
deserves, but do challenge you to meet me tomorrow upon the way between Charing
Cross and Hyde Park, where I will be with my rapier and dagger, accompanied only
with one gentleman of good quality, or otherwise alone, as you like of. The hour
shall be seven o'clock in the morning. I protest to Almighty God I will use no
treachery, and therefore use you no boyish excuses or delays as you did the last
time I sent to you, for if you do I swear by the Almighty God I will watch you
so narrowly as I will pick out a time to beat you like a boy. Send me a direct
answer by this gentleman the bearer hereof'.*

Marginal note: 'This was the first letter of Challenge'.

John Gilbert to Sir John Burgh: 'You say you will make no repetitions of matters past. If I do fight, as make no doubt I will, you shall set down what your grievances are, that the quarrel may be unto me honourable and just. You appoint the time of meeting, the place, the manner and weapons; all these belong to me being challenged, and therefore I will not lose one tittle of my right. Besides, the Challenger is always prepared, the Defendant cannot be in like readiness without some time of pause, which shall be as short as you need expect, being called unto it. And then know that little esteeming your brags and threats I will fight with you single-handed, viz. searching, weapons, time and place by indifferent gentlemen twixt us, as ought, and without fouler words. Who in the encounter of us shall go one foot back, let him be held the boy'.

Marginal note: 'Sir John Burgh stabbed the bearer of this letter'.

John Gilbert to Sir John Burgh, from 'Mr Hogg's house near the Tower Gate': 'I sent yesterday in the evening unto your brother's house [Lord Burgh, at Lambeth] to signify unto you that I am now ready to answer your Challenge, when the gentleman I sent had answer you were at court. I would have you know the time of my departure for the Low Countries from hence is very short, and therefore if I may understand from you when you will be at London a gentleman, a friend of mine, shall forthwith come unto you to conclude with you of weapons, time, place, and other circumstances. If you delay time I will make it known that the default rests in you, howsoever you colour the matter with bravadoes. I do expect your present answer by this footboy'.

Sir John Burgh to John Gilbert, 'from the court this present Tuesday': 'I will not fail by the grace of God to be at London tomorrow night, and if I had received your letter in any convenient time I would have come tonight. If your haste be such as you should go before let me know and I will come all night. The course you say you will take is so gentleman like if you perform it as I will use you with no discourteous language. You must take heed how you send to my brother's house, lest anything be suspected, and therefore let him that comes say he comes from some other place'.

John Gilbert to Burgh: 'I have entreated this gentleman, my friend, to come unto you, myself being now ready to show you my rapier, and although with great reason I might require of you to know the occasion of the Challenge you sent me, before I satisfy the same, yet because delays shall be of my part in this matter altogether avoided, know that I have imparted my mind to this gentleman, and as you and he shall agree of time and place of our meeting I will be ready to answer you. Our quarrel is private, and therefore I doubt not but that you are desirous to end it man to man as I am. And I have made choice of this gentleman to come with you out of the town, and there I being assured by him that you have been well searched, as in like case I am content that any gentleman whom you send shall do the like to me, afterwards to leave us to our fortunes'.

'My weapon shall be my single rapier only, the choice whereof I assume to myself as the party challenged'. [SP12/248/54].

Mar 7, Thur: death: Sir John Burgh. His funeral was at Westminster Abbey.

Gilbert received a pardon from the Queen, obtained by his uncle Sir Walter Raleigh and Raleigh's friends despite strong opposition from Burgh's family.

Sir George Buc later noted that Sir John Burgh 'through one fault which is fatal to all men which incur it, viz. contempt of their enemy, he was slain in single fight by a very young knight who he scorned as a boy, and he was killed near Paddington in a field called Drury Close, a fatal name to him and showed also God's judgement and justice upon him, for he upon a trifling quarrel fought with Sir William Drury in France'. [R.C.Bald, 'A Manuscript Work by Sir George Buc', Modern Language Review (30), 1935, 12]. Drury's death: 8 Jan 1590.

March 14, Wed: *Trial of Dr Lopez's alleged accomplices, Ferrara de Gama and Emanuel Luis Tinoco. Found guilty on their own confessions, and sentenced to death for high treason.* First execution date: April 19.

March 16: *Theft from the Bishop of Worcester (Richard Fletcher, also the Queen's Almoner). At Chelsea, Middx, a London yeoman stole from the Bishop: a silver basin and silver ewer worth £12; two white fustian waistcoats, £4; a bearing cloth of crimson taffeta, 40s; two yards of black broadcloth, £3; and a russet-colour woollen-cloth cloak, 40s.* [Jeaffreson, i.220].

Mar 18, Mon Deputies of Brittany at Hampton Court to take leave.

'The Deputies of the States of Brittany received their answer of the Queen's Majesty'.^{HD}

March 19, Kingston, Anthony Standen to Anthony Bacon:

'The Deputies of Brittany are departed without effectuating their desire of support from hence either of men or money'. [LPL 650/80].

The Deputies left to seek aid in Holland.

[Mar 19, Tues] via Putney, Surrey, and Chelsea, Middlesex.

William Kender, waterman 'for service by him and others done for her Majesty from Putney to Chelsea', March, 16s.^T

Mar 19, Tues visit, Somerset House, Strand; Crown property.

'The Queen went to Somerset House to see the Lord Chamberlain'.^{HD}

To visit her cousin Henry Carey, 1st Lord Hunsdon (1526-1596), in sickness; he was Keeper of Somerset House. St Martin in the Fields: 'Paid the 19th of March for ringing at her Majesty's coming to the Lord Chamberlain's, and at her remove from Whitehall to Greenwich, 2s'. (See March 27, Broughton's letter).

Mar 19, Tues **WHITEHALL PALACE.**

John Cook, waterman, 'attending on her Majesty at Whitehall', March.^T

March 20, Fleet, Sir Nicholas Clifford to Sir Thomas Heneage and Sir Robert Cecil: 'I beseech you give me leave now after these many days to make both my grief of mind and noisome imprisonment known unto you. The one in that I have offended her Majesty, being one of her servants and one that always desired to keep her gracious favour...The other is that I have my health very ill here ...The restraint is so loathsome that I would do anything to have some more liberty...I have exceeded the time that he that gave example [Anthony Sherley] remained here'. [HT.MS 22/68].

Mar 24, Sun knighting, Whitehall: Thomas Egerton, Attorney-General.

The Queen announced (as described in Richard Broughton's letter, March 27) that Egerton was to be Master of the Rolls, and that Edward Coke was to be the new Attorney-General, the post the Earl of Essex had sought for Francis Bacon.

Essex and Lord Burghley, Bacon's uncle, now pressed for Bacon to be Solicitor-General. New appointments: April 10.

Mar 26, Tues **GREENWICH PALACE,** Kent.^C

March 26, St Botolph Aldgate churchwarden: 'The Queen's Majesty did go to Greenwich...by water at which time I spent upon the ringers, 4d'.

James Farnworth waterman 'for service by him and others done in carrying her Majesty by water divers times', March, £4.^T

[*March 26, court], Earl of Essex to Francis Bacon: 'I have had opportunity to deal freely with the Queen...I find the Queen very reserved...yet not passionate against you till I grew passionate for you. Then she said that none thought you fit for the place [of Solicitor-General] but my Lord Treasurer and myself... I told her the most and wisest of her Council had delivered their opinions, and preferred you before all men for that place...She said she neither was persuaded nor would hear of it till Easter, when she might advise with her Council, who were now all absent; and therefore in passion bade me go to bed, if I would talk of nothing else. Wherefore in passion I went away...And so we parted. Tomorrow I will go hence of purpose, and on Thursday I will write an expostulating letter to her. That night or upon Friday morning I will be here again'.

Endorsed March 28 (but written earlier in the week). [LPL 650/90].

Court news. March 27, Richard Broughton to Richard Bagot: 'On Tuesday last her Majesty, with my Lord of Essex and few besides, came to London to see my Lord Chamberlain, who was very sick at London, and three nights her Majesty lay at Whitehall, the Household at Hampton Court, but on Friday and Saturday all the train followed, and since her Majesty hath been at small leisure'...

'On Sunday last her Majesty knighted Thomas Egerton (the Attorney) and told him he should be Master of the Rolls and no more Attorney, and called Coke the Solicitor by the name of Attorney'...

'Sir Anthony Sherley...and Sir Nicholas Clifford were both committed to the Fleet by her Majesty's commandment, for that they did take the Order of Knighthood of St Michael at the French King's hands. Sir Anthony is out, and Sir Nicholas, who came later home, expecteth every day to be discharged out of prison. The French Ambassador...saith that when Montmorency and others of France took the Order of Knighthood of St George the Kings of France were not displeased'.

[HMC 4th Report, 336; MS].

Mar 28, Maundy Thursday ceremonies and alms-giving, Greenwich church.

By Richard Fletcher, Bishop of Worcester, Queen's Almoner;
to 60 poor women, each 20s in a red purse and 60d in a white purse.^T

Court news. [March 29], Friday at night, Earl of Essex to Francis Bacon:

'I have now spoken with the Queen, and I see no stay from obtaining a full resolution of that we desire. But the passion she is in by reason of the tales that have been told her against Nicholas Clifford, with whom she is in such rage for a matter which I think you have heard of, it doth put her infinitely out of quiet; and her passionate humour is nourished by some foolish women'...

'I am oppressed with multitude of letters that are come, of which I must give the Queen some account tomorrow morning'. Endorsed with the date. [LPL 650/89].

Secret marriage, probably in 1593: Sir Nicholas Clifford married Frances Drury (1576-1642), a Maid of Honour, daughter of Sir William Drury. Her mother and grandmother, Lady Stafford, were both Ladies of the Privy Chamber.

Frances Drury was sent to the Fleet; Clifford went to the Tower, until May.

April 3, London, G.Lisle to Gelly Meyrick: 'My Lady Walsingham doth hear that Sir Nicholas Clifford is removed from the Fleet to the Tower and therefore prays you to take order that her bed (which was carried to the Fleet for his use) may be brought back again and sent home to Walsingham House, which her Ladyship saith she hath present use of'.

[Bath, v.259].

Lady Walsingham: widow of Sir Francis Walsingham.

Stow: In Seething Lane (near the Tower of London) 'divers fair and large houses are builded...Sir Francis Walsingham, knight, Principal Secretary to the Queen's Majesty that now is, was lodged there'. [Survey of London, 1603].

April 4: William Camden and the Queen.

William Camden (1551-1623), Headmaster of Westminster School, historian.

April 4, Queen to the Dean of Westminster: Having used the services of William Camden, schoolmaster, in things wherein he has obtained some skill, and intending to employ him again, she wishes him settled somewhere near her, and eased of the charge of living. She has therefore fixed on Westminster, and requires his admission to the Dean and Prebends' table for himself, and diet for one servant among the servants, to be granted by writing for life, as it will be no great burden to the church, and he has long served in teaching. She wishes the grant to be sent to her, that she may present it as a token of gratitude.

[SP12/248/60]. Camden dedicated the first four editions of his *Britannia* to Lord Burghley, who died in 1598, and that of 1600 to the Queen.

Court news. April 5, Anthony Standen to Anthony Bacon: 'Sir Robert Sidney daily looked for, Sir Nicholas Clifford in Tower, and his dear darling Drury in the Fleet. Wemyss not yet appeared [from Scotland]'. [LPL 650/111].

Sir Anthony Sherley was back in the Fleet; Wemyss came to court May 4.

April 7: Complaints about Sir Robert Cecil's lodgings at Greenwich. Richard Coningsby, Gentleman Usher, had made ready at Greenwich.^T

Works did repairs at Greenwich on 'lodgings...in the Friars Church for the Lord Buckhurst and Sir Robert Cecil'.

April 7, Lord Chamberlain Hunsdon 'to my loving friend the Gentleman Usher that made the lodgings ready at Greenwich':

'Whereas I understand that Sir Robert Cecil and my lady be very badly lodged, forasmuch as my daughter Scrope doth now come from the court, these are to require you not to fail but that my Lady Cecil have her lodging, and nobody else, and that lodging which they now have may be reserved till you hear further from me, or that Mr Vice-Chamberlain do otherwise dispose of it. And so praying you not to fail hereof, I bid you farewell'.

April 7, Somerset House, Lord Hunsdon to Sir Robert Cecil: 'I am very sorry that you are so ill lodged, but it is the more excusable because I perceive it was long of yourself; if the Usher had done it, I should have been very angry withal. But I have now written to the Usher that now my daughter Scrope comes away, you and your lady shall have that lodging'. [HT.iv.504-5].

Hunsdon's daughter: Philadelphia (Carey), wife of Thomas 10th Lord Scrope.

Apr 8, Mon Sir Robert Sidney at Greenwich, on return from France.^{HD} Sidney had been on a special embassy to King Henri IV.

Apr 10, Wed new appointments: Sir Thomas Egerton (Attorney-General) was made Master of the Rolls; Edward Coke (Solicitor-General) was made Attorney-General.

Egerton's gifts to the Queen in 1594: 'One cup of gold plain gold fashion with a cover having a dove on the top thereof with a green snake, the dove garnished on the one side thereof with six sparks of diamonds; one cup of assay of gold'.

[Jewels, 1602-3]. The post of Solicitor-General was vacant till November 1595.

Apr 11, Thur French Ambassador at Greenwich for brief audience.

Beauvoir told the Queen that King Henri IV had more need than ever of her assistance. He informed Sir Robert Cecil, April 17, that if he sent the Queen's answer as 'raw' as he had now received it, it would leave the King prey to the Pope, the Spaniard, and the Catholic League, forcing him to things of which the mere thought made his hair stand on end. He begs Cecil to remonstrate in his name with all the Council, especially Burghley, the chief pilot of this vessel.

[SPF List 5, 389].

The French continued to request more aid.

Apr 13, Sat Lord Zouche at Greenwich, on return from Scotland.^{HD}
Edward Lord Zouche, after his special embassy to King James.

April 13, Edinburgh, King James to the Queen, complaining that the rebel Earl of Bothwell had taken refuge in England, and explaining why he had not sent a letter with her special Ambassador, Lord Zouche: 'Blame only I pray you his own behaviour who, although it pleased you to term him wise, religious and honest, had been fitter in my opinion to carry the message of a herald than any friendly commission betwixt two neighbour princes...Therefore have I rather chosen to send you my answer by my own messengers'...

'I trust ye will not...wilfully reject me, constraining me to say with Virgil *flectere si nequeo superos Acheronta movebo*'. [Juno's words in the Aeneid:

If I cannot prevail upon the gods, I will stir up hell]. [Akrigg, 128-130].

Special ambassadors brought this on May 4; sequel: May 17, June 5.

April 13, Sir Robert Sidney to Lady Sidney (at Penshurst, Kent):

'Sweet Barbara...Sweetheart...I am yet tied here with my business...

Yesternight I was till two o'clock with the Queen and she hath commanded me to wait again this day. I desire infinitely to see you and my children'.^{SD}

April 16: death. Ferdinando Stanley, 5th Earl of Derby (c.1559-1594), died at Lathom House, Lancashire, leaving a widow and three young daughters.

Will: I 'after the example of my late deceased father [died September 1593] do most humbly beseech the Queen's most excellent Majesty to accept into her gracious protection my said wife and young daughters...since it hath pleased God so to call me unto his mercy in the years of my youth'. I beseech

'that therefore it would please her most excellent Majesty of her princely and ever to me wards most favourable and gracious disposition to continue and transfer her gracious goodness from me her faithful and loyal subject unto my wife and my said young children'. Funeral: May 6, Ormskirk, Lancs.

There was an enquiry into the Earl's death. (See April 24).

The Earl's brother William Stanley (1561-1642) became 6th Earl of Derby. The widowed Alice (Spencer) Countess of Derby (1559-1637) married (2) (1600) Sir Thomas Egerton, the Lord Keeper.

April 18, Thur The Queen stayed the executions of Dr Lopez, Ferrara de Gama and Emanuel Luis Tinoco, appointed for next day.

April 18, Buckhurst House, Lord Buckhurst and Sir John Fortescue to Sir Robert Cecil: 'Upon the receipt of your letters we were much perplexed, both for the general discontent of the people, who much expected this execution, as for the scandal hereby likely to ensue in the whole course of the cause'. [HT.iv.512].

April 21, Greenwich, Privy Council to Lord Burghley, requiring him in the Queen's name to cause to be published in the usual places in the City of Westminster and the Liberties of the same, and set up upon the posts at the corners of the streets, a Proclamation she has caused to be drawn - it being doubted that divers persons will repair hither at the Feast of St George out of the City of London and Westminster and suburbs, - by the which all are straitly inhibited to repair to the court who either have had the sickness, or whose houses have been infected any time within these twelve months. [HT.iv.514].

Apr 22, Mon Eve of Garter ceremonies, Greenwich.

At a Chapter of Garter Knights the Queen appointed a Lieutenant, as customary.

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

Queen's Lieutenant: Henry Carey 1st Lord Hunsdon.

The Queen did not attend the ceremonies 'for divers causes'.

April 23: A gold ring for the Queen from new Serjeants at Law, as customary. Ten lawyers had been elected Serjeants, having received their Writs from the Queen. At Westminster Hall they presented their Writs to Lord Keeper Puckering, who made an 'exhortation' to them, after which the 'ancient' or most senior Serjeant, William Daniell, noted that 'I did present to his Lordship the Queen's ring, which was given from us all in common, humbly beseeching his Lordship to accept and receive the same from us and to deliver in the same unto her Majesty in remembrance of their creation, who did accordingly accept the same, promising to deliver the same'. The motto engraved on the rings given to the Queen and others at the 1594 'General Call' was: 'Rex legi quod lex Regi'. ['The king is to law what law is to the king']. [J.H.Baker, *The Order of Serjeants at Law* (Selden Soc. 1984), 313-314,481].

Apr 24, Wed Final 1594 Garter ceremonies, Greenwich. No new Knights elected.

April 24: Privy Council letter 'to the Bishop of Chester, etc. to call in question and examine such as can give them any light about the death of the Earl of Derby [April 16]. It being suspected that his death was hastened by poison or witchcraft or some violent means'.^{APC}

A report 'touching the death of the Earl of Derby' describes the stages of his sickness and its treatment. His diseases: vomiting, 'yellow jaundice, swelling of the spleen, melting of his fat, staying of his water, the hiccup'. 'He himself in all the time of sickness cried he was bewitched'. [Lodge, ii.459-462].

April 25, Lieutenant of the Tower (Sir Michael Blount) to Sir Thomas Heneage and Sir Robert Cecil: I have received your letters 'wherein you declare her Majesty's pleasure that although I do receive any warrant to deliver Dr Lopez to be executed, notwithstanding I shall not deliver him'. [HT.iv.515].

The executions of Lopez and two others took place at Tyburn on June 7, ordered by the Privy Council whilst the Queen was away on a short progress, with a death-warrant, but not from her.

April, Sir Nicholas Clifford to Sir Thomas Heneage and Sir Robert Cecil: 'If I had foreseen her Majesty's displeasure I would have refused any honour the King could have given rather than fall into her indignation; my humble desire is that you would be a means to her that I may retain the Order, for to deliver it up with the loss of my reputation, and the scorn of that nation, were to bury myself alive. I never wore it nor did esteem it since I heard it displeased her'. 'From the Tower, where I look rather to die than live'.

April, Clifford to Thomas Edmondes (returning to France in May), asking him to make declaration of his state to the King of France, that the bestowing upon him of the Order of St Michael is like to turn to the extremest prejudice of his poor fortunes, for he finds her Majesty's greatest subjects durst not take it without her licence and favour first obtained; he can think of no better course to be freed, except his Majesty be pleased to take back these tokens of it, which here he sends. [HT.iv.518-519].

May: Captain Thomas Lee (c.1551-1601), a long serving soldier in Ireland, cousin of Sir Henry Lee, came to court to present to the Queen the Earl of Tyrone's grievances. Lord Deputy Fitzwilliam warned Lord Burghley that Lee was poor and desperate, and 'should be barred all access to her royal sacred person'. Lee wrote: 'Information given to Queen Elizabeth against Sir William Fitzwilliam; his government in Ireland'. [ODNB: Lee]. (See also end 1594).

May 2: marriage. Sir Thomas Heneage (c.1532-Oct 1595), Vice-Chamberlain and Treasurer of the Chamber, married (2nd wife), Countess of Southampton. She was Mary (Browne) (c.1554-1607), widow of Henry Wriothesley 2nd Earl of Southampton.

Court news. May 2, London, Philip Gawdy to my 'good brother':

'Upon St George's Day I was at court where there was a great press of people. Very few Knights of the Garter. The Queen's Majesty went [not in] procession. And my Lord Treasurer and Mr Treasurer [Lord Burghley and Sir Francis Knollys] went not by reason their legs served not them very well. I dined that day and supped at Mr Treasurer's who had his diet up into his chamber'...

'The Queen is very angry with Sir Anthony Sherley and Sir Nicholas Clifford for taking the Order of St Michael, and hath commanded that they shall send the Order back again, first because they took it without her privity [knowledge], next because they took the whole oath, and one part thereof is to defend the Mass while they live, which my Lord of Leicester and the Duke were dispensed withal when they took it'.^{GY} The Earl of Leicester and the Duke of Norfolk received the Order in January 1566.

May 2, Lord Keeper Puckering and Lord Buckhurst to Sir Robert Cecil:

'We had Mr Sherley before us, and from her Majesty expressly commanded that he should sign the enclosed [resigning the Order], and further acknowledge by submission in writing his great contempt in not doing the same at the first offer thereof...He would by no means yield'...

'This was his final and resolute answer. For the first, that this matter concerned his reputation, more dear to him than his life...He had rather lose his life than lose his reputation...And for the second, he thought it not any contempt to seek to preserve his reputation...For which his most contemptuous dealings we...returned him to the Fleet with strait commandment to the Warden to continue his strait and close imprisonment'. [HT.iv.521-2].

Court news. May 2, London, Beauvoir, French Ambassador, to Lord Burghley: If the Queen changes her abode on Monday [May 6], and is willing for me to accompany her as she had already said, I will be honoured to do so.

Beauvoir wrote from London on May 6, and from Hackney (his country house in Middlesex) on May 7, May 14, May 18. [SPF List 5].

May 3, Fri Dr John Dee at Greenwich with the Queen.

Dr Dee: 'Between 6 and 7 after noon the Queen sent for me to her in the Privy Garden at Greenwich, when I delivered in writing the heavenly admonition, and her Majesty took it thankfully. Only the Lady Warwick and Sir Robert Cecil's lady were in the garden with her Majesty'.^D

The 'admonition' has not been identified. Dr Dee often purported to receive messages from angels. He noted, May 18: 'Her Majesty sent me again the copy of the letter of E.K. with thanks and St Hugh's Day by the Lady Warwick'.^D

E.K.: Edward Kelley, the alchemist, living in Bohemia.

St Hugh's Day: November 17, the Queen's Accession Day.

Court news. May 3 {London}, Philip Gawdy to my 'good brother':

'The Queen's Majesty is going a progress, first she cometh to Lambeth, from thence she goeth to Wimbledon, from thence to Sir John Fortescue's by Hampstead, from thence to Highgate Mr Cornwallis's house, from thence to Theobalds, and so some say further towards Cambridge'.^{GY}

May 3 [Wimbledon], Sir Thomas Cecil to his brother Sir Robert Cecil:

'I rather thank you for the kind advertising of me of her Majesty's coming upon Monday [May 6] than I am glad that the office only of entertainment should be laid upon me, which have at sundry times found it heavy, but never in kindness relieved, but since it must be so I will not be sorry for it'. [HT.iv.524].

The Queen visited Lambeth and Wimbledon in May, and again at the end of May, when the rest of the progress foretold by Philip Gawdy took place.

May 3, Tower, Sir Nicholas Clifford to Sir Robert Cecil: I am grievously sorry that her Majesty is displeased with my answer to letters for resignation of the Order of St Michael; in all humility I offer the same to be disposed of as shall best seem to her, and send it by the bearer. [HT.iv.523].

The Orders of both Clifford and Sir Anthony Sherley were returned to France and they were released. In 1595 Clifford went to sea with Sir Francis Drake; he was killed at Puerto Rico by a cannonball which pierced Drake's cabin.

May 4: Scottish special Ambassadors at Greenwich.

James Colville, Laird of Wemyss, and Edward Bruce, of Kinloss, who came to complain of Lord Zouche's alleged secret dealings with Francis Stewart, Earl of Bothwell, who had taken refuge in England; to ask for money, and to invite the Queen to send representatives to Prince Henry's christening (she agreed).

May 4, Sat Scottish Ambassadors at Greenwich for audience.

'The Lord of Wemyss and Mr Bruce, ambassadors from the King of Scots, came to the Queen at Greenwich'.^{HD} They brought King James's letter (April 13) complaining about the Earl of Bothwell, and Lord Zouche. The Queen promised that Bothwell should find no more protection in England.

Wemyss went on to France to invite the King to send representatives to the christening. Bruce stayed a further two weeks, hoping for money for King James.

May 7, Tues **LAMBETH PALACE**, Surrey; Archbishop of Canterbury.

John Whitgift; unmarried. Richard Brackenbury made ready 'the Bishop's house at Lambeth for the Queen's Majesty', May.

Lambeth Church: 'Paid the 7th of May for ringing at her Majesty's coming to Lambeth, and the 11th going from thence to Wimbledon, 2s'.

May 11, Sat **WIMBLEDON**, Surrey; Sir Thomas Cecil.

Wimbledon manor-house; owned by Sir Thomas Cecil (1542-1623), elder son of William Cecil, Lord Burghley, and half-brother of Sir Robert Cecil. 1st wife: Dorothy (Nevill) (1546-1609), daughter of John 4th Lord Latimer.

Richard Brackenbury made ready in May 'Wimbledon Sir Thomas Cecil's house for the Queen's Majesty by the space of 6 days because her Majesty deferred her coming from Saturday till Monday'.^T She had planned to arrive Monday May 6.

May 11: *St Bride's Church Fleet Street register: 'Mary Browne, daughter of the Lord Viscount Montacute and the Lady Jane his wife was born at Sackville House on the Ascension Day being the 11th day of May'. Parents: Anthony Maria Browne, 2nd Viscount Montagu, a Catholic, and Lady Jane Sackville, daughter of Lord Buckhurst, of Sackville House, off Fleet Street. [For the repercussions see June 7, Philip Gawdy's letter. Ascension Day was Thursday May 9].*

Isaac Oliver painted 'The Three Brothers Browne' depicting the 2nd Viscount and two brothers, in black, standing arm-in-arm, 1598. Elizabeth I & her People, ed. Tarnya Cooper; and a self-portrait of Isaac Oliver, c.1590: p.106-107,176.

c.May 13, Mon **GREENWICH PALACE**, Kent.

Court news. [May 13], Earl of Essex to Francis Bacon:

'I wrote not to you till I had had a second conference with the Queen, because the first was spent only in compliments. This day she hath seen me again'.

I spoke to her of your suit to be Solicitor-General. 'Her answer in playing jest was that she came not to me for that; I should talk of those things when I came to her, not when she came to me; the [law] term was coming, and she would advise. I would have replied, but she stopped my mouth. Tomorrow or the next day I will go to her'.
Endorsed with the date. [LPL 650/122].

May 14: Stationers entered 'Friar Bacon and Friar Bungay'. Published 1594. By Robert Greene (died 1592). Possibly played at court, Christmas 1602.

It includes a prophecy by Friar Bacon to King Henry III of his descendants:

'From forth the royal garden of a king
Shall flourish out so rich and fair a bud,
Whose brightness shall deface proud Phoebus' flower,
And overshadow Albion with her leaves...
And peace from heaven shall harbour in these leaves,
That, gorgeous, beautifies this matchless flower'.

15 May 1594-December 1596: Thomas Bodley was special Ambassador to the Low Countries, and a Councillor on the Dutch Council of State.

May 16: secret marriage: Thomas Thynne (1578-1639) of Longleat, Wilts, married Maria Tuchet (1579-1611), daughter of George Tuchet, 11th Lord Audley; she was a god-daughter of the Queen and a Maid of Honour.

Thomas, who was studying at Oxford, rode to an inn at Beaconsfield, Bucks, where he met Maria for the first time, with her mother. They 'grew into such good liking each of other as that they seemed desirous to be married presently'. A passing minister married them at the inn by candlelight. Next day Thomas returned to Oxford, Maria to court. Thomas's parents did not learn of the marriage until April 1595; it had become public by 16 Nov 1595, when Rowland Whyte wrote to Sir Robert Sidney: 'Mistress Tuchet hath caught Mr Thynne's son and heir, and married herself unto him, to his father's mislike, for with her shall he have nothing but those virtuous qualities she brought from court'.^{SD}

The Thynne family unsuccessfully endeavoured to have the marriage annulled: a law-suit lasted from 1597-1601. In 1604 Thomas and Maria inherited Longleat. [Alison Wall: 'For love, money, or politics? A clandestine marriage and the Elizabethan Court of Arches', Historical Journal 38, 3 (1995), 511-533].

May 16: new appointment: Sir William Russell: Lord Deputy of Ireland.^B

May 17, Fri Edward Bruce, Scottish envoy, at Greenwich to take leave.

The Queen denied Bruce any more money for King James; he left on May 18 to return home, taking the Queen's reply of that date to a letter (April 13) in which James had quoted Virgil. She told him 'My deserts to you have been so sincere as shall never need a threat of hell to her that hath ever procured your bliss'. [Camden Soc. 46 (1849), 104]. James replied: June 5.

May 18, Whit Sat New King of Arms created, Greenwich.

Francis Thynne's description: On May 18 'being Saturday and Whit Sunday eve, Richard Lee alias Richmond Herald was created King of Arms by the title of Clarenceux in the afternoon at Greenwich by William Cecil Lord Treasurer, Charles Howard Lord Admiral, and Henry Carey Lord Hunsdon Lord Chamberlain, Commissioners appointed to deal in matters belonging to the Earl Marshal'.

The only Heralds present were Segar alias Somerset, Brooke alias York, and Thynne alias Chester. 'For the other Officers of Arms as Garter and the other Heralds (although they were then at the court to give their attendance) would not be present at the coronation of this new Clarenceux because they envied his advancement [over more senior Heralds]'. [BL Sloane MS 1047, f.262].

Court news. [May 18, endorsed] Earl of Essex to Francis Bacon:

'I went yesterday to the Queen through the galleries in the morning, afternoon, and at night. I had long speech with her of you...She did acknowledge you had a great wit, and an excellent gift of speech, and much other good learning... She did in this as she useth in all: went from a denial to a delay, and said when the Council were all here she would think of it, and there was no haste in determining of the place [of Solicitor-General]'. [LPL 650/123].

May 19, Greenwich, Sir Robert Sidney to Lady Sidney:
 'I have begun my physic and must continue it a fortnight. I am sorry I cannot have your company, but you should be so exceedingly pestered by the straitness of the lodging and the store of company that comes of every sort unto me. The Queen is yet determined to begin a progress on Tuesday come sevensnight [May 28]...After she is gone there will be commodity enough of lodging'.^{SD}

c. May 20: French envoy at Greenwich for audience.
 The Duke of Montpensier, who was besieging Honfleur, sent the Sieur de Cussy-Remoy, a Gentleman of the King's Chamber, a Huguenot, to ask for two ships.
 He had taken leave of the Queen by June 2. [SPF List 5, 391].

May 22, court, Sir Thomas Heneage (Keeper of Havering House) to Samuel Foxe (Under-Keeper): 'The Queen purposeth to be there on the 12th day of the next month...The house, the garden, the walks and grounds there should be in good sort and well trimmed up. I send this express messenger to will you to come presently unto me that I may understand the defects and give order for that business whereof there would be especial care taken. Your loving master'.

Heneage sent the itinerary with his letter. Several pages of expenses include 'A note of money laid out for the repair of Havering House 1594' and a note of £6.13s4d spent 'about the repairing of the gardens, walks, ponds, etc. of her Majesty's house Havering in the Bower, at such time as her Highness was to have come thither about the end of May 1594'. [BL Lansdowne 819, f.24-27].

Samuel Foxe, gentleman, was paid £21.12s7d for work done at Havering 'before the Officers of the Works came thither to take the charge in hand'; this included 'enclosing the Churchyard with a pale on the one side'.^W

Samuel Foxe was the son of John Foxe, compiler of the celebrated 'Book of Martyrs'. Despite the preparations the Queen did not visit Havering in 1594.

Court news. [May 22, Greenwich], Sir Robert Sidney to Lady Sidney:
 'The progress holds upon Tuesday next [May 28] but I cannot yet send you word which way it will take'; May 23: 'Here is speech still of the Queen's remove upon Tuesday but many think it will be put off till after the term'.^{SD}

Trinity law term, 1594: May 31-June 19; a short progress began on May 29.

May 26, Greenwich, Queen to Sir William Fitzwilliam, Lord Deputy of Ireland, and the Earl of Ormond, concerning the Earl and Countess of Kildare:

'We have been advertised from divers places and persons, to our no small dislike, how ill agreement there is between the Earl of Kildare and his wife, who being our kinswoman, and a lady that hath been bred in our court, and ever carried herself so well in our service, we cannot but take more care of her than to suffer her to receive so ill usage as she hath long endured, and that without any occasion of want of duty or affection towards him, but only proceeding (as we understand), of a wilful and disordered course of life which he is fallen into, whereof we are sorry to hear'...

'Therefore our meaning is now that you shall by all good means deal with him and let him know how the world speaks of him, and what effect it will work in us, when we shall hear that, in a strange country, where the lady is so far from her friends (of whom we make so good account and estimation) he shall have so little care of his honour, or his wife's contentation'.

'And therefore you shall (as of yourself) advise him (the rather for that her father and mother are so desirous to see her in England for their comfort) to alter all his former courses, and without any excuse to send her over, according to their desire, to remain here for some convenient time with them until these unkindnesses be over-blown'.

'Which if he shall refuse to do, you may let him know that you do assure yourself, when her friends shall inform us what you have moved him, and how he is disposed, we shall no less mislike his obstinacy in such a refusal, than condemn him for his other ill treatment of her who so little deserved it, being (as we find) rather willing to endure all extremities, than of herself to make any complaint, though from others it is daily brought to our ears'.

[Henry FitzGerald, 12th Earl of Kildare (1562-1597) was married to Frances (Howard) (1566-1628), daughter of Charles 2nd Lord Howard of Effingham, the Lord Admiral, a cousin of the Queen]. [CUL MS Kk.I.15, f.66].

Court news. [May 27, endorsed], Fulke Greville to Francis Bacon:
'As my heart was full of your praise, so have I as freely delivered it to the Queen...Believe me her Highness was more gracious to you. Awake your friends'...
'Your assured kind friend, Fulke Greville'. [LPL 650/131].

May 27, London, William Hamond to the Earl of Shrewsbury:
'I heard that yesterday the Lord Chief Justice [Sir John Popham] was admitted to her Majesty's presence and that her Highness purposeth to visit him this progress, which beginneth tomorrow or Wednesday, at his house cleped [called] Friern by Highgate about seven miles of London'. [LPL 701/85].

The Queen stayed with Sir John Popham on June 12-13.

May 28: see 'Proposed progresses: 1594' for an itinerary for a short progress in May and June, to start on May 28, including several days at Havering, Essex.

May 29, Wed **LAMBETH PALACE**, Surrey; Archbishop of Canterbury.^C
John Whitgift. Richard Brackenbury made ready at Lambeth, 'June'.^T

On May 29 Dr John Dee was 'with the Archbishop before the Queen came to his house'.^D The Queen had referred a suit by Dee to the Archbishop.

Start of SHORT PROGRESS in Surrey, Middlesex, Hertfordshire, Essex.

May 30, Thur **WIMBLEDON**, Surrey; Sir Thomas Cecil.^C [As on May 11].
Richard Brackenbury made ready at Wimbledon, 'June'.^T

June 3, Mon dinner, Richmond Palace, Surrey.
Richard Brackenbury made ready 'Richmond House for her Majesty to dine at when she returned from Wimbledon to Osterley'.^T

June 3, Mon **OSTERLEY**, Middlesex; Lady Gresham.^{C,T}
Osterley House, Isleworth; occupied by Lady Gresham.

She was Anne (Ferneley), widow of (1) William Read; (2) Sir Thomas Gresham, formerly the Queen's principal financial agent; she died in 1596.

Her gift to the Queen, 1594: 'Four trencher plates of gold'. [Jewels, 1604].

Also June 3: Dr John Dee noted: 'I, my wife, and seven children, before the Queen at Thistellworth. My wife kissed her hand. I exhibited my request for the Archbishop to come to my cottage'.^D Dr Dee of Mortlake, Surrey, had married (2) 1578: Jane Fromonds (1555-1605), of Cheam, Surrey.

*June 3: More problems with the Queen's elephant (a gift in 1592).
June 3, Bethnal Green, Noel Caron (resident Dutch Agent) to Sir Robert Cecil, asking what should be done about the elephant. It was in London and costing its Keeper at least 8s a day. Caron had told him that he must not show it because an assembly of people spread infection; the Keeper said that only 5 or 6 came at a time and he wanted to recoup his expenses. He would keep it close if the Queen wished and if he were given some small wage and the elephant's expenses.*

The Keeper swore that it would die if it came to other hands than his, it would not live eight days. [SPF List 5, 200]. Its fate must be surmised.

June 4, Camp at Laon, Thomas Edmondes to Sir Robert Cecil, having delivered to Monsieur de Sancy Clifford and Sherley's Orders of St Michael, 'finding how highly they had incurred her Majesty's displeasure in so taking a foreign Order, and tendering oath for the same'. Besides 'it was a thing greatly misliked... by the nobility of our realm'. For these causes 'they have sent the same back by way of resignation' and to 'be stricken out of the register'. 'He made me answer that he knew the King would be sorry to have done anything which should be so displeasing to her Majesty, having had no such intention therein but rather the contrary in thinking he could not too much honour any subject of her Majesty'. [Edmondes, 141]. During 1594 Sir Anthony Sherley secretly married Frances Vernon, daughter of Sir John Vernon and a first cousin of the Earl of Essex. For this he again incurred the Queen's displeasure.

June 5, Holyroodhouse, King James to the Queen, apologising for his letter (April 13) in which he quoted Virgil, attempting to explain 'yon Latin verse ...which I perceive ye interpret to be a threatening of you', describing its context, and saying 'Suppose...I am Juno; ye are the rest of the gods, Bothwell is Aeneas, and other foreign princes are Acheron; Juno seeking aid of Acheron, then, was only for the wreck of Aeneas and no ways either for the invading or threatening of the rest of the Gods'. As for financial aid: 'I crave an answer according to the proverb *qui cito dat bis dat* [who gives quickly gives twice]'. Francis Bacon noted: 'Queen Elizabeth was dilatory enough in suits, of her own nature; and the Lord Treasurer Burghley, to feed her humour, would say to her "Madam, you do well to let suitors stay; for I shall tell you, *Bis dat qui cito dat*. If you grant them speedily, they will come again the sooner". [Akrigg, 132-134; Bacon, *Apophthegms New and Old* (1625)].

June 5: death. John Aylmer (1521-1594), Bishop of London, died at the Bishop's Palace, Fulham, Middx. Funeral: June 26, St Paul's Cathedral. Afterwards 450 mourners had 'a solemn dinner' at the Bishop's London Palace beside St Paul's. [Funeral certificate]. John Harington recalled: 'When there was talk of dangers, and rumours of war, and invasions, then he was commonly chosen to preach in the court, and he would do it in so cheerful a fashion, as not only showed he had courage, but would put courage into others'. [*Nugae Antiquae*, ii.37].

June 7, Fri dinner, Willesden, Middlesex; Mr Payne.^T East Twyford manor-house, Willesden; leased from St Paul's Cathedral by Richard Payne (1510-1605). His monument is in Willesden Church.

June 7, Fri **HIGHGATE**, Middlesex; Mr Cornwallis.^W Sir William Cornwallis.^T Highgate house owned by William Cornwallis (c.1549-1611); knighted; 1st wife: Lucy (Nevill) (c.1548-1608), daughter of John Nevill 4th Lord Latimer.

John Norden (1592): At the top of Highgate Hill 'is a gate through which all manner passengers have their way...At this place Cornwallis esquire hath a very fair house from which he may with great delight behold the stately City of London, Westminster, Greenwich, the famous river of Thames, and the country towards the south very far'. [Rye, 100].

Court news. June 7 [London], Philip Gawdy to my 'sweetest and only best beloved brother': 'The Queen is now on her progress. She hath been at Lambeth, at Wimbledon and at Osterley; she dines this day at Mr Payne's, and comes tonight to Highgate, from thence to Mr Warren's, and so to Theobalds to stay without any termynne'. [Mr Warren, at Ilford, Essex, was not visited]. 'This day Lopez was executed, and two Portugals more at Tyburn'.

'My Lord Montague is prisoner in my Lord Keeper's house for christening his own child himself. He told his father [in-law] my Lord of Buckhurst when it was done that they needed send for no priest, for it was done by himself. He durst not keep it from the Queen, and so is under command in that house'.^{GY}

Lord Keeper Puckering's official residence was York House, Charing Cross.

June 10,13: *Confessions by Henry Walpole, Jesuit priest.*

Henry Walpole was arrested in Yorkshire in 1593. He was in the Tower of London from February 1594. On April 14 he was described as 'a Jesuit, lately come over to do mischief'.

June 10: He was said to have had conference with the King of Spain.

June 13: Walpole testified that he told the King that he was sent to England to convert souls there. He had knowledge of various plots against the Queen. He craves pardon for all his offences; he will serve her Majesty all his life and conform to her laws. Later Walpole made a long confession to be given to the Council, with details of his activities abroad and of English Catholics. He had translated an irreverent book in which he 'called her Majesty Bess, though ever retaining his inward affection for her virtues, which he thinks peerless, her religion excepted'. He was in England 'to win as many as he could to the Catholic faith'. [SP12/248/68; 269/9,12,44].

Walpole carved his name several times in the Salt Tower; he was taken back to Yorkshire in March 1595, was tried at York, and was executed there for high treason, April 1595.

June 10, Mon **HENDON**, Middlesex; Sir John Fortescue.^{C,T}

Hendon manor-house; leased from the Earl of Pembroke by Sir John Fortescue (1533-1607); Master of the Great Wardrobe 1559-1607, Privy Councillor, Chancellor of the Exchequer; 2nd wife: Alice (Smythe), of Hertfordshire.

Sir John was the son of Sir Adrian Fortescue, a cousin of the Queen's mother Queen Anne Boleyn; Sir Adrian was executed for treason in 1539.

June 12, Wed **FRIERN BARNET**, Middlesex; Sir John Popham.^{C,T}

'Friern, the Lord Chief Justice's'.^W

The Friary; owned by Sir John Popham (c.1532-1607), Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench; wife: Amy (Adams), of Glamorgan.

Their spectacular monument is in Wellington Church, Somerset.

June 12,25: *News of Justin of Nassau in England.*

Justin of Nassau (1559-1631), was an illegitimate son of William Prince of Orange; in 1588 he had fought against the Armada.

June 12, Noel Caron informed Sir Robert Cecil that Justin of Nassau, Admiral of Zeeland, was in England after escorting the Princess of Orange to Dieppe. He had never been in England and wished to stay for a few days. Caron had also informed the Earl of Essex, so that Justin might visit him and perhaps by his means have the honour of kissing the Queen's hands. June 25: Justin was leaving next day and wanted Burghley's passport for 3 or 4 horses that had been given him. [SPF List 5, 201]. Essex entertained Justin at his Wanstead House, and it is likely that he presented him to the Queen at Theobalds. [SP84/48/266].

By June 13: Lord Burghley's preparations for the Queen's visits to Theobalds.

'Inventory of all such linen as is to be used at such time as the Queen's Majesty is at Theobalds'. Damask, diaper and plain linen table-cloths (60), towels (84), cupboard cloths (55), napkins.

Also five 'cloths for the rock in the Queen's arbour'.

Linen for bedding: sheets fine and large, 6 pair; pillowberes to them, 4 pair; sheets for noblemen's pallets, 10 pair; sheets for pallets, fustian, 10 pair.

Inventory: 20 October 1593.

[HT.MS 143/71-73].

June 13, Thur **THEOBALDS**, Herts; Lord Burghley.^{C.T}
 Theobalds, Cheshunt, owned by William Cecil, 1st Lord Burghley (c.1520-1598),
 Lord Treasurer; widower. With his younger son Sir Robert Cecil (1563-1612).
 'The Queen came to Theobalds to supper'.^{HD} Her first visit since May 1591.

'The Hermit's oration at Theobalds 1594 penned by Sir Robert Cecil'.
 The Hermit referred to the Queen's 'last coming hither' (when a 'writ' was
 directed to Burghley 'the Hermit of Theobalds' enjoining him to return to
 his own house). Burghley is 'the Founder', and Robert is 'my young master'.

'Most gracious Sovereign!...I am the poor Hermit...who at your last coming
 hither (where God grant you may come many years) upon my complaint, by your
 princely favour was restored to my hermitage by an injunction, when my Founder
 upon a strange conceit, to feed his own humour, had placed me, contrary to my
 profession, in his house amongst a number of worldlings, and retired himself
 in my poor Cell, where I have ever since by your only goodness (most peerless
 and powerful Queen) lived in all happiness, if content be happiness, spending
 three parts of the day in repentance, the fourth in praying for your Majesty,
 that as your virtues have been the world's wonder, so your days may see the
 world's end'...

'I beheld you the self-same Queen, in the same estate of person, strength and
 beauty in which so many years past I beheld you...insomuch as I am persuaded,
 when I look about me on your train, that Time which catcheth everybody leaves
 only you untouched'.

'And now most gracious Lady, as I have most humbly thanked you for that which
 is past, so being constrained to trouble your Majesty with another petition not
 much differing from the former, I have presumed to prepare for you an offering
 only as a token of my devotion'...

'This perplexeth my soul, and causeth cold blood in every vein, to see the
 life of my Founder so often in peril'. As to 'my young master...I hear it of
 all the country folk I meet with, that your Majesty doth use him in your service
 as in former time you have done his father my Founder, and that although his
 experience and judgement be no way comparable, yet as the report goeth, he hath
 something in him like the child of such a parent'...

'My Founder, to leave all free for you and your train, hath committed to my
 nest all his unfledged birds, being the comfort of his age and his precious
 jewels, being to some of them Grandfather'...

'For all your Majesty's favours I can but continue my vowed prayers for you,
 and in token of my poor affection present you on my knees these poor trifles,
 agreeable to my profession, by use whereof and by constant faith I live free
 from all temptation'.

'The first is a Bell, not big, but of gold. The second is a Book of good
 prayers, garnished with the same metal. The third is a Candle of Virgin's wax,
 meet for a Virgin Queen...The like whereof I will still retain in my Cell,
 for my daily use in ringing the bell, in singing of my prayers, and giving me
 light in the night for the increase of my devotion, whereby I may be free to my
 meditation and prayers for your Majesty's continuance in your prosperity, in
 health and princely comfort'. [Modern edition: Nichols, *Progresses* (2014),
 iii.734-738].

June 13/24: *christening*. Queen was godmother to 'Earl of Sussex's child'.^T
 Parents: Robert Radcliffe, 5th Earl of Sussex, of Bermondsey, Surrey;
 1st wife: Bridget (Morrison). Thomas Conway went 'from the court at Theobalds
 to Barmesey Street in London' to make ready, June.^T Queen's gift: gilt plate.^{PS}
 Child: Lady Elizabeth Radcliffe (31 May 1594-1618); married (1608) Viscount
 Haddington.

June 15, court, Earl of Essex: 'To her Majesty's Cart-takers or any others to whom it may appertain, and to every of them'. 'Whereas I am given to understand that amongst other carts which you have taken up for her Majesty's service, you have taken a cart which serveth Mr Anthony Bacon for his necessary provision. These are to charge and command you that you forthwith discharge the said cart. Whereof fail you not, as you will answer the contrary'. [LPL 650/142].

Court news. June 16, London, John Harper to the Earl of Shrewsbury: 'The court lieth now at Tibboles, where it will remain all this next week as it is thought. Her Majesty was exceeding weary before she came thither, the houses where she lay were so little, and the weather so hot'. [Sheffield Central Library: Arundel Castle MS 2/124].

June 16, Sun sermon, Theobalds: Dr Tobias Matthew, Dean of Durham. Text from St Paul's Epistle to the Colossians: 1, Christ as the head of the Church.

Court news. [June 17], Monday, court, Fulke Greville to Francis Bacon (still seeking to be Solicitor-General): 'Saturday [June 15] was my first coming to the court, from whence I departed again as soon as I had kissed her Majesty's hands, because I had no lodging nearer than my uncle's, which is four miles off'.

'This day I came thither to dinner, and waiting for to speak with the Queen took occasion to tell how...you lamented your misfortune to me, that remained as a withered branch of her roots, which she had cherished and made to flourish in her service. I added what I thought of your worth, and the expectation for all this that the world had of her princely goodness towards you; which it pleased her Majesty to confess that indeed you began to frame very well...with very exceeding gracious inclination towards you...It pleased her withal to tell of the jewel you offered by Mr Vice-Chamberlain [Heneage], which she had refused, yet with exceeding praise...The conclusion was very kind and gracious. So as I will lay £100 to £50 that you shall be her Solicitor'.

[PS] 'We cannot tell whether she come to Havering on Friday [June 21] or stay here. I am much absent for want of lodging'. Endorsed with date. [LPL 650/132].

c. June 18/22: dinner, Pyenest, Waltham, Essex. 'A dining house at Pyenest besides Waltham'.^T

Pyenest manor-house, Waltham Holy Cross parish; owned by Edmund Downing (c.1530-c.1596), also of the Whitefriars, London; lawyer; married.

June 18: Seditious words at Buxted, Sussex. Richard Collins, of Buxted, shoemaker, said in the hearing of Margery Vicars: 'That she would make him crouch and kneel before his betters and hers, and he asked her before whom? And she said before the best in England. And then the said Collins said he would not kneel before a whore'. Verdict unknown. [Assizes, Sussex, 289].

June 23, Sun Archbishop of Canterbury at Theobalds with the Queen.^D John Whitgift.

June 25, Tues dinner, Enfield, Middlesex; Mr Wroth.^T Durants manor-house; owned by Robert Wroth (c.1539-1606); wife: Susan (Stoner), daughter of John Stoner deceased, of Luxborough, Chigwell, Essex.

Journal kept by secretary of Sir William Russell, Lord Deputy-elect of Ireland: June 25: 'My Lord went with the Queen from Theobalds the Lord Treasurer's house to Enfield to Mr Wroth's, where her Majesty dined that day. This day in the afternoon...my Lord took his leave there'. [Carew MS 612/1].

Sir William Russell arrived in Ireland on July 31.

[June 25, Tues] **LUXBOROUGH**, Chigwell, Essex; Mr Stoner.

Richard Brackenbury made ready 'Mr Stoner's house at Loughborough'.^T

Luxborough manor-house, Chigwell; owned by Robert Wroth of Enfield.

*Occupied by Francis Stoner, brother of the previous owner John Stoner and uncle of Robert Wroth's wife Susan; Francis died in 1604;

wife: Lucy (Heigham), widow of Robert Buckman; she died in 1596.

June 26, Wed **HACKNEY**, Middlesex; Lady Hayward.^T

Kingshold manor-house, called King's Place; occupied by Lady Hayward.

She was Catherine (c.1564-1617), daughter of 'Customer' Thomas Smith and widow (2nd wife) of Sir Rowland Hayward, of Hackney, twice Lord Mayor of London, who had died of plague in December 1593.

June 26, court at Hackney, Treasurer's warrant.

June 27: death. William Blount, 7th Lord Mountjoy (1561-1594), unmarried, died at the Bishop of London's house by St Paul's.

His brother Sir Charles Blount (c.1562-1606) became 8th Lord Mountjoy. His mistress from c.1590 was Lady Rich (née Penelope Devereux, sister of the Earl of Essex), by whom from 1592 onwards he had six children (she also had five by her husband Robert 3rd Lord Rich). She was divorced in 1605, and married her lover, who was by then Earl of Devonshire.

June 28, Fri **GREENWICH PALACE**.^C

Thomas Sheffield, Under-Keeper of Greenwich Palace, for six labourers for 12 days at 10d per day 'for making clean all the whole house against her Majesty's return from the progress June 1594', 60s.

John Cooke, waterman, carried Lady Hunsdon and Lady Stafford from Ratcliffe to Greenwich, June.^T

June 29, Sat sermon, Greenwich: Dr Tobias Matthew, Dean of Durham.

Text: Acts 12:1-11. Epistle for St Peter's Day, the imprisonment of Peter and his deliverance from prison.

June 29: Dr Dee noted: 'I went to the Archbishop at Croydon. After I had heard the Archbishop's answers and discourses, and that after he had been the last Sunday at Theobalds with the Queen and Lord Treasurer, I take myself confounded for all sueing or hoping for anything that was. And so, adieu to the court and courting till God direct me otherwise. The Archbishop gave me a pair of sovereigns, to drink. God be my help, as he is my refuge. Amen'.^D

In 1595 the Queen appointed Dee Warden of Manchester College, Lancashire.

June 30, London, 'Petruccio Ubaldini, Citizen of Florence' addressed to the Queen a 'memorial' in Italian on different methods of taxation. 11p.

[BL Lansdowne 98/22]. Ubaldini dedicated numerous books to the Queen.

*July 1: death. Sir Cuthbert Buckle, Lord Mayor of London. Funeral: July 29, St Mary Hill, Billingsgate; 'as a baron', because he died during his Mayoralty. The Recorder of London had made a speech to the Queen when he presented him to her (to be knighted earlier in 1594). [Nichols, *Progresses* (2014), iii.711-715].*

New Lord Mayor: Sir Richard Martin, Queen's goldsmith, Master of the Mint.

July 2: David Foulis, King James's Agent, who had been speedily sent for money after Edward Bruce returned with none, had a warrant for £4000, being the King's annual gratuity. [Scot.xiii.203].

July 4, Greenwich: Passport for Giovanni Bernardo Caresana, a gentleman of Italy, coming into the realm for the Queen's special service.

He had written to the Queen on May 29 warning her of danger to her person and kingdom from Spain, cautioning her not to give audience to strangers, and offering his services, and to give information. [HT.iv.539,575].

July 5-26: Scheming prior to sudden marriage of Lady Bridget Manners, (c.1575-1604), a Lady of the Privy Chamber since 1589. In June Bridget's widowed mother Elizabeth Countess of Rutland, who had just obtained 'the wardship and marriage' of Robert Tyrwhit, had begun to plan her marriage.

July 5, court at Greenwich, Mary Harding (Bridget's attendant) to the Countess, proposing as 'a match for my Lady' Lord Wharton (a widower with children), rather than Lords Bedford or Southampton, whom Bridget thinks 'so young and fantastical'. Bridget is weary of the court, and Mary advises the Countess 'to feign the measles' so that Bridget 'might have leave for a month to see your Ladyship'.^{RT} July 17, Belvoir Castle, the Countess to her cousin Lady Newton, of her Majesty's Privy Chamber, asking her to assist her suit to the Queen that Bridget may come down to her, partly that she might see her, and partly that she might proceed in a marriage for her.^{RT(4)} July 18, the Countess to her cousin Mary Radcliffe, at court: 'I much long to see my daughter Bridget after five years absence, especially owing to my danger through sickness and weakness of body. I entreat you to ask the Queen to allow my daughter to visit me'.^{RT} July 26, Haddon, Roger Manners to the Earl of Shrewsbury, of the marriage of the Earl of Rutland's sister next week at Belvoir. [LPL 701/1a].

July 7, Sun sermon, Greenwich: Dr Tobias Matthew, Dean of Durham.
Text: Proverbs 9:1-6: 'Wisdom hath builded her house...'

July 7: *The Queen intervened after a challenge to a duel in Yorkshire. Gilbert Talbot 7th Earl of Shrewsbury had challenged his brother Edward Talbot.*

Gilbert Shrewsbury to Edward Talbot, June 22, Sheffield Castle: 'You have said that I have made a fraudulent lease, or deed, or both, I say that you have therein lied in your throat'. I send two servants to arrange matters, and propose: 'The company to be two gentlemen apiece. The furniture: rapier, dagger, a short gauntlet, and no other weapons; ordinary garments and no other. The place, one mile south from Doncaster'. The day, June 26, 9 a.m.

Edward Talbot, June 23, Pontefract, wrote refusing the challenge. Also June 23, from Worksop, Shrewsbury wrote that he would be in readiness that morning from 11-1. June 24, Edward again refused. [Lodge, ii.463-468].

July 7, Greenwich, Earl of Essex to the Earl of Shrewsbury:

'Complaints have been made to the Queen of your proceedings with your brother Edward Talbot. Your letters have been sent up, I mean the originals, and the copies of his to you. They note your Lordship's urging of quarrel, his avoiding of it. They persuade the Queen to think you are violent, which they tell her is dangerous in great men. They show her his meekness and Christian patience... The Queen hath told and showed me all, and willed me to advise you from these courses'.

Charles Lord Howard of Effingham wrote on the same day, and on July 13 the Earl of Shrewsbury sent long replies to both. [Lodge, ii.468-479].

The brothers fought each other in the law-courts.

July 12, Fri visit, Strand, London; Sir Robert Cecil.

July 12, Lord Burghley noted: 'The Queen came to Robert Cecil's house to speak with me'.^B Cecil's house was adjacent to his father's house.

July 15, Mon visit, Cecil House, Strand; Lord Burghley.
Caron, resident Dutch Agent, had audience at Burghley's house.

The Queen wished to assist the Dutch at Brest, in Brittany.
She made demands to Caron, which she countermanded later on the same day,
'for that she had not yet taken a full resolution'. [SPF List 5, 202].

Also on July 15 Burghley drew up a 'Memorial for Brest', listing men,
ships, and victuals needed for an expedition to Brest. [HT.iv.562-3].

July 16-26: The Queen was preoccupied with preparations to send forces to
Brittany, to aid King Henri IV to withstand a Spanish attack on the harbour
at Brest. Essex greatly desired to lead the expedition. Beauvoir, French
Ambassador, had several audiences in connection with this expedition.

*July 17 and 18: Seditious words at Ulting, Essex, by two Hatfield Peverel
labourers. On July 17 William Barber said 'Corn will be dear and there is one
in the Tower that doth prophesy that wheat will be at 16 shillings a bushel
shortly. And I know where there are four ships in the water laden with corn to
carry it to the enemy. And I will be one of them that shall rise and gather a
company of eight or ninescore together and will go to fetch it out where it is
to be had...If we were such a company gathered together, who can withstand us?'*

*On July 18 Peter Francis said much the same. And being asked 'What can poor
men do against rich men?' he replied 'What can rich men do against poor men if
poor men rise and hold together?'. Both confessed; sentences unknown.*

[Assizes, Essex, 427].

Court news. July 26, London, Anthony Bacon to Francis Bacon, of those
to attend the forthcoming christening of Prince Henry in Scotland:

'The King of Denmark's Ambassador, with the Duke of Mecklenburg's and
Brunswick's, are already in Scotland. My Lord of Cumberland in the meantime
is fallen sick of a quotidian [daily] ague, so that now the Earl of Sussex
is named'.

'The final resolution for the voyage to Brest is to be set down this evening,
which my Lord [Essex] sent me word this day by Mr Standen he would bring me
himself...Yesternight it pleased the Queen's Majesty to use most gracious words
unto him, to wit, that his desire to be in action, and to give further proof of
his valour and prowess, was to be liked and highly commended; but that she loved
him and her realm too much to hazard his person in any lesser action than that
which should import her Crown and State; and therefore willed him to be content,
and gave him a warrant of 4000 pounds sterling, saying, "Look to thyself, good
Essex, and be wise to help thyself, without giving thy enemies advantage, and my
hand shall be readier to help thee than any other". [LPL 650/149].

July 31, Wed Gifts and letter from Turkey received at Greenwich.

The Queen sent many gifts to Turkey in March 1593, presented in Constantinople
in October 1593 to Sultan Murad III and the Sultana Safiye, his mother.

The Sultana wrote to 'the most gracious and most glorious, the wisest among
women, and chosen among those which triumph under the standard of Jesus Christ,
the most mighty and most rich governor, and most rare among womankind in the
world, the most gracious Queen of England, which follow the steps of the Virgin
Mary, whose end be prosperous and perfect, according to your heart's desire'.

'I send your Majesty so honourable and sweet a salutation of peace, that all
the flock of nightingales with their melody cannot attain to the like, much less
this simple letter of mine. The singular love which we have conceived one toward
the other is like to a garden of pleasant birds; and the Lord God vouchsafe to
save and keep you, and send your Majesty a happy end both in this world and in
the world to come'.

Your Majesty's Ambassador 'brought a letter from your Majesty, which with great honour was presented unto us by our eunuchs, the paper whereof did smell most fragrantly of camphor and ambergris, and the ink of perfect musk'...

'I will always be a solicitor to the most mighty Emperor for your Majesty's affairs, that your Majesty at all times may be fully satisfied. Peace be to your Majesty'. The Sultana had asked Edward Barton, the English Ambassador, what present would most delight the Queen. 'Who sent word that a suit of princely attire being after the Turkish fashion would for the rareness thereof be acceptable in England. Whereupon she sent an upper gown of cloth of gold very rich, an under gown of cloth of silver, and a girdle of Turkey work, rich and fair, with a letter of gratification'. [Hakluyt, iv.8,18-20].

The presents were sent 'from the Turkish Empress', 'mother to the Grand Signor'. The Sultana's letter, 15 November 1593, in Italian, was endorsed 'received at Greenwich *ultimo Julii* 1594'.

Brought by William Aldrich and Edward Bushell.

To William Aldrich, citizen and merchant of London, bringing letters from Constantinople to Greenwich, 'with certain garments and necessary provisions for her Highness's own use', and carrying letters back, £100.^T Paid Sept 17.

The Turkey Company described the presents as: two cloth of silver garments, might cost £68; a cloth of silver girdle, £10; two handkerchiefs wrought with massy gold, £22; a shell of gold covering the seal of her letter to her Majesty on which two small sparks of rubies were set, £20; in all £120.

'In lieu whereof the Company do return a coach richly furnished'.

[SPF List 5, 100,104,504].

Aug 2, Fri French envoy at Greenwich for audience.

Beauvoir, French Ambassador, accompanied De Forges, an Esquire of the Stables to Henri IV, who came partly with complaints about the behaviour in Brittany of Sir John Norris and his men. Norris had been recalled in July and had audience, when he had defended himself. The Queen replied to the French, in brief, that there were evil and dangerous men on both sides of the sea who stirred up trouble. Some over there wished to stop Norris coming to Brittany, some over here wanted perhaps to go there themselves. Norris made satisfactory answers to French complaints; De Forges left c. August 14. [SPF List 5, 295].

By August 5-November: Scottish special Ambassador in London and at court. Sir Richard Cockburn, Secretary to King James, and nephew of Lord Thirlestane, Lord Chancellor of Scotland. July 30, Robert Bowes to Sir Robert Cecil: He comes on an 'errand for money', accompanied by George Douglas, one of Queen Anne's servants, and James Bellenden, 'a young gentleman of good expectation'.

Cockburn arrived in London by August 5, when Thomas Wilkes informed Cecil: 'I find him of few words, a young man, and of good fashion'.

The Scots stayed in Lime Street, with Archibald Douglas. [Scot.xi.396,403].

Aug 7, Tues Scottish Ambassador at Greenwich with the Queen.^{HD}
Sir Richard Cockburn's first audience.

Aug 10, Sat Contract for forces to be sent to Brittany.

The Queen made a conditional promise to send 4000 foot or more and some horse, with warships. Bond signed at Hackney by French Ambassador. [SPF List 5, 396].

Sir John Norris returned to Brittany as commander of English forces.

Aug 10: Pardon for Zachary Loder of Southwark, tailor, sentenced to death for receiving and concealing John Randall. Sybil Warren, widow, of Southwark, convicted as accessory to Randall, who had been executed for stealing two of the Queen's silver dishes at Hampton Court, was also pardoned, 6 March 1595.

[SPD 1591-1594, 539; 1595-1597, 15].

Aug 11: in Ireland: Sir William Russell 'took the sword' as new Lord Deputy, succeeding Sir William Fitzwilliam.

Aug 12: Confessions of Edmund Yorke and Richard Williams, brought over from Calais to the Tower. Both had made offers to Jesuit priests to kill the Queen for great store of money, and advancement of their houses, as they were sure to die. A witness, Henry Young, declared that they would raise a rebellion in the north of Wales. Williams and his company had once tried to break into Whitehall to steal the Queen's jewels and plate, but one of their party was timorous and cried out. Henry Young testified that, talking of the Queen, Williams said that nothing but resolution was wanting, whilst Yorke said they were fools that think of killing her, who is continually mewed up in a chamber, and it were better service to kill the Lord Treasurer's horse, for he would take it so grievously if the old jade were dead that he would die too. [SP12/269/63-4,66]. See Aug 20.

Aug 13, Tues Cockburn at Greenwich to take leave (for the first time). 'The Scottish Ambassador departed from her Majesty, but remained still in London'.^{HD} Aug 15, Sir Richard Cockburn to Lord Burghley: 'I am sorry that my journey has not produced the wished effects...The Queen has written to King James...I am resolved some little stay here till I be acquainted with his Majesty's further pleasure'. [Scot.xi.415].

Aug 14: Memorandum drawn up for Sir John Puckering, the Lord Keeper, of Kew, Surrey, headed 'For things to be considered of if her Majesty should come to my lord's house'.

1. The manner of her receiving, both without the house and within, as well by my lord as my lady.
2. What present shall be given by my lord, when and by whom it shall be presented, and whether any more than one.
3. The like for my lady.
4. What presents my lord shall bestow of the Ladies of the Privy Chamber or Bedchamber, the Grooms of the Privy Chamber and Gentlemen Ushers, or other officers, Clerks of the Kitchen or otherwise.
5. What rewards shall be given to the Footmen, Guard, and other officers.
6. The privy diet for the Queen, wherein are to be used her own Cooks, and other officers for that purpose.
7. The diet for the lords and ladies, and some fit place for that purpose specially appointed.
8. The allowance for diet for the Footmen and Guard.
9. The appointment of my lord's officers to attend in their several offices, with sufficient assistants unto them for that time.
10. The ordering of all my lords' servants for their waiting, both gentlemen and yeomen, and how they shall be sorted to their several offices and places.
11. The preparation of the diet, fitted to the quality of each place of service, plate and linen and silver vessel.
12. To foresee how there will be upon a sudden provision of all things for that diet made, and of the best kinds, and what several persons shall undertake it.
13. As it must be for meats, so in like sort for bread, beer, ale and wines of all sorts.
14. The like for banqueting stuff.
15. The sweetening of the house in all places by any means.
16. Great care to be had, and conference with the Gentlemen Ushers, how her Majesty may be lodged for her best ease and liking far from heat or noise of any office near her lodging. And how her bedchamber may be kept free from any noise near it.
17. My lord's attendance at her departure from his house and his company.

Ladies' diet for bedchamber. Ladies some lodged besides ordinary. Lord Chamberlain in the house. Lord of Essex be near and all his plate from me and diet for his servants at his lodging. [BL Harl 6850, f.91].

The Queen dined at Puckering's house at Kew on 11 December 1595.

Aug 18, Sun sermon, Greenwich: Dr Tobias Matthew.
Text from St Paul's Epistle to the Colossians 3:14-16: 'And above all these things put on charity, which is the bond of perfectness'.

By Aug 19: Preparations for Prince Henry of Scotland's christening.

Richard Cranmer and Nicholas Pigeon, Jewel-house Officers, 'for hire of one cart with a draught of horses in conveying of plate from the Tower of London to the court at Greenwich for her Highness to see and make choice of plate to be sent to the christening of the Scottish King's son, and like returning of the same back again to the Tower'.^T

The Earl of Sussex took a congratulatory letter from the Queen to Queen Anne, in French. Also a letter to King James: 'I make a note of my happy destiny, my good brother, in beholding my luck so fortunate as to be the baptiser of both father and son, so dear unto me'. She prays God to bless them both...

I 'request you bear with the youth of this noble earl...I hope his race, and his good nature, will afford your honourable regard, both for his parentage, and being of my blood, as coming from such a prince, of whom you may make surest account'.
[Tytler, ix.138-9].

Aug 19: Earl of Sussex left to be Ambassador Extraordinary to Scotland, to represent the Queen at Prince Henry's christening.^{HD}

Robert Radcliffe 5th Earl of Sussex (1573-1629). The Heralds provided 'against his going into Scotland': 3 large hatchments on canvas; a trumpet banner of damask; 24 'lodging scutcheons'. [College of Arms Vincent 188, f.2].

Ambassadors from Brunswick, Denmark, Holland, Mecklenburg, and Zeeland, had already arrived in Scotland; no one arrived from France; the Earl's delayed departure caused the ceremony to be postponed several times. (See August 30).

Court news, Aug 20: of sudden marriage of Robert Tyrwhit and Lady Bridget Manners, at Belvoir Castle, Leics. Robert Tyrwhit was a ward of Bridget's mother, Elizabeth Countess of Rutland. Lady Bridget, a Lady of the Privy Chamber, married without her knowledge and consent, as was required.

Aug 20, London, Thomas Screven to the Countess, who had written to the Lord Chamberlain and the Vice-Chamberlain, who 'have informed her Majesty how far you clear yourself from all acquaintance with this late marriage'. She cannot believe that you 'could be ignorant of it...being no less than the marriage of your own daughter, in your own house, and by your own chaplain'.

Mr Tyrwhit is to be 'sent up'. 'The gentleman is like to be imprisoned, and my Lady Bridget must also be committed, only her Majesty vouchsafeth this grace, that she shall not be sent to a prison but committed forthwith to custody of some lady, but where is not yet resolved...Her Majesty is highly offended, and principally against your Ladyship'.^{RT} (Sequel: Aug 25,29,31).

August 20: Further confessions by Edmund Yorke and Richard Williams.

August 20: Captain Yorke confessed to Francis Bacon and others that he was persuaded by Jesuits in the Low Countries to come over on the Queen's pardon and live in the court, being guaranteed 40,000 crowns from the King of Spain if he killed the Queen. Some spoke of a poisoned arrow, rapier or dagger, as she walked in the garden. He and Williams swore on the sacrament to do it, and were absolved. Moody is come or will soon come over [also to kill the Queen]. They will offer the Crown to the Earl of Derby with the King of Spain's assistance. Williams, when in Burgundy, wished his sword in the Queen's belly, the deed done, and themselves back again. [SP12/249/98,111].

Michael Moody was secretly an English agent. Sequel: August 27.

Court news. Aug 24, Sir Robert to Lady Sidney: 'The Queen's remove is yet uncertain: though she says that she will remove upon Thursday [Aug 29] toward Oatlands, but it is rather thought that it will be altered'. [Hannay, 54].
The Queen moved from Greenwich to Nonsuch on October 2.

Aug 25, Sun Prince Bernard of Anhalt at Greenwich.

Aug 25, Greenwich, Philip Gawdy to 'my sweetest and best beloved brother':
'This day there was one of the Prince of Anhalt's brothers at court entertained very honourably by my Lord of Essex, a man no way languaged not so much as in Latin, and therefore not very highly esteemed. He came from the Siege of Groningen only to see England' [Siege ended July 13]...

'My Lady Bridget Manners is married to Mr Tyrwhit of Lincolnshire, and departed the court. My Lady Elizabeth Somerset is in her place, and one of her sisters, my Lady Katherine Somerset, is one of the Maids of Honour'.

[PS] 'Sir William Woodhouse is at court, and is noted by all there that he carrieth a dagger in his sleeve to kill any should be prouder than himself'.^{GY}

The Woodhouse and Gawdy families were Norfolk rivals. Lady Elizabeth and Lady Katherine Somerset were the Earl of Worcester's 1st and 2nd daughters.

Aug 27: *Further confession by Richard Williams: He confessed that he was sent to kill the Queen, with promise of great reward.* [SP12/249/117].

Edmund Yorke and Richard Williams remained in the Tower.

William King, Captain of The Tramontana, 'being sent from Dover to Calais to bring over the persons of Yorke and Williams now prisoners in the Tower and for postage and other charges for himself and others with them from Dover to the court'. £11 payment, Greenwich, 9 February [1595].^T

Yorke and Williams were executed in February 1595.

Aug 29, Greenwich, Philip Gawdy to my 'good brother':

'My Lady Bridget Manners is sent for back to the court, and it is thought will lie by the heels upon the displeasure of her marriage without leave'.

'The court removeth not now at all'...

'Sir William Fitzwilliam is newly come over [from Ireland] and expected at court upon Sunday [Sept 1]'...

'Upon Wednesday last [Aug 21] a very special strait commandment from the Queen given by my Lord Chamberlain, that no man shall come into Presence [Chamber] or attend upon her Majesty wearing any long cloak beneath the knee or thereabouts, and which is very straitly looked to for the time. It cometh in a good hour for tailors and mercers and drapers, for all men are settled into long cloaks'.^{GY}

Aug 29, Roger Manners to Sir Robert Cecil, of 'this sudden marriage', finding 'great cause to mislike thereof...for that her Majesty was not acquainted therewith, and what was the cause of their haste I do not yet know'...

'I think that mere ignorance of his duty to her Majesty, and a passion of love to his mistress, fearing to lose her if she returned to court, made him [Robert Tyrwhit] to commit this folly...He is very young'. [HT.iv.596].

Barnabe Barnes in May 1593 had addressed poems to three court ladies: 'The most virtuous learned and beautiful Lady Mary Countess of Pembroke', and 'The right virtuous and most beautiful Lady the Lady Strange', and 'The beautiful Lady the Lady Bridget Manners', which begins:

*'Rose of that garland, (fairest, and sweetest
Of all those sweet and fair flowers:
Pride of chaste Cynthia's rich crown),
Receive this verse, thy matchless beauty meetest!'*

Barnabe Barnes (1571-1609) in Parthenophil and Parthenophe (1593).

Aug 30, in Scotland: christening: Prince Henry Frederick (born 19 Feb 1594, died 1612), first child of King James VI of Scotland and Queen Anne; at the Chapel Royal, Stirling Castle, with Queen Elizabeth as the godmother.

Queen Elizabeth's gifts: 'A cup of gold with marguerites garnished about the border of the foot and cover with 3 light blue sapphires, 9 ballaces and 23 garnishing pearls, with roses enamelled white and red, and upon the knop a white rose with a great coarse sapphire; one pair of great gilt flagons; two great gilt lairs; one fair great standing cup gilt with a cover, the body garnished with sundry vermin as snakes newts frogs and others, the said body and foot also laid with sundry colours, the cover garnished with sundry men and beasts hunting, with a stag in the top thereof'. [Jewels, 49,677,1079,1541].

Payments for taking the gifts: see Oct 20. [A detailed report by William Fowler 'Of the Baptism of the Prince of Scotland', describing the ceremony and all the festivities, is edited in Nichols, Progresses (2014), iii.742-764].

Aug 31, Stirling, Earl of Sussex to Sir Robert Cecil:
'The King and Queen have well received her Majesty's letters and the employment of me in this cause. On Friday the 30th the christening was solemnised, whereat precedency was given to me for her Majesty, and thereby I carried the child to and from the church...The presents to the Prince were orderly presented and very thankfully accepted by the King and Queen and greatly admired by the Scots, Danes, Germans, and Dutchmen, affirming them to be the most stately presents that ever they saw'. [Scot.xi.423].

Aug 31, Paris, Thomas Edmondes to Burghley: 'It hath been long resolved to send Monsieur de Beauvoir into Scotland to the Baptism but the impediment hath been in the lack of money to furnish him for the voyage'. [Edmondes, 163].

The Dutch Ambassadors were at the English court in October.

Court news. Aug 31, Uffington, Roger Manners to the Earl of Shrewsbury, of the Tyrwhit-Manners marriage: 'Her Majesty taketh evil the sudden marriage of my Lady Bridget and as I am informed mindeth presently to send for her, to be in a sort committed. Mr Tyrwhit is gone already to the court, and by this time I think hath received judgement. Thus a good matter is marred with evil handling; but where youth and women bear the sway, and deal without advice, such accidents commonly happen'. [Lodge, ii.479-480].

August: christening. Queen was godmother to 'Mr Henry Mordaunt's daughter'.^T
Parents: Henry Mordaunt, son of Lewis 3rd Lord Mordaunt (and himself later 4th Lord Mordaunt), of Drayton, Northants; wife: Margaret (Compton).

George Pollard went 'from the court at Greenwich to Drayton in Northamptonshire' to make ready, August.^T Queen's gift: one gilt bowl with a cover.^{PS}
1st child: not further identified.

August: christening. Queen was godmother to 'Mr West's son'.^T
Parents: Robert West deceased, son of Sir Thomas West (later 2nd Lord De La Warr); widow: Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Henry Cock, of Broxbourne, Herts.

Robert West (1573-1594), himself a godson of the Queen, a law student at the Inner Temple, was buried on 8 June 1594 at St Dunstan in the West; the churchwardens received 'for the knell for Mr Robert West out of the Friars, 5s8d'. Thomas Conway went 'from the court at Greenwich to Sir Henry Cock's house' to make ready, August.^T Queen's gift to Sir Thomas West's son's child, one gilt cup with a cover.^{PS} Child: died in infancy.

The widowed Mrs Elizabeth West married (2) 1595, Sir Richard Oxenbridge; (3) Sir Richard Lucy.

Sept 3, Tues Scottish Ambassador at Greenwich for audience.
Sir Richard Cockburn had received an answer from King James. [Scot.xi.428].

Sept 7, Sat: *Queen's birthday celebrations, e.g.*
Allhallows London Wall: 'To the ringers on the Queen's birthday, 12d'.

Sept 8, Sun sermon, Greenwich: Dr Tobias Matthew, Dean of Durham.
 Text from St Paul's Epistle to the Galatians: 6:11-18, St Paul's exhortation to glory in nothing but 'the Cross of our Lord Jesus Christ'.

Sept 9, Greenwich, Lord Hunsdon to Elizabeth Countess of Rutland, who has not obeyed 'her Majesty's commandment...for your sending up of your daughter my Lady Bridget...wherewith her Majesty is not a little offended and thinks herself undutifully handled at your hands'.

The Queen commands Bridget to be sent to the Countess of Bedford.^{RT}
 Lady Bridget (Manners) was to live with Bridget, Countess of Bedford, widow, who was also the widow of Henry Manners 2nd Earl of Rutland.

Sept 10: *Theft from Lord Hunsdon. At Tottenham, Middx, an Edmonton yeoman stole from Lord Hunsdon a tame red stag worth 10s, with a bell worth 2d and a leather collar attached to the neck of the stag. [Jeaffreson, i.223].*

Sept 10: *Stationers licensed the printing of 'Certain sermons appointed by the Queen's Majesty to be declared and read by all parsons, vicars and curates etc', allowing 6d in the pound to the use of the poor.*

Sept 14, in great haste from the court, Henry Maynard to Michael Hicks (both Lord Burghley's secretaries):

'The business...we have been most busied withal hath been in the dispatch of Sir Thomas Wilkes to the Archduke Ernestus, to expostulate with him the wicked practices of the Spanish King's ministers, and her Majesty's rebels, in going about to take her Majesty's life, by poisonings and murderings'...

'This is a Council matter, and therefore to be secret'.

Wilkes had detailed instructions for a mission to the Archduke, but this was cancelled by the Queen on October 20, after Ernest's unsatisfactory response, failing to give her full title. [Wright, ii.435-6; SPF List 5, 432-437].

Sept 15, Sun Scottish Ambassador at Greenwich to take leave (second time). Sir Richard Cockburn remained in London, writing to Cecil on Sept 25: 'My longer stay here may be thought strange after my leave taken', but he is expecting another letter from King James, and will then ask for audience. [Scot.xi.440].

Court news. Sept 16, Philip Gawdy, to 'my best brother': 'I am resident either at court, or else continually with Don Antonio Perez at Essex House, whom my Lord [Earl of Essex] useth with high favours, and favours me mightily in regard of accompanying him'.^{GY} Perez was in England from April 1593-July 1595.

Sept 18: *Sir James Sandilands in London.*
Sandilands (c.1574-1617) was on his way home to Scotland.

Sept 18, London, James Hudson to Lord Burghley: 'Sir James Sandilands, who has been a traveller in Italy for the space of a year, arrived here last night from Flushing. He is a special favourite of the King [James]...He is now purposed home, and asks to be honoured with the kissing of her Majesty's hand. He is alone and unacquainted'. [Scot.xi.447].

Sept 19, *Brussels, Michael Moody [to Sir Robert Cecil]:
 'Let her Majesty look well to her diet, for that there is one of her cooks set a-work, and hath promised to give her a fig [poison] at any time when there shall be forces ready...It is holden the best and assured ground, first to take away her Majesty's life and after to invade'. [HT.iv.617].

Court news. Sept 20, Uffington, Roger Manners to the Earl of Shrewsbury: 'Touching the matter of my Lady Bridget's marriage, her Majesty taketh it for a great offence, and so, as I hear, she mindeth to punish'.

Lady Bridget is now with the Countess of Bedford. [*Lodge*, ii.483-4].

c.Sept 21: Earl of Sussex at Greenwich on return from Scotland.

The Earl brought the Queen a letter from King James, Sept 11, Holyroodhouse, sending 'my most hearty thanks for the honouring me with so noble a substitute gossip [godparent] in your place, and whereas ye excuse his youth, surely he was the fitter for a young king and feasting days. But I cannot enough commend unto you his...courteous and mild behaviour here, which moves me to request you to cherish so noble a youth now after his first employment'. [*Akrigg*, 135].

Sept 22,Sun Thomas Bodley at Greenwich for audience.^{HD}
Bodley, special Ambassador to the Low Countries, was briefly in England.

Court news. Sept 22, Sir Robert Sidney to Lady Sidney (who planned to come up from Kent to Barn Elms, the Earl of Essex's house in Surrey): 'Upon Tuesday next [Oct 1] the Queen hath set down to remove, so as if you come to Barn Elms you will be there when in passing by there will be many courtiers: think therefore whether you will come so soon or stay till the Queen be past'.^{SD}

Sept 25: death. Gregory Fiennes, 10th Lord Dacre of the South (1539-1594), died at Chelsea, Middlesex, childless. Funeral: Nov 5: All Saints, Chelsea.

For the death and will of the widowed Anne (Sackville), Lady Dacre, see 14 May 1595. Their monument is at All Saints Church.

Lord Dacre's sister Margaret (1541-1612), wife of Sampson Lennard, of Knole, Kent, claimed the Barony; the Queen referred her claim to Commissioners; in 1604 she was declared Baroness Dacre of the South.

Sept 28: death. John Piers, Archbishop of York, died at Bishopsthorpe, Yorks, unmarried. Funeral: November 17, York Minster, where his monument remains.

New Archbishop, named December 1: Matthew Hutton.

Sept 29,Sun Queen's gift: warrant to pay the two sons of Don Antonio, [former] King of Portugal, 1000 French crowns, as the Queen's free gift, to furnish them for joining their father, remaining in France. [*SPD*].

Sept 30, Greenwich: Declaration by the Queen that whereas Clement Oldfield made a bequest containing certain secrets of alchemy to Roloff Peterson of Lubeck, on condition of their being first offered to her, the bequest shall be delivered unopened to the Deputy of the Merchant Adventurers at Stade, for Peterson; or if she is pleased to keep it, he shall receive £500 for the same within six months. [*SP12/250/9*].

Correspondence on this matter continued during 1595 and 1596, as Roloff Peterson persisted in claiming that the Queen had not kept to the conditions, and that he was entitled to £500. Final decision: see 9 March 1596.

[Oct 1,Tues] dinner, Camberwell, Surrey; Mr Scott.^T
'The Queen removed from Greenwich towards Nonsuch'.^{HD}

Camberwell manor-house; owned by Bartholomew Scott, died 1600.
2nd wife: Christian, died 1597.

Bartholomew Scott's first wife Margaret was the widow of Thomas Cranmer, first Protestant Archbishop of Canterbury, burnt as a heretic in Queen Mary's reign, 1556. Scott was her third husband.

Oct 1, Tues **MITCHAM**, Surrey; Lady Blanke.^T
 Mitcham house of Margaret Lady Blanke, widow of Sir Thomas Blanke of Mitcham, haberdasher, Lord Mayor of London 1582-1583; she died in 1597.

Oct 2, Wed **NONSUCH PALACE**, Cheam, Surrey; Crown property.
 John Lord Lumley, the former owner, was Keeper of Nonsuch.

Oct 3, Nonsuch, Lord Lumley to Sir Robert Cecil:
 'Her Majesty (God be thanked!) came hither yesternight very well and in very good time of the day, before 5 o'clock, a time heretofore not usual'. [HT.v.1].

c.Oct 4: Prince Bernard at Nonsuch to take leave after two months.

Oct 5, Nonsuch, Queen to Prince Christian of Anhalt, in French, saying how welcome had been the visit of his brother the young Prince, who is now leaving.

Endorsed as 'By the Prince Bernard, his brother who had been here to visit her Majesty. By instructions given by her Majesty's own mouth to myself'; and, in another hand 'Her Majesty liked this much'. [SPF List 5, 59,486].

By October 5: Dutch Ambassadors in London from Scotland.

The Ambassadors for the States of Holland and Zeeland, who attended Prince Henry's christening, obtained safe-conducts to visit England on their way home, and sailed from Leith on September 16.

Oct 5, London, Sir Horatio Palavicino to Sir Robert Cecil: 'There are now here some good ships of war, to convey the Ambassadors of the States, who are come from Scotland'. [HT.v.2].

By October 5: Dutch Ambassadors at Nonsuch Palace.

The Baron of Brederode, from Holland, and Jacques Valck, Treasurer of Zeeland, with 'twelve young gentlemen of good quality...and about thirty other persons in their train'. The Ambassadors had audiences with the Queen, visited Lord Burghley on October 6, dined with the French Ambassador on October 8 and with Noel Caron, resident Dutch Agent, on October 9, where the Earl of Essex and Sir Robert Cecil were invited. [Scot.xi.402; SPF List 5, 216].

Oct 11, Sir William Cornwallis to Sir Robert Cecil: 'These Low Country Ambassadors make haste to be gone; the fair weather and agreeableness of the wind increaseth their desire' to leave on October 12. [HT.v.4].

Oct 13, Sun Scottish Ambassador at Nonsuch to take leave (third time).
 Sir Richard Cockburn again remained in London. [Scot.xi.461].

c.Oct 15: visit, Croydon, Surrey; Charles Lord Howard of Effingham.
 Haling Place, Croydon; owned by Lord Admiral Howard.

Lord Burghley to Sir John Norris (in Brittany), Oct 17: I was absent ill when your letter of October 5 was received when the court was at 'the Lord Admiral's near Croydon'. [SP78/34/173].

Oct 16, Thomas Screven to Elizabeth Countess of Rutland:

'The Countess of Bedford came to London yesternight and with her my Lady Bridget...Mr Tyrwhit amendeth well and greatly desireth liberty'...

'I must put you in mind of the present which you are wont to give to the Queen on the day of her reigning [Accession Day], as it is high time to provide it if you mean it to be done'.^{RT}

Oct 20, Nonsuch: Payment of £200 to Richard Coningsby, Gentleman Usher, and Thomas Rowles, Gentleman Usher quarter waiter, with 8 servants attending on them, with two Grooms of the Chamber with one servant, a Groom of the Wardrobe with one servant, 'as well for the diets, postage, teams of horses, post-horses, and cartmen that did drive the cart wherein the present was carried to the christening of the Prince of Scotland at Stirling in Scotland, as also for the hire of safe conducts to guard the same from Newcastle to the Scottish King's court at Stirling, and for other necessaries defrayed by them, being sent from the court at Greenwich in the month of July 1594 with the foresaid present, in which service they continued by the space of 52 days in going and returning'.^T

[Oct 25, Fri] dinner, Coombe, Kingston, Surrey; Mr Vincent.^T
Coombe manor-house, Kingston-upon-Thames; owned by Thomas Vincent (1544-1613); son of David Vincent, Keeper of the Wardrobe at Hampton Court (died 1565); wife: Jane (Lyfield), daughter of Thomas Lyfield of Stoke D'Abernon, Surrey; she died in 1620.

Oct 25, Fri **RICHMOND PALACE**, Surrey.
The Queen wrote from Nonsuch to King James on October 25; on the same day a Treasurer's warrant was dated from the court at Richmond.

Oct 29, Tues Robert Bowes at Richmond from Scotland.
Bowes, Ambassador to Scotland, remained in England on leave until February 1596.
His secretary, George Nicholson, acted as Agent to Scotland. [Scot.xi].

October: Robert Dudley at court.
Dudley (1574-1649) was the 'base son' of Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester, and Lady Sheffield. As his first voyage he determined to go to the South Seas. Description by Captain Wyatt, who accompanied him:
'Man purposeth and God disposeth, for so it fell out by the proceedings of this noble gentleman, who having almost finished shipping serviceable for that voyage, was forced to surcease that and begin other convenient for his voyage newly pretended, which was unto the West Indies, being by special command contradicted of her Majesty from the former, as tendering [valueing highly] the ripeness of his years, and yielding, although hardly, unto the latter, not doubting but that experience might work a most excellent perfection in him'...
'Thus licensed of his most gracious Sovereign, he took his leave from court, with the consent of a few for his departure, but with the prayer of all for his safe return. Having already sent his provision unto Southampton by his servants the which should give attendance on him in this voyage, he set forward himself and came unto Hampton'. [G.F.Warner, ed. *Voyage of Robert Dudley* (1899) 1-2].
For the Voyage to the West Indies see end December.
Hilliard's miniature of Dudley, c.1591-93: Goldring, *Robert Dudley*, 248.

Nov 3, Sun sermon, Richmond: Dr Tobias Matthew, Dean of Durham.
Text from St Peter's 2nd Epistle: 1: 5-7, exhortation to faith and good works.

Court news. Nov 4, Lambeth, John Whitgift, Archbishop of Canterbury, to Matthew Hutton, Bishop of Durham, concerning the vacant Archbishopric of York: '*Salutem in Christo!* I doubt not but that your Lordship understandeth of her Majesty's disposition to remove you to York. I have signified to her Highness that you are better, in respect of living, now where you are placed, and that I thought you would be loath to remove. She answered that you shall remove, and that you are well able to bear the charges thereof: so that you must prepare yourself thereto, if this resolution hold, as I think it will'.
[*Surtees Soc.* 17 (1843), 87]. Sequel: December 2.

Nov 10, Sun Scottish Ambassador Cockburn at Richmond to take leave. The fourth and final leave-taking. Robert Cranmer and Nicholas Pigeon, Jewel-house Officers, 'for provision of a chain of gold given by her Majesty to Sir Richard Cockburn, Secretary to the King of Scots'.^T

Cockburn had received £2000 for King James, as an advance on the King's gratuity for 1595. He left for Scotland, visiting en route Lord Burghley's houses, Theobalds, Herts, and Burghley House, near Stamford. [*Scot.xi.475,486*].

Nov 12, Queen to Don Antonio (former King of Portugal), who left England for France in January: She has allowed his son Don Christopher to go to him, but has kept his other son Don Emanuel, to make it apparent to the world that she is not abandoning father and son. [*SPF List 5, 446. Italian*].

Nov 15, Fri dinner, Battersea, Surrey.^T
Battersea manor-house; Crown property, leased to Oliver St John (1560-1630), a Gentleman Pensioner; wife: Joan (Roydon), daughter of Henry Roydon of Battersea and widow of Thomas Holcroft. St John was created Viscount Grandison in 1621; he died December 1630, his widow Feb 1631; their monument: St Mary, Battersea.

The Queen went overland from Richmond via Wandsworth to Battersea, and from there by river to Somerset House. Wandsworth Church: 'Paid to four ringers when her Majesty came through the town the 15th of November, 16d'.

Nov 15, Fri **SOMERSET HOUSE**, Strand; Crown property.
Keeper: Henry Carey 1st Lord Hunsdon, the Queen's cousin.

St Martin in the Fields: 'Paid the 15th for ringing at her Majesty's coming to Somerset House'.

James Farnworth, waterman, 'for service by him and others done in carrying her Majesty by water two several times, viz. from Battersea to Somerset House and from Greenwich to Whitehall', £4.^T

Nov 15: *Stationers entered: 'A ballad of the triumphs at the Tilt and thanksgiving the 17th of November 1594 for her Majesty's 37 years' Reign'.*

Also: 'A most joyful new ballad showing the happiness of England for her Majesty's blessed reign and the subjects' joy for the same'.

Nov 16, Sat **WHITEHALL PALACE.**

Lambeth Church: 'Paid to the ringers the 16th day of November when the Queen came through this town to Westminster, 3s'.

Works: 'making new field-gates and bridges in sundry men's grounds that were cast down for her Majesty's passage'. [April 1594-May 1595].

Nov 17, Sun: **Accession Day** celebrations, e.g.

St Andrew Hubbard: 'Paid for candles at two sermons made on the 17th of November 1593 and 1594, 2s10d; paid to John Ward for bread and drink and oil for the bells on the 17th of November 1593 and 1594, 3s6d'.

St Botolph Aldgate: 'For bread and drink for the ringers according to ancient custom the 17th day of November anno 1594 being the Queen's Majesty's day, 2s'.

St Margaret Westminster: 'To the ringers upon the 17th day of November for ringing that day in commemoration of the beginning of her Majesty's reign, 5s'.

St Martin Orgar: 'Paid for mending the bells, the clappers and the wheels against the ringing for the Queen, 5s'.

St Michael Cornhill: 'For mending the candlestick upon the Queen's holiday, 10d; for three pounds of wax candles for the Coronation day, 6s; for colouring of the same candles, 18d'.

St Olave Jewry: 'For ringing upon the Queen's day the 17th of November for the memory of the beginning of her Reign, 16d'.

St Stephen Walbrook: 'Bread and wine the 17th of November for a communion, 2s'.

Bristol Chamberlains: 'Paid upon the Queen's holiday to the Trumpeters, to the Schoolmasters for orations, for 17 pound of gunpowder, for wood for the bonfire, and to the gunners, the sum of £2.2s.4d'. 'Paid for six staff-torches this three years for Mr Mayor on the Queen's holiday, 7s'.

Cambridge, Great St Mary: 'For two bell-ropes against the Queen's day, 3s4d; for oil and nails, 3d; spent on the ringers that night, 8d'.

Cambridge, Queens' College: 'The musicians' suppers on the Queen's day, 8d'.

Cobham Church, Surrey: 'Paid for victuals for the ringers on the Coronation day and eve, 15d'.

Great Wigston Church, Leics: 'Paid 2d for a candle on the Coronation day of our gracious Queen. God long continue her in health and peace to reign over us. So be it. Amen'.

Mendlesham Church, Suffolk: 'Paid to the ringers for ringing on the Crowning day of our Queen's Majesty, 3s4d'.

Norwich Chamberlains: 'In reward given to the Waits of the City for their service at the Coronation day [and] on the day kept for the repulse of the Spaniards, 20s'.

Norwich, St Peter Mancroft: 'To the ringers on the Coronation day and on the day of thanksgiving appointed to be kept the 18th of November, 5s6d'.

Salisbury, St Thomas, also celebrated both November 17 and the Armada victory of 1588: 'Ringers for the Triumph against the Spaniards, 12s'.

Seale Church, Surrey: 'To a carpenter for one day's work mending the bells against the Coronation day, 10d; for bread and drink for the ringers the Coronation day at night, 6d'.

Shillington Church, Bedfordshire: 'To Agnes Driver for bread and beer for the ringers on St Hugh's Day, 18d'.

Robert Dudley's ships were near Calshot, Hants. 'For that it was a day of triumph for the Queen's Coronation, it was solemnised by us with all our great ordnance, the which was re-answered by the Queen's ordnance out of Calshot Castle, and under which castle we then did anchor'. [Warner, *Voyage*, 3].

In Dublin: Journal of Sir William Russell, Lord Deputy of Ireland: Nov 17, Queen's Day: 'My Lord was wonderfully attended on with five Bishops, the Councillors and divers earls and lords'; Nov 18: There were 'shows', running at the ring, and a 'tourney in armour'. [Carew, iii.224].

Accession Day Tilt preparations.

Works: 'setting pale-boards about the Tilt-yard; framing and setting a scaffold or standing with a pair of stairs, a halpace and floor, under the Queen's window towards the Tilt-yard, making a new horse-stool and steps to it there, making a frame to hold up the running-staves, and setting up the Judge-house'.

The standing is also described as 'a standing ready framed with all timber stuff and deals to set under the Queen's window in the Tilt-yard, with two pair of stairs up to the same'.

There were three Tilts, and Simon Bowyer made ready three times 'a standing for the Judges against the Coronation Day for the Triumph at Whitehall'.

Bowyer also made ready 'two several places in the Galleries at Whitehall at sundry times against the Running of the Coronation Day'.^T

Tilt-lists: College of Arms MS M.4, f.43,44; Portfolio.

Nov 17, Sun Accession Day dinner, Whitehall.
Newsletter, Dec 15, Cologne: 'From London in England come letters...saying that the Queen there gave a great banquet on the anniversary of her accession thirty-six years ago. On that day three flags were presented to the Queen taken by her troops from the Spaniards in Brittany'. [Fugger, 262].

Nov 17: **Accession Day Tilt**, Whitehall, 1594. 9 pairs.

Earl of Essex	v	Robert Knollys
Earl of Sussex	v	Sir Thomas Gerard
Earl of Southampton	v	Lord Mountjoy
Earl of Bedford	v	Sir Edward Wingfield
Lord Compton	v	Henry Noel
Sir William Knollys	v	John Needham
William Harvey	v	Carew Reynell
John Stafford	v	Charles Blount
Earl of Essex [again]	v	Thomas Vavasour.

Judges: Earl of Shrewsbury, Lord Sandys, Lord Norris.
 'Lord Sheffield that came not'.

Fee to Heralds for first coming to the Tilt:
 Earl of Bedford, £6.13s4d, 'besides 9 scarves of his colours'.

There was 'A Challenge proclaimed at Whitehall the 17th of November by the Earl of Essex to be run the next day and two prizes provided'.
 The Challenge was deferred to November 19.

Earl of Essex's payments included: 'For a yard white taffeta to fold the crystal in delivered to her Majesty 16 November, 5s10d...for necessaries to furnish the scholars against 17 November, £6.2s10d...for boathire from Syon to London with two scholars of Oxford, 3s...for a surgeon for healing your Lordship's finger hurt 17 November, 40s...for plate of the Queen lost at Whitehall 17 November, £15.10s'. [Longleat Devereux: III, f.91].

Nov 19, Tues Tournament: Challenge, Earl of Essex v all comers. First day. Same tilters as on November 17.

Essex v 16 Defendants, in the order:

Earl of Sussex;	Earl of Southampton;	Earl of Bedford;
Lord Mountjoy;	Lord Compton;	Sir William Knollys;
Sir Edward Wingfield;	Sir Thomas Gerard;	Henry Noel;
John Needham;	William Harvey;	Carew Reynell;
John Stafford;	Charles Blount;	Robert Knollys;
Thomas Vavasour.		

Herald's Proclamation after the Challenge:

'Most high mighty and most excellent princess, whereas there was on Sunday night last past a Challenge proclaimed to be run as this day, before your Highness, it hath been accordingly most nobly and well performed. And whereas there is by the Challenger two prizes to be given as it was proclaimed, the one for him that broke most staves in four courses, the other for him that ran most fairest. The judgement whereof resteth now wholly in your sacred Majesty to be pronounced and delivered at your pleasure'.

'The above written was published in the Great Chamber at Whitehall on the King's side, where her Majesty sat most royally under her Cloth of Estate, and all her Nobility about her (the Chamber even full), by Richard Lee, alias Clarenceux King of Arms, being brought in by the sound of a trumpet, and after three reverent low curtsies said with an audible voice as before'...

'Where there was brought unto her Majesty's presence Mr Robert Knollys between two ladies, and they presenting him unto her Majesty she delivered unto him a prize, which was a jewel of gold set with stones, as to him that best deserved the same as the most fairest runner'.

Nov 19: Stationers entered a book published as: 'Vincentio Saviolo his Practise. In two books: The first entreating of the use of the Rapier and Dagger. The second, of Honour and honourable Quarrels'. By Saviolo.

Dedicated to the Earl of Essex. Second book concludes by describing examples 'of the valour and virtue of women' keeping the best to last, 'this most glorious Princess Elizabeth our gracious Queen...a manifest and worthy example of womanly worthiness and feminine perfection...Her sacred Majesty, who liveth yet renowned through the whole world, the Sun of Christendom, and the only Star whereby all people are directed to the place which aboundeth in peace, religion and virtue: she being a Princess truly accomplished with all virtue both moral and intellectual, with greatness both of mind and understanding, and with heavenly wisdom to govern royally both in peace and wars to the credit and glory of all her sex. God of his mercy maintain her life in much prosperity, even a whole eternity, that as her virtue is heavenly and immortal, so she herself may never die, but when the world and all must perish, be carried up to heaven by holy Angels, there to live in God's eternal glory'. (London, 1595).

The first manual of fencing published in England. Vincentio Saviolo, Italian-born fencing-master, taught fencing at court, in London, and in the country.

Nov 20, Wed Tournament: Earl of Essex's Challenge. Conclusion. 'There was running again for the second prize of 4 to 4, 8 courses apiece, to try who should best deserve the same. And that fell upon the Earl of Sussex. The matter being before doubtful for that nine runners had broken staves all alike'.

Nov 27, Wed **SOMERSET HOUSE**, Strand; Crown property. St Martin in the Fields: 'Ringing the 27th day at her Majesty's remove from Whitehall to Somerset House, and at her departure from thence to Greenwich the 11th of December, 2s'.

Nov 27, court at Somerset House, Lord Hunsdon to the 'young' [Elizabeth] Countess of Rutland: 'Whereas it hath pleased her Majesty by the mediation of friends and partly in respect of his late sickness to set your son-in-law Mr Tyrwhit at liberty, so hath she now graciously considered of your daughter my Lady Bridget, and hath likewise set her at liberty, and...doth not impute the fault so much to the young couple as to your Ladyship'.^{RT}

Nov 27, from my house in the Strand, Lord Burghley to Thomas Edmond (Agent in France): 'The French Ambassador here hath been arrested with the gout 4 or 5 days past, or else he had been ready to have departed hence, wherewith her Majesty was scantily contented, because she hath not yet received the ratification of the Accord which was made this last year with the Ambassador for the aid to Brittany' [Beauvoir left in March 1595]...

'I do most heartily thank you for the multitude of books you sent me'.

Nov 28, as above: Since writing my letter yesterday 'the book enclosed of the horrible treasons lately practised against her Majesty's person by Lopez and others came newly from the press, translated out of English into French, whereof I have sent some to you, in exchange of the books you sent me and may be there published as you shall see cause'. [Edmond, 191-193].

Dec 1, Sun New Archbishop of York nominated by Queen, at Somerset House.

Dec 2, Lambeth, Archbishop of Canterbury (John Whitgift), to the Bishop of Durham (Matthew Hutton): '*Salutem in Christo!* Yesterday...her Majesty in the presence of all her Council did nominate such as are to be placed in the Bishopricks void and to be void: as namely yourself to York; Dr Matthew to Durham' [Richard Fletcher to London, 10 in all]...

'God be thanked, as good a choice as can be desired...*Vale in Christo!*'.

Dec 2, Somerset House, Lord Hunsdon to Dr Hutton, with the full list of Bishops and Deans. Five 'are presently to have *congé d'elire*'; for others 'nothing can be done till the other be chosen and consecrated'.

[*Surtees Soc.* 17 (1843), 88,90].

Dec 2, Mon, Somerset House. Proclamation (766): 'Against the carriage of Dags, and for reformation of some other great disorders'.

'The Queen's Majesty hearing by credible report that there are great disorders lately grown in sundry parts of her realm, and specially in and about her city of London and in the usual highways towards the said city and to her Majesty's court, by common carrying of dags, otherwise called pistols, to the terror of all people professing to travel and live peaceably and (which is most to her Majesty's grief) by the usage whereof certain persons have been of late in sundry places slain with such pieces'. The Proclamation enforces earlier Proclamations against handguns, as in July 1579.

Dec 2, Somerset House: To Thomas Brooke, one of the Bedells of the University of Cambridge, 'for bringing of letters and a prisoner to the court there for her Majesty's service', 70s.^T

Dec 2, Lord Burghley to Sir Robert Cecil, praising a letter from the Queen to King Henri IV (slightly wounded after an attempt on his life), the Queen who 'in all graces by nature, by calling, by long experience, is of such perfection as none can attain unto...I see every sentence full of matter of great value... I am sure no secretary nor orator could so lively express her princely mind'.

'For her hope to have me dance [at a grand-daughter's marriage, Jan 1595], I must have a longer time to learn to go [walk], but I will be ready in mind to dance with my heart, when I shall behold her favourable disposition to do such honour to her Maid, for the old man's sake'. [Wright, ii.439-440].

One of Lord Burghley's household later recalled that he used to say: 'There was never so wise a woman born, for all respects, as Queen Elizabeth, for she spoke and understood all languages, knew all estates and dispositions of princes. And particularly was so expert in the knowledge of her own realm and estate as no counsellor she had could tell her what she knew not before'. [Francis Peck, Desiderata Curiosa (1779), 46].

Dec 6, Queen to Sir Walter Raleigh: Upon his desire to better his knowledge by further experience, and do her service in offending the King of Spain and his subjects, she gives him leave to prepare and arm two ships and two small pinnaces. He and his friends shall enjoy to their own use all such goods and merchandise, treasure, gold, silver, and whatever else shall be taken by him or his associates, either by sea or land, from the subjects or adherents of the King of Spain. [SPD]. Raleigh sailed for Guiana on 6 February 1595.

Dec 7, Sat dinner, Savoy, London; Sir Thomas Heneage. At the Duchy House, Heneage's official residence as Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster; 2nd wife: Mary (Browne), Countess of Southampton.

Dec 7, Dr John Dee: 'Jane my wife delivered her supplication to the Queen's Majesty as she passed out of the Privy Garden at Somerset House to go to dinner to the Savoy to Sir Thomas Heneage. The Lord Admiral took it of the Queen. Her Majesty took the bill again and kept upon her cushion'.^D

She signed a 'bill for Manchester Wardenship' for Dee in April 1595.

Dec 11, Wed **GREENWICH PALACE.**^{MT}

Dec 12: marriage, at St Dunstan, Stepney: Edward Russell, 3rd Earl of Bedford (1572-3 May 1627) married Lucy Harington (died 26 May 1627) daughter of John Harington of Exton, Rutland. Queen's gift to the Countess of Bedford:

'A short carcanet of gold containing 5 pieces garnished with sparks of rubies and diamonds and 4 rows of pearls threaded, and 5 pendants of gold set with small rubies and pearls'. This was a New Year gift to the Queen in 1593.

[BL Add MS 5751A, f.231v]. The Countess became a noted literary patron, in particular of John Donne, who addressed several poems to her.

Dec 12: At Gray's Inn: As a preliminary to their Christmas-Shrovetide Revels the law students elected as their 'Prince of Purpoole' Henry Helmes, who was 'very active in dancing and revelling'. Numerous 'officers and attendants' were also named, to hold offices similar to those in the royal court (e.g. Master of the Revels), the law-courts, and Parliament.

The 'Prince' and other revellers passed by Greenwich Palace on 1 Feb 1595, and were at Whitehall Palace at Shrovetide, March 1595.

The Revels are described in 'Gesta Grayorum: or, The History of the high and mighty Prince, Henry Prince of Purpoole, Archduke of Stapulia and Bernardia, Duke of High and Nether Holborn, Marquis of St Giles and Tottenham, Count Palatine of Bloomsbury and Clerkenwell, Great Lord of the Cantons of Islington, Kentish Town, Paddington and Knightsbridge, Knight of the most heroical Order of the Helmet, and Sovereign of the same, who reigned and died, A.D.1594'.
[Most details of the Revels are taken from this. Published in 1688.

Modern edition: Nichols, Progresses (2014), iii.775-857].

Dec 17, Tues Warrant for £1700 to be paid to Peter van Lore, jeweller, for a pearl chain ordered by the Queen. [SPD].

Dec 20: At Gray's Inn: the Revels began with a 'Grand Night' in Gray's Inn hall; the 'Prince of Purpoole' was enthroned.

Dec 24, Tues Queen's gift via the Earl of Essex to Antonio Perez: £100 land and £30 in parks. [LPL 650/221].

Christmas: Works made ready 'the Great Chamber with degrees, halpaces, etc. for the plays and masques at Christmas'.

Dec 26, Thur play, by Lord Chamberlain's Men.

Dec 28, Sat play, by Lord Admiral's Men; payees included Edward Alleyn. also Dec 28: play, by Lord Chamberlain's Men.^T

Payees for the two plays by the Lord Chamberlain's Men: William Kemp, William Shakespeare, and Richard Burbage, 'servants to the Lord Chamberlain'.^T
[This is the only mention of Shakespeare in these Elizabethan accounts].

Also Dec 28: A company of actors played a 'Comedy of Errors' at Gray's Inn at night, as part of the Gray's Inn Revels:

A second 'Grand Night', with many lords and ladies present. There was 'such a disordered tumult and crowd upon the stage' that an 'ambassador' from the Inner Temple left early with other 'Templarians', the only 'sports' offered were 'dancing and revelling with gentlewomen; and after such sports a Comedy of Errors (like to Plautus his Menaechmus) was played by the players. So the night...was ever afterwards called the Night of Errors'.

The players were 'a company of base and common fellows'.

29 December 1594-June 1595: Dr Christopher Parkins was special Ambassador to Poland, principally in connection with English merchants' trade.

1594: Duke Frederic of Brunswick-Luneburg came to England; he had audience concerning complaints of 3 merchants over merchandise taken from them in 1588-89 by Sir Francis Drake. The Queen promised that they should be fully recompensed. The matter was still not settled in February 1596. [SPF List 7, 256-7].

Robert Dudley's Voyage to the West Indies, December 1594-May 1595.

Dudley, in *The Bear*, accompanied by pinnaces, sailed from Southampton, Dec 1, going first to the Canary Islands. In January 1595 he crossed the Atlantic to Trinidad, where he anchored on February 1. After gathering 'gold' ore at a mine, on February 4 'our General caused our Queen's Arms to be drawn on a piece of lead and this inscription written underneath, the which was set upon a tree near adjoining unto the place where this mine of gold ore was discovered'.

A Latin inscription claiming Trinidad for the Queen was placed on the tree with elaborate ceremonial, after which 'the trumpets and drum sounded, the whole troop cried "God save our Queen Elizabeth"'.

On February 18 another plate of lead with the Queen's Arms on it and a Latin inscription was set up solemnly in another location, before all went aboard.

As to the gold, Dudley later found that 'all is not gold that glistereth, for so we found the same nothing worth'. 'In this voyage I and my fleet took, sunk and burnt nine Spanish ships; which was loss to them, though I got nothing'.

Dudley returned to St Ives, Cornwall, late May 1595.

[G.F. Warner, ed. Voyage of Robert Dudley (1899)].

Trinidad had a Spanish Governor 1530-1797, when it became a British colony.

1594: Richard Beacon dedicated to the Queen:

'Solon his Follie, or A politique discourse, touching the Reformation of commonweals conquered, declined or corrupted'. By Richard Beacon, 'sometimes her Majesty's Attorney of the Province of Munster in Ireland'.

Epistle Dedicatory 'To her most sacred Majesty':

'If all the acts and monuments of former ages, most mighty and renowned Queen, and Empress, which might recommend this action of reformation unto all posterities, were committed to oblivion, yet the records and monuments of your Majesty's most happy government may sufficiently revive the same: where it is said that your Highness hath achieved unto that which is most rightly termed the greatest magnificence of a Prince, which...resteth chiefly in populous and well governed regions, and in beautiful Cities and Towns; all which being impaired in your Realm of Ireland, by the iniquity of former times, now...by your Majesty's most godly and careful course of government, are recontinued, amended, and augmented...Have you not in place of sorrow, famine, howling, and cursing, brought joy, jollity, plenty, and everywhere blessings of so gracious a Queen?' ...'Go forward Brutus, for thy glory in reforming is far greater than the glory of Romulus in building and instituting of the city of Rome'...

'You have changed the life of man which before your time was rude, cruel, and wild in Ireland, and brought it for the most part to be obedient, gentle, and civil, in such sort as we may truly say...this is the favour which your Majesty hath found in the sight of God to augment, strengthen, and honour your imperial crown of England, by the thorough reformation of this your Realm of Ireland'.

The book takes the form of a Dialogue between Epimenides and Solon, concerning 'Salamina' and 'Athens' (Ireland and England). 64p. (Oxford, 1594).

1594: Henry Constable (1562-1613): Diana; or 'The excellent conceitful Sonnets of H.C.' With four Dedications, including one by Richard Smyth 'Unto her Majesty's sacred honourable Maids'.

The second part includes three sonnets to the Queen:

1. 'To the Queen after his return out of Italy', beginning:
 'Not long ago in Poland travelling
 Changing my tongue my nation and my weed
 Many words I heard from foreign mouth proceed
 Their wonder and thy glory witnessing'.
2. 'To the Queen touching the cruel effects of her perfections'.
3. 'To the Queen, upon occasion of a book he wrote in an answer to certain objections against her proceeding in the Low Countries'.

There are sonnets to several court ladies, and one on the birth of Lady Rich's daughter (the Queen's godchild, born 1588). (London, 1594). Constable had brought out a smaller collection called Diana in 1592.

1594: Robert Greene and Thomas Lodge:

A Looking Glass for London and England.

Set in Nineveh. Jonas, a Prophet, concludes:

'London, awake, for fear the Lord doth frown,
 I set a looking glass before thine eyes,
 O turn, O turn, with weeping to the Lord,
 And think the prayers and virtues of thy Queen,
 Defer the plague which otherwise would fall.
 Repent O London, lest for thine offence,
 Thy shepherd fail, whom mighty God preserve,
 That she may bide the pillar of his Church,
 Against the storms of Romish Antichrist...
 And let all faithful subjects say, Amen'. (London, 1594).

1594: Edward Johnson (c.1549-c.1602), composer, after many years of study and practice of music supplicated at Cambridge University for a Bachelor of Music degree. His composition for his degree was a Latin 'Hymnus Comitialis, in honorem Virginis Victricis, D.Elisabethae'. [Illustrated in E.C.Wilson, England's Eliza (1939), 226].

1594: Captain Thomas Lee addressed to the Queen:

'A brief declaration of the Government of Ireland; opening many Corruptions in the same, discovering the discontentments of the Irishery; and the causes moving those expected Troubles, and showing means how to establish quietness in that Kingdom honourably, to your Majesty's profit, without any increase of charge'.

'To the Queen's most excellent Majesty. Understanding, most gracious Sovereign, the proud and insolent terms the lords of the north of Ireland do now stand upon, it maketh me bold to set down my knowledge of those parts to your Majesty'. Lee recalls: 'It pleased your Highness (many years since) to impart unto me how much you abhorred to have your people there dealt withal by any practice, but only upright justice, by your Majesty's laws and forces'.

Lee gives advice about dealing with the Earl of Tyrone, 'being often his bed-fellow'. He describes the corrupt practices of Lord Deputy Fitzwilliam, and attacks his administration.

Captain Lee (c.1551-1601, executed) was soldiering in Ireland.

A portrait of him dressed as a bare-legged Irish foot soldier, 1594, by Marcus Gheeraerts the Younger, is reproduced in his biography in the ODNB.

His 'Declaration' was first published by John Lodge, in Desiderata curiosa Hibernica (Dublin, 1772), i.87-150.

1594: John Mundy published 'Songs and Psalms composed into 3, 4 and 5 parts, for the use and delight of all such as either love or learn Music'. xii:

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| 1. 'Turn and about and see me,
How lustily I spring,
As joyfully as may be,
As glad as anything.
If you will ask the cause and why,
I mean to tell you by and by. | 2. She lives that I do honour most,
Far passing all the rest,
A mighty Prince and excellent,
Sweet Eglantine the best.
Then joy with me, both great and small,
Her life brings joy unto us all'. |
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John Mundy and Edward Johnson both contributed madrigals to the best known collection in honour of the Queen: The Triumphs of Oriana. (1601).

1594: John Norden published 'The Pensive Man's Practice. The second part'. The first part, 1584, was described as 'Very profitable for all persons, wherein are contained very devout and necessary prayers for sundry godly purposes. With requisite persuasions before every prayer'.

The second part includes: 'A motion to prayer for Queen Elizabeth; The Prayer for the Queen; A praise for her Majesty's most gracious government'.

Also 'Rejoice O England blest'; seven stanzas, ending by repeating verses in Norden's Progress of Piety (dedicated to the Queen, 1591). 236p. (London, 1594).

The Pensive Man's Practice went into over 40 editions in Norden's lifetime. Norden (c.1547-1625) dedicated several books to the Queen.

1594: George Peele's play 'The Battle of Alcazar, fought in Barbary, between Sebastian King of Portugal, and Abdelmelec King of Morocco. With the death of Captain Stukeley. As it was sundry times played by the Lord High Admiral's servants'. (London, 1594).

Peele dramatises events in 1578, when Sir Thomas Stukeley, an English Catholic adventurer, met King Sebastian of Portugal, and instead of launching an attack on Ireland joined the King in attacking North Africa. Stukeley tells the King he is taking his men to Ireland, to which the King responds:

'With seven ships, two pinnaces, and six thousand men,
I tell thee Stukeley, they are far too weak,
To violate the Queen of Ireland's right,
For Ireland's Queen commandeth England's force.
Were every ship ten thousand on the seas,
Manned with the strength of all the Eastern kings,
Conveying all the monarchs of the world,
To invade the Island where her Highness reigns,
Twere all in vain, for heavens and destinies
Attend and wait upon her Majesty,
Sacred, imperial, and holy is her seat,
Shining with wisdom, love and mightiness...
Both nature, time, and fortune all agree,
To bless and serve her royal Majesty...
If honour be the mark whereat thou aim'st
Then follow me in holy Christian wars,
And leave to seek thy country's overthrow'...

Stukeley is persuaded by the King, and responds:

'Saint George for England, and Ireland now adieu,
For here Tom Stukeley shapes his course anew'.

King Sebastian, Stukeley, two Kings of Morocco, and 20,000 others, were killed on 4 Aug 1578 at the Battle of Alcazar or Battle of the Three Kings.

Stukeley was known to Queen Elizabeth, and had been at court in 1563.

Peele's play was written c.1588, before the situation in Ireland deteriorated.

1594: Anon: *'The True Tragedy of Richard the Third...
As it was played by the Queen's Majesty's Players'*.

Concludes by surveying recent rulers, until the succession of:
*'Worthy Elizabeth, a mirror in her age, by whose wise life and civil
government, her country was defended from the cruelty of famine, fire
and sword, wars, fearful messengers'*.

*'This is that Queen as writers truly say,
That God had marked down to live for aye.
Then happy England mongst thy neighbour Isles,
For peace and plenty still attends on thee.
And all the favourable planets smiles
To see thee live in such prosperity.
She is that lamp that keeps fair England's light,
And through her faith her country lives in peace.
And she hath put proud Antichrist to flight,
And been the means that civil wars did cease.
Then England kneel upon thy hairy knee,
And thank that God that still provides for thee.
The Turk admires to hear her government,
And babies in Jewry sound her princely name,
All Christian Princes to that Prince hath sent,
After her rule was rumoured forth by fame.
The Turk hath sworn never to lift his hand,
To wrong the Princess of this blessed land.
Twere vain to tell the care this Queen hath had,
In helping those that were oppressed by war.
And how her Majesty hath still been glad
When she hath heard of peace proclaim'd from far.
Geneva, France, and Flanders, hath set down
The good she hath done, since she came to the Crown.
For which, if ere her life be tane away,
God grant her soul may live in heaven for aye.
For if her Grace's days be brought to end,
Your hope is gone, on whom did peace depend'.
(London, 1594).*